


THE
DUNLOP
BOOK



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WINDSOR CASTLE

The historic focus of England's greatness

THE DUNLOP BOOK

The Motorist's Guide
Counsellor and
Friend



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MOTORING

YESTERDAY—TO-DAY—AND THE FUTURE

Some Personal Reminiscences, Facts, and a Forecast,
by

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

YESTERDAY

IT is only twenty-six years ago since motor-cars in this country numbered a few thousands. To-day the number approaches a total of two millions. In 1925 there were 1,335,600 cars registered, and 1,644,400 driving certificates issued up to March 31st. I can recall nothing like this rapid growth in any other industry during the first quarter of a century of its development. The first train on the Stockton and Darlington Railway ran in 1825, but by 1850 railways were still few and far between, and the growth of this type of mechanical locomotion by rail was slow compared with that of the mechanical vehicle on the road.

**A WONDERFUL
DEVELOPMENT**

To one who has been connected with the motoring movement ever since the beginning the past years are full of interesting reminiscences. To-day everyone motors in some way or other, and there is no novelty in being a motorist. The cars of those former days were wayward machines, and with every journey there was the prospect of adventure. My first car, a 6-h.p. wagonette, was fitted with a body of varnished wood, without screen or hood. The chassis contained a 6-h.p. two-cylinder engine, the ignition being caused by means of platinum tubes, while the power was transmitted through a gear to the countershaft, on which were sprockets and chains, which actuated the driving wheels. These were fitted with solid rubber tyres, which constantly came off. There was a shoe brake on the solid tyres of the rear wheels, and a band brake with small wooden blocks attached to a flexible steel wire on the countershaft. If you applied the brake for anything but the shortest period the wood became hot and began to smoke, and you could easily set your brakes and possibly your car on fire. There was no radiator, but the water boiled away gradually, a reserve being carried in a tank behind. On the average run you had to fill up the water tank every five-and-twenty or thirty miles. The steering was by means of a tiller, and you had to be careful, if one of the front wheels hit a large stone, or got into soft ground, that it was not wrenched out of your hand. Such was the primitive machine on which we ventured to trust our lives in 1897-99. But what romance and delicious uncertainty there was in those early days, when we all felt inspired by the faith of the pioneer.

MY FIRST CAR

Many incidents come to my mind of adventures on the road in those days. Whenever a motorist stopped for any reason crowds gathered, and were always curious and often hostile in their attitude. The Police, who scented a new and interesting prey, were determined to enforce to the letter the motor-car law and legal speed of those days, which was 12 m.p.h. ! All drivers and riders of horses thought it their privilege and duty to hold up

**A DIVERTING
INCIDENT**

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A DIVERTING INCIDENT *(continued)*

their hands to stop the motorist, even though the steeds they might be driving were not in the least restive. I remember also the abuse, sometimes in very violent language, hurled at one's head by many horsemen whom one met on the highway.

One incident in particular comes to my mind. I was going home from London to the New Forest one day, and when between Alton and Alresford I met a farmer, with a typical rubicund face, in a narrow spot on the highway. As he held up his whip signalling to me to stop I did so, and slowed my engine down to its lowest possible limit. The horse, which up to that moment had taken no notice of my car, at once became suspicious, and utterly refused to pass the car. The farmer then put his spurs into the horse to try and force him to go past. After a time I could see that some help was needed, so eventually I got down, intending to try to lead the horse past. Unfortunately in getting out of my seat I bumped against the horn, which emitted a doleful hoot. This was too much for the noble quadruped, which evidently long ago had made up its mind that the road was no longer suitable for horses, for he turned round and took the low bank and hedge at the side of the road at a bound.



Lord Montagu's First Car, a 6 h.p. Daimler. Sept., 1898.

To the credit of the rider it must be added that he retained his seat in the saddle during the performance. The animal then bolted through the garden of a cottage in which there was much washing hung out to dry. The first line of clothes was carried away; so was the second, and I saw the farmer and his horse, enveloped and decorated with most of the family washing, disappearing across a neighbouring plough, at times dropping on the way many unmentionable garments. The poor housewife and her family then started in pursuit, shrieking numerous curses of all kinds upon me and the rider, now out of sight over the skyline.

Feeling unutterably guilty, though I knew not what else I could have done, and deeming absence of body to be better than presence of mind, I let my clutch in and sped away up the road. I never heard anything more about the incident, though it must have been easy enough to trace me had I committed a crime, for mine was probably the only car that used that road during the whole of the day. Such is sometimes the lot of those who try to help and are defeated by blind fate.

I recollect also an incident in the summer of 1900 when, with my new four-cylinder 12-h.p. Daimler, of which I was very proud, and in which I was practising previous to

A PALACE YARD EPISODE

Motoring: Yesterday—To-Day—and the Future

competing in the Paris-Ostend race at the end of August that year, I (a member of Parliament then) was proceeding for the first time into Palace Yard. A stern policeman met me by the gate with the remark: "Them things aren't allowed in here," supreme contempt being written all over his face, mixed with astonishment and pity that an M.P.—and a Conservative one, too—should have sunk so low as to indulge in this new-fangled and disreputable method of transport. However, I suddenly bethought myself of the fact that at the beginning of each session the House passed an Order to the effect that "free ingress and egress" should be allowed to its members; and so, leaving my motor-car there with my motor-man, rather frightened of the unknown terrors of the law, I went inside the gates through a crowd of jeering cabbies and hostile police. Eventually I found my way into the House and asked the Speaker, who was then in the chair, whether he could help me in the matter, and whether I was not perfectly in order in demanding admittance for my motor-car right up to the door of the House of Commons. "Certainly," said Speaker Peel, decisively, and sending for his Secretary, who was near by, he gave instructions that on no account was I to be prohibited from entering, and, moreover, the Speaker sent with me Inspector Horsley, the then genial head of the A Division of Police in the Houses of Parliament, to see that no further trouble occurred. Greatly to the chagrin and disgust of the crowd I got into my motor-car triumphantly and drove it, hooting loudly, through the archway right up to the members' entrance. Thus was another barrier of prejudice broken down, but not for some time afterwards did I realise that I had the proud position of having been the first member to drive his car into the sacred precincts of Parliament.

**A PALACE
YARD
EPISODE**
(continued)

Those who own motor-cars to-day can hardly believe with how much opposition we pioneers of the early days had to contend. The horse, harness, and coachbuilding interests, which were very powerful in those days, were, of course, absolutely opposed to this new method of locomotion, which they predicted would ruin them. I do not think that Messrs. Hooper, Barker, or Mulliner, or any of the other excellent car-body makers of to-day would do otherwise than smile at the gloomy prophecies which were then made. The coming of the motor-car has multiplied their trade many times over, and coachbuilders employ far more hands to-day than they ever did in the old horse days. Then there was the opposition of the horse-breeders, some of whom were in the House, like the late Sir Albert Muntz and Mr. Burdett-Coutts. And one must confess that these had more real reason for their dislike of motors, for though the riding horse to-day is as much in request as ever, the horse for light and heavy tractive purposes has to a large extent disappeared, except in special trades.

**THE TRIALS
OF MOTOR
PIONEERS**

Then there was also the agricultural community and the farming class, who thought that the diminution of the demand for hay and oats would deal another blow to agriculture; and the hunting squires, generally J.P.'s, lost no opportunity, when one was summoned before a Bench for the most trivial offence, of stigmatising one's vehicles in opprobrious terms and referring to an excess of 12 m.p.h. as if it was a charge of murder or a serious crime. I remember being summoned before the Winchester Bench and being lectured for quite five minutes by the Chairman for indulging in the reckless, in fact murderous, pace of which I had been accused in approaching Winchester, along a perfectly straight road, quite unencumbered, the said reckless speed being 15 m.p.h. I was fined £5 "to mark

**15 m.p.h.
"RECKLESS
SPEED"**

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the seriousness of this breach of the law.” Everyone’s hand was against us, but there was the glorious sense of faith that the future would reward us for our present trials.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT

The Press of that time, with hardly an exception, was also against us. “The New Juggernaut” was a favourite title, and “Another Motor Murder” was a common heading, whilst it was not considered reprehensible to gloat over the fact that motorists proceeding lawfully along the road had stones, sticks, snowballs, turnips, rotten eggs and every kind of missile thrown at them. On one occasion a large turnip missed my face by inches, and on another a driver hit me across the face with his whip. I don’t think he ever hit any motorists again after I had finished my argument with him. A motoring friend of mine about Christmas time had his face cut open by a half-frozen snowball thrown at him by some village roughs. Being somewhat of an athlete he stopped his car, ran after the culprit, and after a considerable chase over a ploughed field caught him. As a punishment my friend deprived him of all his clothes and left him to walk back *in puris naturalibus* to his cowed friends. Taking the clothes in his motor, my friend posted them back to the fellow in a parcel with the words inside: “Don’t do it again. Next time I’ll kill you.” There was no snowballing on the Brighton road for a long time after that.

Even in private life the pioneer of those days was made to understand that he was an unpopular person, and that he was upsetting the natural order of things, while many parsons thundered in the pulpit against the impiety of the age, the Sabbath-breaking effect of motor-cars, and how the horse was created by God for the special purposes of pulling the vehicles of mankind. Anything exceeding the speed of a horse was unnatural and sinful. On one occasion a Master of Hounds galloped after a motorist and tried to pull the driver out of his seat. But as it happened the driver was heavier and more firmly fixed than the M.F.H., and, with the help of his companion, he took the worthy red-coated gentleman some five miles further up the road and dropped him midway between two villages to walk back to his hunt. My readers can imagine that after such encounters the temperature rose somewhat high in the social thermometer.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION

In those days we were liable to be misunderstood, too, by those who were not acquainted with the jargon of our hobby. I remember one night, when dining out in London, sitting next to one of the few lady motorists of that day. We had been put next to one another by a kind hostess in order that we might talk “shop.” So absorbed did we get in questions as to the merits of this or that car, and about fabulous records of heroes, veritable sons of Nimshi, who had achieved a speed of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, that we did not realise that the ordinary hum of conversation round the table, which had drowned our remarks, had flagged and almost ceased. Just at that moment the following dialogue took place: Said I, “I am going to have my body painted a nice light green; what colour is your body?” “Oh! a beautiful creamy white with thin red lines,” replied my fair companion. Then we suddenly awoke to what interpretation could be put on our remarks, and the look of reproof on the faces of the dowagers, and the shocked expression of our Hostess, made me realise at once that our conversation must have appeared peculiar and quite unsuitable for the dinner table. Bravely I rushed into the breach, and with assumed ease, blushing all over, said that “we were talking of our cars, you see.” Perhaps a dignified silence would have been better. But I am quite sure that some of the elderly ladies went away with the idea that we were either going to join a new society, the members of which

Motoring: Yesterday—To-day—and the Future

would be decorated after the manner of the early Britons with woad or paint, or that our conversation was such that no respectable person should have listened to it. I remember the way that "Good night" was said to me by my Hostess when I left, expressing clearly in those two words: "A jolly good job you are going now, and I hope I'll never see you again!" To be misunderstood is the modern form of martyrdom.

AN
EMBARRASSING
SITUATION
(continued)



The late King Edward VII in Lord Montagu's 12 h.p. Daimler, Sept., 1900.

When I took out his late Majesty King Edward VII, if not for the first, at any rate for the second, time he had ever been in a car, he was staying with my cousin, General Stuart-Wortley, at Highcliffe. I realised, as many others did who met him during his lifetime, how extraordinarily intelligent and open to new ideas was His Majesty. I was asked to be ready with my motor—a 12 h.p. Daimler—at a certain time, at the door of Highcliffe Castle. When His Majesty got into the front seat beside me, two ladies who were staying at the Castle mounted, literally speaking, into the back seats. I had only thought of a very short run up the main Christchurch-Lyndhurst road. Remember we had no glass screens in those days, and the King had no goggles and only an ordinary overcoat. Presently he said to me: "How fast can you go?" "A good deal faster than this," I replied. We were then proceeding about 15 to 18 m.p.h. So gradually I increased my speed, and on the descent towards Holmsley Station I dare say we were doing a good thirty. I looked at the King somewhat anxiously and noticed that his face was full of

KING
EDWARD'S
FIRST MOTOR
RIDE

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KING EDWARD'S FIRST MOTOR RIDE

(continued)

animation. "That's splendid," he said presently. And when I looked round to see how my fair passengers on the back seats—rather like the dicky seats of to-day—were faring, I saw both of them holding on to their bonnets with both hands, for the head-covering of those days for ladies was not designed for motoring, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could keep their headgear and their fringes from being blown away. I saw black looks in the only eye I encountered, accepted the warning glances, moderated my speed, turned round at a convenient cross road, and returned in a leisurely manner to the Castle. The King was delighted with his run, and the ladies charmingly and diplomatically pretended that they had enjoyed the drive as well. One of them, however, found me alone in the garden afterwards and gave me a bit of her mind. But when one is in the dilemma whether to please a King or please a lady, I think that sometimes—possibly not always—the King should have preference.

MOTORING TO-DAY

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR ON MOTORING

And now I must put a check on my memory and bring my readers down to hard facts and modern times. It is not perhaps generally realised that, up to the date of the war, fifteen years of motor vehicle development had taken place quickly but steadily, but there had been no phenomenal increase year by year in the number of vehicles. During the war 1914-1918, however, tens of thousands of British and foreign cars were used for various military purposes, and necessarily multitudes of drivers, mechanics, and others connected with the industry were trained; while, especially on the commercial side, the needs of the Army for all types of motors led to the latest machinery being installed, great enlargements of factories, and a much wider diffusion of knowledge throughout the population as to the advantages of motoring. By the beginning of 1920, or a little more than a year after the war, there were 191,000 privately owned motor-cars, and only 61,000 commercial vehicles, in addition to which there were about half a million motor cycles. Since then the growth of road transport vehicles of all types has been little short of marvellous.

ROADS AND TAXES

As a natural result public opinion became concentrated on road questions and problems. Owing to the wise arrangement entered into between Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the organised bodies representing motoring, in the Budget of 1909, the Road Board had already done much in improving the highways, and motor taxes were paid without ill-feeling. The taxation last year levied on motor vehicles yielded no less than a round £16,000,000, as against about £4,000,000 in 1913, just before the war. This great development of private and commercial road transport was due to many reasons. Motors had become easier to manage and drive; repair and supply shops were everywhere to be found; and tyres, which used to have an average life of 2,000 or 3,000 miles, were so improved that double that mileage became quite a common experience. As regards the privately owned vehicle, the coming of the cheap car has done a great deal to convert all classes of the community to a realisation of the advantages of motor transport. And it is really a wonder now that there should still be a certain number of silly people who continue to speak and write of motor-cars being "luxury vehicles." They had better watch one of our main roads on any day, especially any Sunday, of the year and see the proportion the rich man's car bears to the ordinary motor-car. Not more than five in a hundred could be described as luxurious.

Motoring: Yesterday—To-day—and the Future

Nowadays there are cars to suit all purses. You can purchase either splendidly made and reasonably priced small cars, like those by Mr. Morris, or French, American, or other foreign cars of the same class. To own a motor-car now is the ambition of every keen and intelligent youth. Tens of thousands of our fellow countrymen are saving money and daily giving up certain forms of expenditure which can much more properly be described as luxuries, in order to purchase a small car to enable them to take their pleasure in the open air, to enjoy the beauty of their own country, and to save money when on the annual holiday. Much of the cost of railway travelling and local hiring, an inevitable part of the expenses of a holiday, is now avoided, and delight is combined with economy.

**MOTORS FOR
EVERYBODY**

Then, as regards the commercial side, both wholesale and retail merchants have begun to realise, now when labour is so expensive, that the saving in handling much more than makes up for the slight extra cost of conveyance per ton per mile which is involved in road transport. Where promptitude is important, the road can beat the railway up to quite long distances for medium-weight goods and parcels traffic. The heaviest articles, such as coal and iron, are, of course, still conveyed by rail. As for public transport, notwithstanding the claims of tramway partisans, the motor 'bus is now the quickest. Many populous centres have scrapped their tramways and installed motor 'buses. One has only to think of London and other big towns without motor 'buses, to realise that the public services of the 'bus and char-a-banc have become part of our everyday life. Motor coaches, too, have established a co-operative principle in travelling. Last year, at Braemar, I saw a char-a-banc leaving for *Bournemouth*. A regular service was running between the two places, with four stops at night on the road. What a wonderful trip for those who cannot afford to use their own cars for such a long and beautiful tour!

**COMMERCIAL
TRANSPORT**

As for tyres, giant pneumatics are now fitted on most of these long-distance vehicles, and I believe that in a few years a vehicle of any type fitted with a solid tyre will be a rarity. After all, there has only been a quarter-of-a-century's development in motor vehicles.

THE FUTURE OF MOTORING

And now I must draw to a conclusion. Wonderful as is the present, what will be the future of motor transport in this country? Probably the wisest answer is that no man can tell, but we can guess at some developments which are not only possible but probable. First of all, assuming that there were two million motor vehicles at Easter, 1926, it is quite certain that this number will be doubled, if not trebled, in the next ten years. A motor vehicle to every seven or eight of the population will soon become an accomplished fact. That vehicles, private and commercial alike, will tend to become multi-wheeled—six or even eight-wheelers—is a trend which is visible already to-day. Such a process will enable heavier loads to be carried with less weight on each axle. And who can doubt that the main trunk roads of this country will be widened, flattened, and made safer, till average speeds, far higher than are deemed safe to-day, will be accomplished by those using their cars for quick transit and not for touring only? That country districts will be made more accessible to towns, and towns to country districts, is certain, and as soon as the arterial roads, which have now only reached the fringe of our great cities, are continued into their hearts, either above, on, or under the ground, a motor 'bus and

**WHAT OF THE
FUTURE?**

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char-a-banc of far higher power and superior accommodation will take the place, to a large extent, of suburban railways and tube trains.

VISIONS OF WHAT MAY BE

Then, as regards the future of the purely mechanical side, cheaper motor spirit will no doubt be available, or gas suction in some form or other; and there is, besides, the development of the supercharging system, which will greatly increase power in proportion to cylinder capacity. Then the dreams of past inventors may come true, and we may use the infinitely variable gear and fit our cars with unpuncturable tyres. The heat generated by the internal-combustion engine may be used as an ally instead of, as at present, being wastefully dissipated through the radiator. The house of the future will no more be built without its garage than without its kitchen. The question put by the father to the young man wishing to be engaged to the fair maiden will be: "Have you a motor-car?" A reply in the negative may bring disaster to love's young dream. "Get your car, and then you will get your girl," may be the motto of the youth in a very few years.

A WORD ON STANDARDISA- TION

Then there is the question of standardisation in production. This has already reached a high pitch of efficiency in America, and to a certain extent on the Continent, but it is only recently that British makers have begun to adopt standardisation leading to mass production. A good deal of nonsense, by the way, has been written about standardisation. Of course it is much easier to manufacture a standard type, if you are catering for 120 million people, as in the U.S.A. But the policy is not nearly so attractive if catering for about 40 million people, as in this country. Moreover, it must be remembered that the average Britisher likes to be individual, and is not particularly pleased that his car and its body should be exactly the same as tens of thousands of others on the road. There are, however, certain aspects of standardisation which will doubtless tend to cheapen production, such as the adoption of standards in regard to bolts, nuts, screws, tyres, lighting sets, and, in a larger way, cylinders, pistons, and crankshafts.

FOUR-WHEEL BRAKES

The success of the four-wheel brake on the cars to which it is already fitted makes me feel certain that before long every motor vehicle will have front as well as hind wheel brakes. In fact, four-wheel brakes are more needful on public-service vehicles, such as motor 'buses and chars-a-bancs, than in some cases on privately owned cars weighing probably one-quarter of the weight of the heavier vehicle. On heavy motor lorries, too, additional safety will ensue if they are fitted with a brake on each wheel. On all such vehicles four-wheel brakes should be made a requisite by regulation of the Ministry of Transport.

COOLING CONTROLS

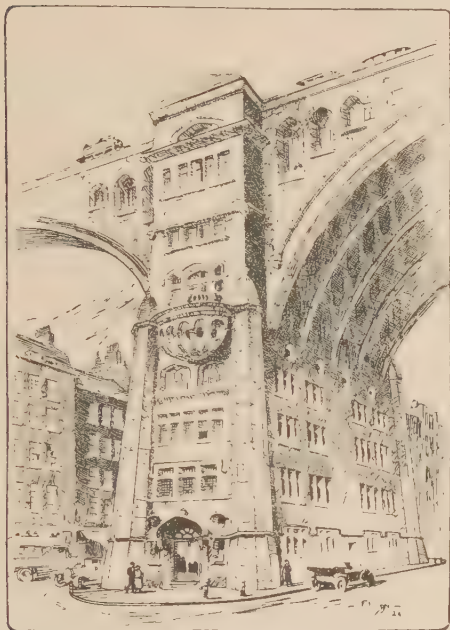
As regards economy in running, I look forward to the time when every radiator will be fitted with a thermostat or shutter. The loss of efficiency from over-cooling is very marked, especially in winter, and when we reflect that this climate, by no means as extreme here as in other parts of the world, varies between a mid-day temperature of 25 in winter and one of 95 in summer, it is obvious that the arrangements for proper cooling in a radiator should vary according to the temperature of the atmosphere.

A FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE

For heavy vehicles, also, a four-wheel drive is advisable, as reducing the tendency to skid and diminishing the wear on the hind tyres. These at present have to do all the propelling and retarding while bearing axle weights of say 8 to 10 tons, or 4 to 5 tons on each wheel.

Motoring: Yesterday -To-day—and the Future

And just a word about roads, for roads are a necessary concomitant of motor-cars. I look forward to the time when the great trunk roads of the country will be administered as in France as national roads. Then the counties will not only, as at present, have their main road system to look after, but must take over presently the second-class, and even the unclassified, roads.



*Suggestion for Overhead Road and Lift Shaft
in the pillars supporting the arches.*

the countryside and his notions as to the stupidity of the countryman. Many ill-founded prejudices and arguments of wild politicians are based on the ignorance, of speaker and audience alike, of facts as they really are. Our great population will become more appreciative of the picturesque, and be filled with the health, glow and vigour which comes from a day's motoring in the fresh air among the beauties of nature. There is no development of our time more fraught with good for the coming generation than the growth of road transport.

**ROAD
DEVELOPMENTS
AND
IMPROVEMENTS**

We must hope also for the rapid disappearance of all level crossings over main roads, the lighting of dangerous corners at night, and for heavy transport the reduction of gradients. In addition, we must have many more by-pass roads, and better means for getting into the centre of towns, instead of, as at present, being landed on the outskirts by a road of magnificent width and fully up to the traffic for some years to come, but ending in a dead end in an already congested and narrow thoroughfare.

Finally, I cannot express too strongly my belief in the beneficent influence on the people of this country, as a whole, of being able to leave behind with ease their often dingy surroundings and giving the townsman the opportunity to correct his unsound theories about

**THE
AMENITIES OF
MOTORING**

The Motorist's Concise Guide to the British Isles, with Notes on the chief Features of Interest, Pen Drawings and Plans of the larger Towns

“O ENGLAND, country of my heart's desire,
Land of the hedgerow and the village spire,
Land of thatched cottages and murmuring bees,
And wayside inns where one may take one's ease,
Of village greens where cricket may be played,
And fat old spaniels sleeping in the shade . . .
Your daisied meadows and your grassy hills,
Your primrose banks, your parks, your tinkling rills,
Your copses where the purple bluebells grow,
Your quiet lanes where lovers loiter so,
Your cottage-gardens with their wallflowers' scent,
Your swallows 'neath the eaves, your sweet content !
And 'mid the fleecy clouds that o'er you spread,
Listen, the skylark singing overhead . . . ”

From "Cloud and Silver,"

by E. V. Lucas.

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CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

A PICTURESQUE village, with black-and-white half-timbered houses and a quaint old wooden building, the "Market Cross." The church, partly rebuilt in the 18th century, contains in its tower some of the "properties" for dressing participants in the "Horn Dance," a curious mediæval institution, annually celebrated first Monday in September. The people of surrounding villages also take part, the chief actors wearing antlers on their heads. (Lichfield 11, Uttoxeter 6 miles.)

London, 126 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,518. Golf: Lichfield, 18 holes.



Market Cross, Abbots Bromley.

**ABBOTS
BROMLEY**
(Staffordshire)

The "Granite City." Aberdeen is all granite: the buildings, and the pavements of the city, and the great granite-quarries and works afford the key-industry of the locality. This is a white granite greatly esteemed all over the world: Sevastopol Harbour is constructed of it. Aberdeen, built of this material, is thus a place of a peculiarly solid character, to which the classic style, largely adopted, contributes. The Town Hall, however, is in the Gothic Scottish-Baronial style, of recent date. The Market Cross, dated 1686, is of the style almost universal in Scotland, *i.e.*, a six or eight-sided covered pavilion, surmounted by a platform from which rises a pillar. Aberdeen is the home of a University. Marischal College is in the centre of the city.

Aberdeen is a busy seaport, with large trade and extensive fisheries. There are also fine, wide-spreading sands away from the harbour and port activities. Other industries are paper manufacture and the making of combs.

Old Aberdeen is the completest contrast from the bustling life of the modern city. There learning resides and the contemplative life is led. It is one mile north. There is situated St. Machar's Cathedral, founded in 1136, but exhibiting no architectural features earlier than 1356, and those but scanty, the Cathedral having been almost wholly reconstructed by Bishop Lichtoun, 1424-40. This fine building is a welcome variation from the all-pervading white granite (which weathers grey), for although still granite, it is red in hue. Also at Old Aberdeen is King's College, founded by James IV, and remarkable architecturally for its tower, finely crested with a crown of masonry after the style of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

London, 488 miles. Map 17. Population, 158,969. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: GRAND, Douglas, Imperial, Palace, Station. Golf: "Royal Aberdeen" and numerous other 18-hole courses.

ABERDEEN
(Aberdeenshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

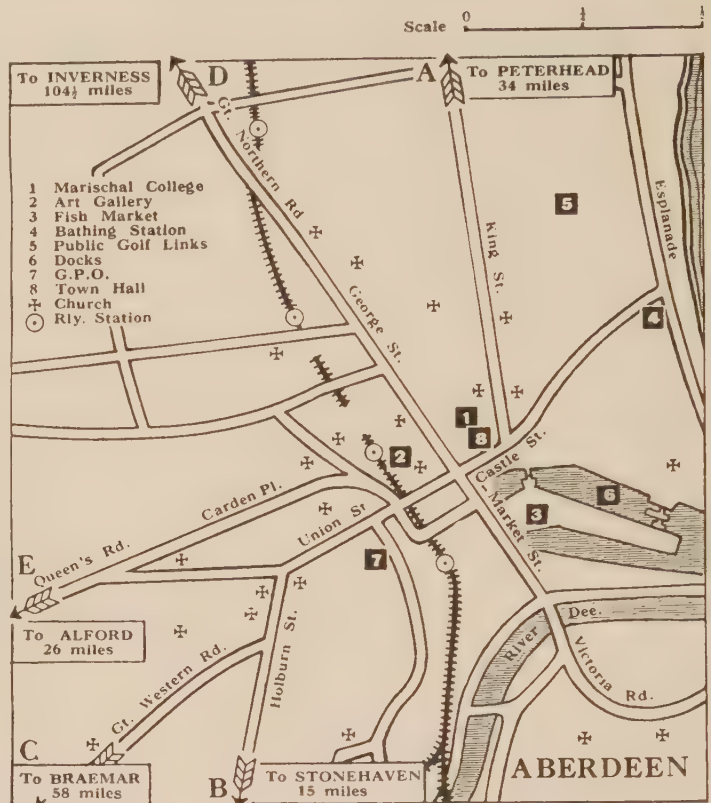
ABERDEEN (continued)

Short runs from ABERDEEN:
Stonehaven 15, *Bervie* 24,
Montrose (handsome town, harbour; golf) 36; *Laurencekirk* 28, *Brechin* (Cathedral Tower, Castle) 41; *Banchory* (Falls of Feugh) 18, *Aboyne* (Castle, Loch) 30; *Alford* (Castle ruins) 26; *Kintore* 13, *Inverurie* 17, *Pitcaple* 21, *Insch* (Castle ruins) 27; *Colpy* 29, *Huntly* (Castle) 39; *Old Meldrum* (Barra Hill Fort) 18, *Fyvie* (Castle) 27, *Turriff* (Ruins, Cross) 35; *Pitmedden* 15, *Methlick* 22, *New Deer* 29; *Newburgh* (Abbey ruins) 14, *Ellon* (Castle) 16, *Peterhead* (Castle) 34.

ABERDOVEY (Merionethshire)

Charming and unspoiled little place, half fishing port and half seaside resort, at the mouth of the river Dovey, or "Dyfi;" hence the Welsh place-name, "Aberdyfi." Here is a long sandy tidal river estuary about a mile wide.

London, 211 miles. *Map* 7. *Population*, 1,570. *Hotels*: *Dovey*, *Trefeddian*. *Golf*: *Aberdovey*, 18 holes.



ABERFELDY (Perthshire)

Town amid romantic scenery of the river Tay. The lovely birch-woods are the theme of Burns' impassioned verse:—

The braes ascend like lofty wa's,
 The foaming stream deep roaring fa's,
 O'erhung wi' fragrant-spreading shaws
 The birks o' Aberfeldy.

The hoary cliffs are crowned wi' flowers;
 White o'er the linns the burnie pours
 And, rising, meets wi' misty showers,
 The birks o' Aberfeldy.

These "birks," or birch-woods, are at the Falls of Moness, and being in private ownership are accessible to visitors only on the payment of a small fee.

London, 460 miles. *Map* 17. *Population*, 1,560. *Market*, Thurs. *Early Closing*, Wed. *Hotels*: *Breadalbane Arms*, *Palace*. *Golf*: *Aberfeldy*, 9 holes.

ABERFOYLE (Perthshire)

Clachan (Scottish for "village"), near the Glasgow to Oban road, 19 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Here is the "Bailie Nicol Jarvie" hotel, in front of which, suspended from a tree, is the coulter of a plough called "Bailie Nicol Jarvie's Poker." This illustrates an incident in Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*, which tells how the Glasgow Bailie and two Lowlander friends interrupted some Highlanders in the house, resulting in a fight. The Highlanders drew their swords, and the unarmed Bailie drew from the fire the red-hot coulter, which was doing duty as a poker. With it he set the Highlanders' kilts on fire.

London, 438 miles. *Map* 16. *Population*, 1,170. *Hotel*: *Bailie Nicol Jarvie*. *Golf*: *Aberfoyle*, 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Considerable and growing market-town, in a pleasant vale, standing at the meeting of rivers Usk and Gavenny. It was the Roman *Gobannium*. The Sugarloaf Mountain, 1,954ft., is three miles distant. The town was formerly walled, and the ruined Castle was at one time the stronghold of the fierce Norman family of de Braose. The ancient Priory Church contains battered monumental effigies of the de Braoses, Lords Bergavenny, and their kin, among them the oak effigy of George de Cantelupe, 1257, and the figure of Eva de Cantelupe, Baroness Bergavenny *de sua jure*, 1257.

The Barony of Bergavenny was a "barony by tenure," dependent upon the ownership of Abergavenny Castle. In the reign of Henry VIII the then Baron mortgaged the property, and may thus strictly be said to have forfeited the title. The King, meeting him one day, said satirically, "Good-morrow, my Lord of Bergavenny, without Bergavenny," whereupon the bold Baron, with more boldness than discretion, replied, "Good-morrow, my Lord King of France, without France." The sting of this retort lay in the fact that the Kings of England long continued to bear upon their shield of arms the Lilies of France, after England had lost all territory there.

London, 142 miles. Map 7. Population, 9,008. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Swan. Golf: Abergavenny, 9 holes.

In churchyard is monument to seven persons burnt in the "Ocean Monarch," 1848. Also memorial to the thirty-three killed in the Abergele disaster to the Irish Mail train, wrecked and burnt, 1868.

London, 213 miles. Map 11. Population, 2,632. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bee, Hesketh Arms. Golf: Abergele G.C.

Straggling village 8 miles south-east of Perth, on the rivers Earn and Tay. It was the olden Pictish capital, but the sole monument of any importance is the ancient round tower (one of the three in Scotland, the others at Brechin, and Egilsay in the Orkneys) 74ft. high, and with circumference of 48ft. at base, and 32ft. at top. Built A.D. 712-727, as a place of refuge, like the famous Irish round towers, the rights in it were in recent years claimed by the Earl of Home, who keeps it in repair. Some 6ft. from the ground, suspended from the walls, hang the old "jougs," or iron collar for persons put in the pillory.

London, 406 miles. Map 17. Population, 893. Golf: Auchtermuchty, 9 holes.

Healthy, picturesque, and popular seaside resort, on Cardigan Bay. The sandy shore follows an almost perfect curve, along which runs the typical modern seaside parade, looked down upon by the ragged towers of the Castle ruins, on a rocky headland. Inland the massive heights of Plynlimmon dominate the landscape, and on its slopes are the sources of the Severn and the Wye. One of the three Colleges of the University of Wales makes Aberystwyth a modern educational centre.



Abernethy Round Tower.

"Devil's Bridge" is a romantic spot on a gorge of the river Rheidol, where there are really three bridges. The lowest, a very ancient one; a second, built 1756, just above it, 120ft. above the river; and a modern one, over which goes the present road. The original bridge, built by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey was popularly ascribed to the Devil.

ABERGAUENNY
(Monmouthshire)



Quaint Memorial Seat
on the Monmouth-Abergavenny Road.

ABERGELE
(Denbighshire)

ABERNETHY
(Perthshire)

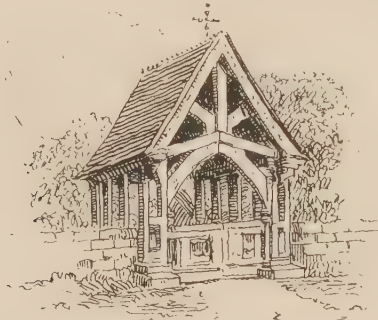
ABERYSTWYTH
(Cardiganshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ABERYSTWYTH (continued)

Steep rises and descents along the coast-road to Aberayron, 16 miles south. Aberayron, at the mouth of the river Aeron or Ayron, attracted the attention of the poets in the 18th century :—

“The nymphs are gay,
The swains are hale;
Such blessings dwell in Aeron's vale.”



*Lych Gate at Clifton Hampden,
(3½ miles S.E. of Abingdon).*

ABINGDON (Berkshire)

along Culham Hithe Bridge, by a long causeway and by Abingdon (otherwise “Burford” or “Borough-ford”) Bridge, across the Thames. Until 1416 there was only a ferry, and the road was dangerous. In the almshouse called “Christ's Hospital,” in the town, formerly the Guild of Holy Cross, are records and portraits of those 15th century bridge builders, with a long and very curious poem in black letter.

The town is extraordinarily rich in old almshouses. The parish church of St. Helen has the peculiarity of five aisles, and has a lofty and graceful stone spire, 14th century. St. Nicholas Church adjoins the picturesque remains of the once stately Abbey. Note here the fine old Abbey Guest House. Also the Abbey Mill. The Town Hall or Market House is a noble building in the Renaissance Style. It has been stated that the design is by a pupil of Wren; there is also a tradition that Inigo Jones was the designer. The old “King's Head and Bell” inn is picturesque.

London, 56 miles. Map 8. Population, 7,167. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Dog House, Lion, Queen's. Golf: Frilford Heath, 18 holes. 3¼ miles from Abingdon station.

ALCESTER (Warwickshire)

Small market-town in the “Shakespeare Country.” It takes its name from the little stream called the Alne. At Blacklands, near by, was the Roman station, *Alauna*.

In the church, fine monument to Sir Fulke Greville and Lady Elizabeth Greville, 16th century. Black-and-white timbered houses are a feature of interest.

London, 97 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,259. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Alcester, 9 holes.

London, 209 miles. Map 7. Population, 11,220. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Belle Vue, Brynawel, Lion, Royal and Gogerddan Arms, North Parade, Queen's, Talbot. Golf: Aberystwyth, 18 holes.

Short runs from ABERYSTWYTH: Machynlleth (Plás Machynlleth) 18, Aberdovey (Estuary) 28; Dyffryn Castell Inn 14, Llangurig 25, Rhayader (Elan Valley) 34; Devil's Bridge (Bridges and Falls) 12, Tregaron 26; Aberayron (Castell Cadwgan) 16, New Quay 27.

Old market-town, full of interest and unspoiled because it escaped being on the main line of railway communications. What it has lost commercially it has gained in the touring point of view. It stands pleasantly upon the Thames, and is approached from the south



The Abingdon Bridge Builders.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Small seaport and fisher village of ancient origin. It has always suffered severely from encroachment of the sea. The ancient Moot Hall, once in the middle of the town, is now on the beach. Good bathing, together with the bracing air, has brought Aldeburgh into much favour. Here was born Crabbe, the poet, 1774, whose poem "The Borough" describes the church, the river, and the beach, where yellow agates may be found.

London, 94 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,892. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Brudenell, White Lion. Golf: Aldeburgh, 18 holes.

ALDEBURGH
(Suffolk)

Small town, and favourite residential neighbourhood for Manchester business men, Manchester being only 14 miles distant.

Alderley Edge is a remarkable rock-strewn ridge, rising abruptly 650ft. above the Cheshire plain. It is associated with weird legends of a wizard who was supposed to reside in a cave within the Edge. Here is a "Wizard of Alderley" inn.

London, 170 miles. Map 12. Population, 3,072. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Queen's. Golf: Alderley Edge, 9 holes.

ALDERLEY
(Cheshire)

Vast military centre, 4 miles from Farnham, created subsequently to 1853 out of the lonely sandy heaths. Farnborough Common, adjoining, has been closely identified with the development of military aviation.

London, 36 miles. Map 4. Population, 28,756. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Imperial, Victoria. Golf: Aldershot Command, 18 holes.

ALDERSHOT
(Hampshire)

Picturesque old village, full of half-timbered buildings, with a noble cruciform church standing behind the main street on a wide green. "The old Rectory," the village cross and the Star inn are interesting.

Lullington church, on a hill near by, is said to be the smallest church in England. Others claim this distinction.

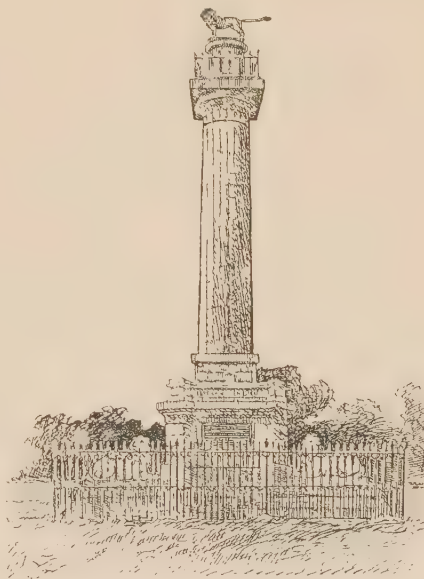
London, 62 miles. Map 5. Population, 590. Golf: Seaford Links, 18 holes.

ALFRISTON
(Sussex)

Outside the busy town is Alloa Tower, a roofless, grim ruin, associated with an ancient curse upon the Erskines, Earls of Mar. It was built about 1223.

London, 408 miles. Map 17. Population, 12,421. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Station. Golf: Alloa, 9 holes.

ALLOA
(Clackmannanshire)



The Farmers' Folly, Alnwick.

ALNWICK
(Northumberland)

A grey, stony, old market-town, at the gates of Alnwick Castle, seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

The Castle, commanding the passage of the river Aln, was anciently a bulwark against the Scots. The Percies were seated here after the Norman Conquest, and were succeeded by the Lovaines and the Smithsons, the present family, Dukes of Northumberland, being "Percy" only by adoption, not in blood. The first Duke remodelled the Castle internally, in the 18th century, and it was again altered, about 1855, by Duke Algernon. Although looking so stern and mediæval without, it is a stately mansion within.

The Percy lion is a feature of Alnwick. Approaching the town, you see it cresting a column called the "Farmers' Folly." It was projected by the farming tenantry of Hugh, the second Duke, in 1816, in honour of him, and in gratitude for his reducing their rents at a difficult time.

London, 306 miles. Map 15. Population, 6,991. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Star, White Swan. Golf: Alnwick, 9 holes.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ALRESFORD (Hampshire)

Quiet agricultural town, technically "New" Alresford. "Old" Alresford is just north. Both places are one thousand years old, at least. They are locally called "Arlesford." Alresford Pond was originally constructed by Bishop De Lucy, of Winchester, about 1195, as a reservoir for his Itchen Canal, navigable hence to Southampton.

Curfew rings at 9 p.m. from the church tower. Note in churchyard five tombstones to memory of French prisoners of war in the Napoleonic era. Miss Mitford, novelist, was born at Alresford, 1789. Admiral Rodney was buried at Old Alresford, 1792.

London, 59 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,540. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Alresford, 9 holes.

ALSTON (Cumberland)

Said to be the "loftiest market-town in England." It is a strange, rugged old place, with steep and crooked streets. The lead-mining industry which was once thriving is in a moribund condition, but the town is an increasingly popular holiday resort, especially for lovers of moorland rambles.

London, 279 miles. Map 15. Population, 2,050. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Blue Bell, Golden Lion, Hill Crest. Golf: Alston, 9 holes.

ALTON (Hampshire)

Pleasant old agricultural market-town in a hop-growing district. The church has some good Norman portions. In this church, 1643, Colonel Boles, of "Linkhornshire," fought, with his Royalist soldiers, a battle lasting all day, and was slain with sixty of his men. The bullet-marks are still to be seen on the door and masonry.

London, 49 miles. Map 4. Population, 5,580. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Crown, Swan. Golf: Alton, 9 holes.

ALTRINCHAM (Cheshire)



Cross at Styal, near Altrincham.

Old market-town, 8 miles south of Manchester. The district is a residential Manchester suburb. Dunham Massey Park, adjacent, has lovely woodlands.

London, 181 miles. Map 12. Population, 20,461. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Unicorn. Golf: Hale, 9 holes, 1½ miles from station; Ringway, 18 holes, 1½ miles from Altrincham.

AMBLESIDE (Westmorland)

Beautifully situated at northern end of Windermere. Very prosperous modernised place, grown in consequence of Lakeland tourist traffic. The lofty spire of the church is one of the works of Sir Gilbert Scott. Near by is Rydal Mount, the home of William Wordsworth.

See also "The Lake District."

London, 279 miles. Map 14. Population, 2,878. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Glen Rothay, New, Queen's, Salutation, Vale View, Wansfell Tower, Waterhead, White Lion. Golf: Ambleside & District, 9 holes.

AMERSHAM (Buckinghamshire)

Quaint old town. The name is a modern contraction of "Agmondesham." Adjacent is the beautiful park of Shardeloes, seat of the Tyrwhitt-Drake family. Amersham church contains vast marble monuments to the Drakes. Edmund Waller, the poet, was born here and sat for the borough in Parliament.

London, 26 miles. Map 4. Population, 4,221. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Crown, Griffin.

AMESBURY (Wiltshire)

Small rustic town. The "George" is an old coaching-house, with additions. Amesbury Abbey was founded in the 6th century by the British King Aurelius Ambrosius. Here was, according to legend, the place of retirement of the penitent Guinevere, King

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Arthur's queen. The mansion of "Amesbury Abbey," built in the 17th and 18th centuries, stands in a beautiful park. In 1824 the property came by purchase into the Antrobus family. In 1915 the estate was sold at auction, following upon the death of Sir Edmund Antrobus.

AMESBURY (continued)

Amesbury lies in a hollow on the southern verge of Salisbury Plain, and is the chief approach to Stonehenge, 2 miles west.

Stonehenge, the largest prehistoric stone circle in England, is first mentioned in the 9th century, by Nennius. The name comes from "Stan-enges"—the "hanging stones;" referring to the stone lintels laid across the uprights. The original plan was



Sunrise : the longest day. Stonehenge.

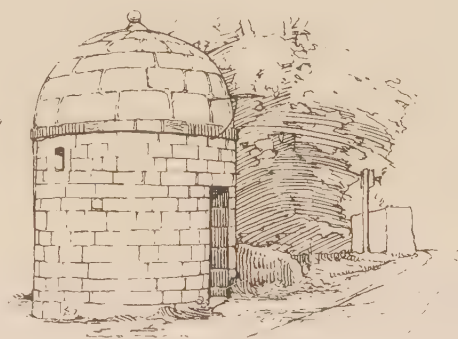
two concentric circles enclosing two horseshoe-shaped groups. Few of the great trilithions now stand. The best-received opinion is that this was a sun temple, and scientific opinion places the date as B.C. 1680. Eastward, outside the circles, is the "Friar's Heel," which is the gnomon, or pointer, over which the sun is seen to rise on June 21st. When a perfectly clear sunrise occurs on this occasion (on the average, about once in five years), the sight is impressive. Great numbers of people assemble annually in the hope of witnessing it. In 1915, Stonehenge was purchased by Mr. C. H. E. Chubb for £6,600, and presented by him to the Nation.

London, 78 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,530. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Bell, George. Golf : Salisbury, 18 holes.

Small market-town. In the church is a monument to Richard Nicholls, slain in the naval battle of Sole Bay, Southwold, against the Dutch, 1672. The cannon-ball which killed him is placed on the monument. He it was who in 1664 sailed to North America, and with an armed force took the Dutch colony of "New Amsterdam" and re-named it "New York," as a compliment to his patron, the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

One mile from Ampthill are the ruins of Houghton, a grand 16th century mansion.

London, 45 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,270. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel : White Hart. Golf : Newport Pagnell, 9 holes.



*The Blind House, Old Lock-up at Shrewton,
6 miles N.W. of Amesbury.*

AMPTHILL (Bedfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ANDOVER (Hampshire)

Quiet old agricultural market-town ; 3 miles west is Weyhill, where the "largest fair in England" is annually held in October. Weyhill is the place referred to in *The Vision of Piers Plowman* as "Wy" :—

"At Wy and at Wynchestre I went to ye fair."

It is also the "Weydon Priors" in the opening of Thomas Hardy's *Mayor of Casterbridge*.
London, 64 miles. Map 4. Population, 8,569. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed.
Hotels : Star and Garter, White Hart. Golf : Andover, 9 holes.

ANNAN (Dumfriesshire)

Market-town 2 miles from Solway Firth, which is here crossed to England by a long and massive railway viaduct. At Annan was born, 1792, Edward Irving, founder of the "Irvingites," officially the "Catholic Apostolic Church."

London, 318 miles. Map 14. Population, 3,928. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs.
Hotels : Central, Queensberry Arms. Golf : Annan, 18 holes.

APPLEBY (Westmorland)

Picturesque town on river Eden, amid romantic scenery of hills and dales. The ancient Castle, rebuilt by Anne, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Montgomery, and Dorset, 1651, after being battered in the Civil War, is a residence. In St. Lawrence's Church see the ornate monument of the Countess, 1671, and her mother. St. Michael's Church has a Norman door whose lintel is formed by a Saxon tombstone.

London, 271 miles. Map 15. Population, 1,786. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.
Hotels : King's Head, Tufton Arms. Golf : Appleby, 18 holes.

ARBROATH (Forfarshire)

Seaport. Anciently "Aberbrothock." The "Fairport" of Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*. Off-shore 11 miles is the famous Inchcape or Bell Rock of Southey's poem, *Sir Ralph the Rover*, the pirate who cut away the warning bell, and in later years was wrecked on the fatal reef ; here has been a lighthouse since 1810. The ruined Abbey, founded in 1178, was in its prosperous days reckoned second only to Holyrood.

London, 440 miles. Map 17. Population, 19,481. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed.
Hotels : Imperial, White Hart. Golf : Arbroath, 18 holes.

ARUNDEL (Sussex)

"Arundel," the dell, or dale, of the river Arun ; but the arms of the town display a swallow (in French, "hirondelle"), a punning derivation of the place-name. The little town is rendered rather grim by the walls of the Castle lowering heavily down on it. Arundel Castle, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk, was originally a Norman keep of Roger de Montgomery. This remains. Great additions were made from time to time by the Fitzalans and the Howards. The castle was ruined in the three sieges ending in 1643. It was rebuilt 1791, and pulled down again and rebuilt by the 15th Duke at huge cost. He died 1916.

The parish church is not itself of great interest. As a result of an action-at-law the Duke in 1880 established his exclusive ownership in the chancel and secluded it from public access. The Roman Catholic church of St. Philip Neri, built by the Duke, 1869-76, cost £100,000, and the castellated town hall was a ducal presentation to the Corporation.

London, 55 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,741. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Norfolk Arms. Golf : Littlehampton, 18 holes.



Windmill near Arundel.

ASCOT (Berkshire)

Small town ; residential district. Ascot Racecourse was founded 1771 by the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George III. The Ascot meetings vie in fashion and exclusiveness with Goodwood. "Ascot Week" marks the height of the "London Season."

London, 25 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,351. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Berystede, Meadhurst, Royal, Royal Foresters. Golf : Ascot St. George's G.C. ; also Swinley Forest.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Picturesque old town. The fine church, with lofty spire, contains a remarkable series of Cokayne monuments: notably, tombs and effigies of John and Edmund Cokayne, 1404; and Sir John, 1505. Later monuments of the Boothbys of Ashbourne Hall include the famous white marble sleeping figure of Penelope Boothby, 1791, aged 6 years, with pathetic epitaph: "The unfortunate Parents ventured their all on this frail Bark, and the wreck was total."

The "Green Man and Black's Head" is an ancient inn with remarkable "gallows" sign spanning the street. Old Grammar School, 16th century.

Ashbourne is the best approach to Dovedale, 4 miles north-west, the most charming of all the Derbyshire dales.

At Mayfield, 2 miles, Tom Moore wrote "Those Evening Bells," suggested by the distant ringing of Ashbourne peal.

London, 143 miles. Map 12. Population, 4,147. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Station. Golf: Ashbourne & Dove Valley G.C., 9 holes. Station: Clifton, 3 mins.

ASHBOURNE
(Derbyshire)

Quiet market-town, on southern verge of Dartmoor, surrounded by hills, and of old famous as the seat of one of the stannary courts.

London, 190 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,362. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Golden Lion. Golf: Ashburton, 9 holes.

ASHBURTON
(Devonshire)

Quaint and busy market-town on outskirts of colliery district. Alan de Zouch, a Breton, in time of Henry III married the heiress to the manor. Sir Walter Scott has weaved much romance into the Castle ruins, in his *Ivanhoe*. He was attracted by the picturesque place-name. The castle was "slighted," i.e., "ruined," by the Parliament, 17th century.

The church contains a 15th century alabaster effigy of a knightly personage clad in a pilgrim's robe. See also monuments of second Earl of Huntingdon (of the Hastings line) and Countess, 1561-76, and elaborately beautiful effigy of Lady Catherine Hastings. A curious "finger-stocks" for punishing brawlers in church is in the tower arch.

Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, d. 1791, founder of the "Huntingdon Connexion," is buried here.

London, 120 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,983. Market, Alt. Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Royal, Queen's Head. Golf: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 18 holes.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH
(Leicestershire)

Large market-town. Railway junction, and seat of the S.E.R. (section of the Southern Railway) works and locomotive shops. The church has a fine tower, built about 1470.

London, 54 miles. Map 5. Population, 14,355. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Saracen's Head. Golf: Ashford, 12 holes.

ASHFORD
(Kent)

Gospatrik, ancestor of the lords of Allerdale, was godfather to Aspatria. It is a small town with surroundings of coal mines. In the rebuilt church are monuments of the Musgraves. The Agricultural College is well known.

London, 309 miles. Map 14. Population, 3,525. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Grapes. Golf: Maryport, 9 holes.

ASPATRIA
(Cumberland)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ATHERSTONE (Warwickshire)

Town chiefly of one long street, on the line of the Roman "Watling Street." Famous hunting district.

In front of the "Old Red Lion" inn note a milestone declaring distances to London, Liverpool, and Lincoln to be each exactly 100 miles, a numerical coincidence born of fancy.

One mile south is Mancetter, a pretty village, with charming old manor-house adjoining the church. Mancetter manor-house was the home of George Glover, Protestant martyr, burnt at Coventry, 1555.

London, 100 miles. Map 8. Population, 5,957. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Red Lion, White Hart. Golf: Atherstone, 11 holes.

ATTLEBOROUGH (Norfolk)

Small agricultural market-town. The church is a noble building of Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular periods. The east part of it has been destroyed, and the tower, once central, is thus in a curious position at the east end. At the west end of the church is a magnificent mediæval painted screen.

London, 95 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,453. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Griffin, Royal. Golf: Wymondham, 9 holes.

AVEBURY (Wiltshire)



Silbury Hill, Avebury.

The small village stands around, and partly on the site of, a prehistoric monument more ancient than Stonehenge, and larger. This is a deep circular ditch and rampart enclosing close upon 29 acres. There are said to have been originally 650 great rough-hewn standing stones in the various stone-circles here. Two of the largest, 17ft. high, remain; numerous others are buried.

The church has some Saxon windows.

Silbury Hill, "the largest artificial prehistoric earthwork in Europe," stands beside the Bath road, adjacent to Avebury. It is 170ft. high and covers 5 acres. It appears once to have been connected with the temple at Avebury by a long double avenue of standing stones.

London, 81 miles. Map 4. Population, 521. Golf: North Wilts G.C., 9 holes. Stations, Calne, 3½ miles; Devizes, 4 miles.

AXBRIDGE (Somerset)

Pretty, old, stone-built town in the Cheddar region. The fine Late Perpendicular church is much enriched with good stone carving.

London, 133 miles. Map 3. Population, 919. Hotel: Lamb. Golf: Cheddar Valley, 9 holes.



Traditional "Rock of Ages" which inspired Toplady, at Burrington Combe, 4½ miles N.E. of Axbridge.

AXMINSTER (Devonshire)

Formerly noted for manufacture of "Axminster carpets," founded in 1755, and transferred to Wilton, near Salisbury, 1835. The town has no special feature. Here is a large 14th century cruciform church. "George" inn, formerly a coaching house.

London, 145 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,049. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George, Old Bell. Golf: Lyme Regis G.C., 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

An old town with modern developments as a market and shopping centre ; important collecting emporium for dairy produce for London. The parish church, with very

AYLESBURY (Buckinghamshire)



picturesque tower, is in Early English and later styles. A monument to one Lady Lee declares she was mother of "three impes ;" but we must not suppose that they were what the word would now imply. It is the old English word alike for children and little devils. See, in a close leading out of Market Square, the "Old King's Head" inn, originally a monastic guest-house, 15th century. The great window, with many oak mullions and ancient stained glass, is a choice antiquity. Recent statues in Aylesbury, of John Hampden, and Charles Compton, 3rd Baron Chesham, 1850-1907, are worth noticing. Lord Chesham is represented in khaki uniform.

London, 41 miles. Map 4. Population, 12,114. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Bell, Bull's Head. Golf : Rothschild G.C., 18 holes. Station : Waddesdon.

The busy town of Ayr, with its bustling streets, electric tramways, and harbour, has changed much since the day of Burns. With some difficulty the "Auld Brig" was repaired and saved, because it is a Burns landmark. On the southern outskirts is the humble cottage, birthplace of the poet, Robert Burns, in January, 1759. It had become an inn, but in 1881 was purchased by the Trustees of the Burns Monument, restored to its primitive condition, and opened as a Burns Museum. The interior contains genuine Burns furniture and discloses the olden Scottish peasant household, very much as depicted in *The Cotter's Saturday Night*.

Alloway Old Kirk, 2 1/2 miles from Ayr, yet remains a roofless ruin. Those familiar with Burns will remember it in connection with *Tam o'Shanter's* wild ride. Here is the great "Burns Monument," built 1820, at a cost of £3,350.

London, 392 miles. Map 14. Population, 35,741. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Dalblair, Station. Golf : Ayr Burgh Golf Course ; and links also at Prestwick.

AYR (Ayrshire)



Birthplace of Robert Burns.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BAGSHOT (Surrey)

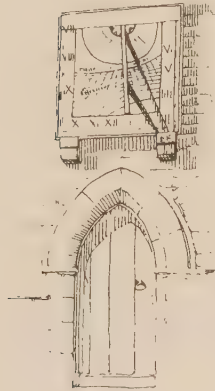
BAGSHOT, a little town on the main Exeter road, reminiscent of the coaching days when upwards of thirty through coaches for the West of England made use of its posting facilities. The neighbourhood was formerly known as "Bagshot Heath," and was infested with highwaymen, as the poet Gay hints in his *Journey to Exeter*, 1715 :—

"Prepar'd for war, now Bagshot Heath we cross,
Where ruin'd gamesters oft repair their loss."

The "King's Arms" is an old coaching inn. Bagshot is in the parish of Windlesham. Bagshot Park is a seat of the Duke of Connaught.

London, 27 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,178. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Cricketers', King's Arms. Golf : Chertsey G.C., 18 holes.

BAKEWELL (Derbyshire)

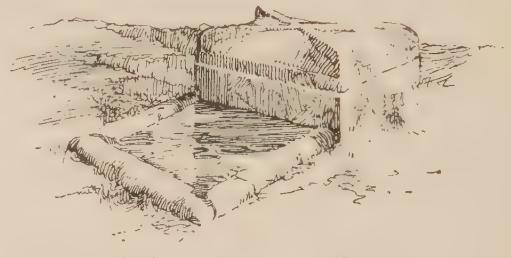


13th Century Sundial
at Eyam, 5 miles N. of
Bakewell

Picturesque market-town on river Derwent. The church, situated on a steep incline, contains the Vernon Chapel, in which are monuments of the old-time lords of Haddon Hall, including altar-tomb of Sir George Vernon, "King of the Peak," 1567, and two wives ;

also monument of Sir John Manners, 1611, and his wife (Dorothy Vernon), 1584. She was daughter and heiress of Sir George Vernon, and brought Haddon Hall into the Manners family. The often repeated and as often denied story of her elopement with Sir John Manners is a pretty legend which makes Haddon Hall extremely popular with sentimental tourists. Haddon Hall is 2 miles distant. Chatsworth, 4 miles.

London, 156 miles. Map 12. Population, 3,062. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Rutland Arms. Golf : Bakewell, 9 holes.



Mompesson's Well at Eyam, where money was
deposited during the Great Plague.

BALA (Merionethshire)

Pronounced "Balla." Small modern town, a centre of education for the Welsh dissenting ministry. Bala Lake (in Welsh "Llyn Tegid") is the largest natural lake in the Principality, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in width. Lake Vyrnwy, the reservoir of the Liverpool Waterworks, is larger, but only by 37 acres, and of course is a work of engineering enterprise, not of nature.

London, 205 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,408. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Goat, Plas-Coch, White Lion, Royal. Golf : Bala, 9 holes.

BALDOCK (Hertfordshire)

Quiet old agricultural town, rather hustled into life by the adjacent "Garden City" at Letchworth. Here are almshouses dated 1621, founded by one John Wynne to last "until the world's end."

The First Garden City, founded 1902, is an interesting attempt to realise ideals. There are many prettily-designed houses. Here, too, are printing and bookbinding works and a number of large factories designed to escape the evils of overcrowded cities. Of the ancient village of Letchworth there was never much. The Old Hall has become a comfortable hotel. It stands amid noble elms, adjacent to the picturesque church, one of the many reputed "smallest churches in England."

London, 38 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,476. Hotels : George and Dragon, Rose and Crown. Golf : Letchworth, 18 holes.

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Scattered village, on Loch Leven. The old difficulties of conveying motor-cars across by row-barge against the strong tides have been overcome by the introduction of a motor-ferry to North Ballachulish, to which it is well to despatch an advisory telegram.

London, 492 miles. Map 16. Population, 960. Hotel : Ballachulish.

BALLACHULISH
(Argyllshire)

Fisher-village and small sea-side resort on the romantic Stranraer and Ayr coast road. "Kirkcudbright Innertig" was the older name: the "Church of St. Cuthbert at the mouth of the Tig." The amazing mass of Ailsa Craig rises impressively from the sea, 9 miles off-shore. It is 2 miles in circumference, and is an island rock rising to a height of 1,114ft.

London, 422 miles. Map 14. Population, 731. Hotel : Royal. Golf : Ballantrae, 18 holes.



Ballantrae and Ailsa Craig.

BALLANTRAE
(Ayrshire)

The "capital of Deeside." Tourist centre and terminus of railway from Aberdeen.

London, 497 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,542. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Alexandra, Invercauld Arms, Loirston. Golf : Ballater, 18 holes.

BALLATER
(Aberdeenshire)

Fisher-village on the Northumbrian coast, beneath the craggy heights crested by Bamburgh Castle. From afar off one glimpses the great castle, built in the first instance by Ida, King of Northumbria, A.D. 550. The great keep is of the Norman period. The warlike history of the Castle ended in 1464, when the Lancastrian garrison were forced to surrender. Here David Bruce, King of Scots, was a prisoner after being wounded and captured at the Battle of Neville's Cross, 1346. A careful restoration was the work of the late Lord Armstrong.

The Norman and Early English church has the fine feature of a highly ornate Early English crypt. Here is the Forster monument, erected by Dorothy Forster, 1711, to three of her brothers. A fourth, General Thomas Forster, also lies here beside his heroic sister, who, when he lay prisoner in the Tower of London, secured keys to fit the lock of his prison and liberated him. A better-known heroine is Grace Darling, to whom there is a monument. Her helping to rescue the crew of the *Forfarshire*, on the reefs of the Farne Islands, September 5th, 1838, is of world-wide fame.

London, 323 miles. Map 15. Population, 417. Hotels : Lord Crewe Arms, Victoria. Golf : Bamburgh, 18 holes.

BAMBURGH
(Northumberland)

Small market-town in hunting country at the southern approach to Exmoor. It is noted for its four great fairs annually, to which sheep, cattle, and Exmoor ponies are sent.

London, 172 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,417. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Druggists' Arms, White Horse. Golf : Tiverton, 9 holes.

BAMPTON
(Devonshire)

Quiet retired townlet, in a little-visited region of Oxfordshire, in which the roads were once so extremely bad that this was known as "Bampton-in-the-Bush." Fine church with curious pinnacles at the angles of the tower, bearing effigies of the four Evangelists.

BAMPTON
(Oxfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BAMPTON (continued)

At Bampton, on Whit-Monday, is still celebrated, by unbroken usage, a quaint Morris Dance, in progress all day, from 8 a.m. until evening. (Witney 6, Burford 8, Faringdon 6 miles.)

London, 71 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,240. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Talbot.

BANBURY (Oxfordshire)



Banbury Cross.

Considerable, and quaint and interesting, old town. "Banbury Cross," mentioned in the familiar nursery-rhyme, was a magnificent mediæval structure destroyed about 1642. The Castle was demolished 1646, the beautiful church was pulled down in 1790 because of the feared cost of repairing it, and replaced by the present "classic" building; and the splendid 17th century "Globe Room" of the "Reindeer" inn has been taken away.

A modern "Banbury Cross" attracts much attention. The "Reindeer" inn is still of interest. Note in the Market Place the noble double-doors of the "Unicorn" inn, with curiously-carved lion and unicorn and date, 1648. "Banbury Cakes" are a speciality. Ancient maces and historical paintings are to be seen at the venerable and picturesque Town Hall.

London, 70 miles. Map 8. Population, 13,347. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Red

Lion, White Lion. Golf: Tadmarton Heath G.C., 18 holes. Station: Banbury, 5 miles.

BANFF (Banffshire)

Seaport, holiday resort, and golfing centre, on the Moray Firth. The salmon-fishing on the river Deveron, the sport among the grouse, and the deep-sea fishing make the varied good fortunes of Banff. The late Duke of Fife presented to the town Duff House, a stately seat belonging to him; now used as a Sanatorium.

Nineteen miles S.S.E., on the road to Aberdeen, is Fyvie Castle, seat of Lord Leith of Fyvie. It is an ancient and most picturesque group of buildings, on the river Ythan, associated with a curse by Thomas the Rhymer. The most ancient portion of the Castle is the peel-tower, 13th century. In 1390, one Henry de Preston built the "Preston Tower" from stones of a religious house he demolished for the purpose. Hence the curse.



Fyvie Castle, Banff.

London, 534 miles. Map 19. Population, 3,517. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Fife Arms. Golf: Banff G.C., 9 holes; Duff House G.C., 18 holes.

BANGOR (Carnarvonshire)

Welsh Cathedral city on the shores of the Menai Strait looking across to Anglesey and the town of Beaumaris. It is situated on the main Holyhead Road. The Cathedral is small in comparison with English cathedrals, 214ft. in length, and not externally imposing. Its history is one of exceptionally many and complete destructions, and it now stands as a very thorough restoration and rebuilding by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1866-7, of a building

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which had little more than the Decorated transepts and choir of late 15th century to interest the archaeologist. Note the curious "dog-tongs" (for removing dogs from church) preserved in a case hung on the nave wall. University College, with fine Library; beautiful gates are a memorial to students who fell in the Great War.

The Holyhead Road is carried over the Menai Strait, at a point 2 miles distant from Bangor, by a graceful Suspension Bridge designed by Telford, and opened January 30th, 1826. The length is 1,000ft., height of road above sea water 100ft., central span of the suspension 579ft. The total cost was moderate, £120,000. The Bridge is the property of the Commissioners for Public Works, and is a toll-bridge.

London, 235 miles. Map 11. Population, 11,032. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: British, Castle, Old London House, Rowlands. Golf: Bangor, 18 holes.

Short runs from BANGOR: Menai Bridge 2, Holyhead (scenery) 24; Amlwch (harbour) 20; Beaumaris (Castle ruins, scenery) 7; Llanfairfechan 7, Conway (Castle) 14; Llandudno 19; Colwyn Bay 19, Abergel (Castle, Cavern) 26, Denbigh (Ruins) 39; Capel Curig (Chapel, scenery) 14, Bettws-y-Coed (scenery) 20, Cerrig-y-Druidion 32; Carnarvon (Castle) 9, Beddgelert 21. Pont Aberglaslyn (scenery) 22, Portmadoc 30.

Now a Thames-side eastern suburb of London. The old Fire Bell Gate, 14th century, is the only relic of the richest nunnery in England, the great Benedictine Abbey of Barking, disestablished 1539. Adjoining is the large and ancient parish church.

Eastbury House is a vast deserted red-brick mansion, built 1572, on the Thames marshes; reputed (wrongly) to have been one of the meeting-places of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators.

London, 8 miles. Map 5. Population, 35,543. Golf: Ilford G.C., 18 holes. 15 mins. from Ilford station.

Popular holiday resort on the Welsh coast and at the mouth of the wide, sandy estuary of the Mawddach; hence the old name, "Abermaw." At high tide the Mawddach is a lovely sheet of water, and on both banks of the river the mountain scenery dominated by Cader Idris is superb.

London, 221 miles. Map 7. Population, 3,559. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bod Idris, Cors-y-Gedol, Lion, Marine, Richmond, Rose Hill, Royal. Golf: Dyffryn G.C., 9 holes. Stations: Dyffryn 10 min.; Barmouth, 5 m.

Short runs from BARMOUTH: Harlech (Castle ruins) 11, Pont Aberglaslyn (scenery) 23, Beddgelert 24, Carnarvon (Castle) 36; Dolgelley 9, Bala (Lake) 28; Cross Foxes Inn 12, Machynlleth (Plâs Machynlleth) 25; Aberdovey (Estuary) 34.

"Barney Castle," as they call it in that region, is an historic town romantically set upon the river Tees. As the place-name would imply, the little town arose as an appanage of the great mediæval fortress, built by Bernard Baliol, in the early years of the 12th century. The Baliols were English, and the famous John Baliol became King of Scots *de jure* through his wife, Devorguilla, niece and heiress of William the Lion, King of Scotland. When he accepted the Scottish Crown and abjured his English allegiance, Edward I rightly confiscated his English properties, and later fought, defeated, and deposed him.

BANGOR (continued)

BARKING (Essex)

BARMOUTH (Merionethshire)



The Market Cross at Barnard Castle.

BARNARD CASTLE (Durham)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BARNARD CASTLE (continued)

The streets contain a queer variety of humble rustic houses and stately, though time-worn, mansions. Here is a curious Market House, 1747. In Thorngate is an ancient building with the name *Ricardus* sculptured in Gothic letters on it. The boldly prominent parish church is Norman and Early English.

Blagroves, admission 6d., is the ancient Elizabethan house, formerly an inn, in which Cromwell stayed when passing through Barnard Castle to meet his followers in Yorkshire. The inhabitants offered him "burnt wine and cakes." Burnt wine is what is now known as mulled claret. There is a beautiful moulded ceiling of floral design, with the date 1627 in the centre. The cellarge extends underneath the house and the whole of the adjoining yard, and is finely arched. At the end of the cellar is a well and spring.

The Bowes Museum, situated to the east of Newgate, in a beautiful park, and founded through the munificence of Mrs. Bowes (Countess of Montalbo), of Streatlam, at a cost of £100,000, is by far the most imposing and the most interesting building in the town.

On the 10th July, 1892, the Museum and Grounds were opened, eighteen years after the death of the generous donor of the building. The Museum is built in what is called the French Renaissance style, and has a central dome and two turrets, with two wings projecting in front of the central block.

On the right of the staircase (second floor) is a room containing paintings by the founder of the Museum; and reached from this apartment is the spacious Picture Gallery, hung with various examples of French, German, Italian, and Spanish art. Underneath the Picture Gallery is the Gallery of Sculptures, and the natural history collection. The Library is in the west wing of the second floor, while on the first floor the rooms are adorned with valuable specimens of carved ivory, glassware, pottery and porcelain, the china and Oriental wares being regarded as the finest collection outside the Albert and Victoria Museum, Kensington. The tapestries, valued at £50,000, are probably the second-best private collection in England.

Staindrop Church is full of monuments of the Nevilles and the Vanes.

London, 246 miles. Map 15. Population, 4,737. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: King's Head. Golf: Barnard Castle, 9 holes.

BARNBY MOOR (Nottinghamshire)

On the Great North Road, between Retford and Doncaster. Here is the "Bell" inn. Once a notable coaching hostelry, it was ruined by the coming of railways, and for sixty years became a farmhouse. Reopened in 1902 as an up-to-date hotel for motorists.

London, 148 miles. Map 13. Population, 270. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Ye Olde Bell. Golf: Retford, 9 holes.

BARNET (Hertfordshire)



Hadley Church, with Cresset used as a Beacon; 1 mile from Barnet

Practically a suburb of London, on the Great North Road. Barnet Fair, Sept. 4th to 6th, is held in a field below the town, on the approach from London. Just as the "Battle of Hastings" was not fought at Hastings, so the Battle of Barnet was decided away from the town, at Gladsmuir, April 14th, 1471, when the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists. The Highstone on Hadley Green was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, 1740.

Monken Hadley is 1 mile from Barnet. On the turret of the church tower is a beacon, or firepot, formerly lit at night to guide wayfarers through the woodlands of Enfield Chase; it was a landmark for travellers from Waltham Abbey to the Abbey at St. Albans.

London, 12 miles. Map 9. Population, 11,772. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Old Salisbury Arms. Golf: South Herts G.C., 18 holes. Station: Totteridge, 10 mins.

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Busy town in colliery region. Locally known as "Black Barnsla," it has achieved the blackness in later days, being originally "bleak," rather than "black."
Wentworth Castle is 3 miles distant.

BARNSLEY
(Yorkshire)

London, 178 miles. Map 12. Population, 67,906. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs.
Hotels: Queen's, Royal. Golf: Barnsley and District G.C.

Old West Country seaport, on the navigable river Taw. It saw its best seafaring days in the romantic times of the Elizabethan sailors and adventurers. The town still exhibits many relics of that age. The 14th century church has a lofty leaded spire. Note a plain tablet on exterior wall to one John Wheatly, "a native of Salisbury, who died an unprofitable Servant the 21 Day of September 1774 Aged 82 years." Barnstaple Bridge is very long, with sixteen pointed arches. It dates from 13th century. The old Exchange or Merchants' resort is called "Queen Anne's Walk." The quaint stone tablet on a pillar in front of it is a "nail." It illustrates the old expression for paying ready money "on the nail." Other examples are to be found at Bristol and at Limerick.

BARNSTAPLE
(Devonshire)

The highly interesting "Golden Lion" hotel was originally the "town house" of the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath. It has some exquisite moulded-plaster ceilings of the 17th century; as also has the "Trevelyan Arms," with a plaster overmantel representing the Nativity. Pilton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, has a noble church with curious hour-glass stand projecting from the pulpit, held by a flat metal representation of a naked human arm.



Pulpit and Hour-glass Stand, Pilton, near Barnstaple.

London, 202 miles. Map 2. Population, 14,409. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Imperial, Royal, Fortescue, Victoria.
Golf: Royal North Devon (Westward Ho!), 18 holes; Braunton, 18 holes.

Short runs from BARNSTAPLE: Braunton (Burrows) 6, Ilfracombe (Capstone Hill) 14; Ilfracombe direct 11; Blackmoor Gate 11, Lynton (scenery) 18, Porlock (Hill) 30; South Molton 12, Bampton (Fairs) 30; Chulmleigh (Parish Church) 18; Bideford (River, Bridge) 9; Westward Ho! (Pebble Ridge) 12, Clovelly (town, harbour) 22; Hartland (scenery) 23, Bude (sea) 36; Weare Giffard (Strawberry district) 14, Torrington (Castle remains, vires) 16; Torrington direct 13.

Furness (in olden Latin records *Furdenesia*) is a detached portion of Lancashire. The name signifies the "Further ness," nose, or promontory. The discovery and working of hæmatite iron ore has made the fortunes of Barrow and district. Here are great docks, shipbuilding yards, and ironworks.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS
(Lancashire)

Furness Abbey is in the Vale of Deadly Nightshade, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barrow. The ruins of this Cistercian monastery date from 1127, and form an impressive group, in the red sandstone of the locality. The ruins adjoin the Furness Abbey Hotel and railway station.

London, 292 miles. Map 11. Population, 74,254. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Duke of Edinburgh, Furness Abbey, Imperial, Victoria Park. Golf: Barrow, 18 holes; 1 m. from Furness Abbey station. Furness G.C., 18 holes; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Barrow station.

Old riverside port on the broad Humber estuary.

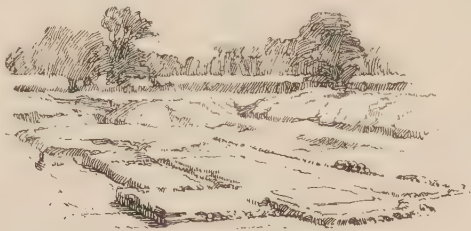
London, 168 miles. Map 13. Population, 6,454. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs.
Golf: Barton-on-Humber, 9 holes.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER
(Lincolnshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BASINGSTOKE (Hampshire)

Old market-town, greatly grown of late years, chiefly owing to establishment here of engineering works. "Holy Ghost Chapel," immediately outside the railway station, and now surrounded by a modern cemetery, is a relic of the monastic Fraternity of the Holy Ghost, and dates from 1525. The architectural details are very curious, exhibiting a clash of Gothic and Renaissance design.



Remains of first Christian Church at
Silchester, 7 miles N. of Basingstoke.

Basing House ruins are at Old Basing, 2 miles. This was the great fortified seat of the Marquis of Winchester, which held out for the King against the Parliament for four years, and was then stormed, Oct. 14th, 1645.

Hackwood Park, 1 mile, is a property of Lord Bolton. Lord Curzon, during his tenancy, restored in 1913 a curious cockpit in the park.

London, 46 miles. Map 4. Population, 12,718. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Red Lion, Wheatsheaf. Golf: Basingstoke and District, 9 holes.

BASLOW (Derbyshire)

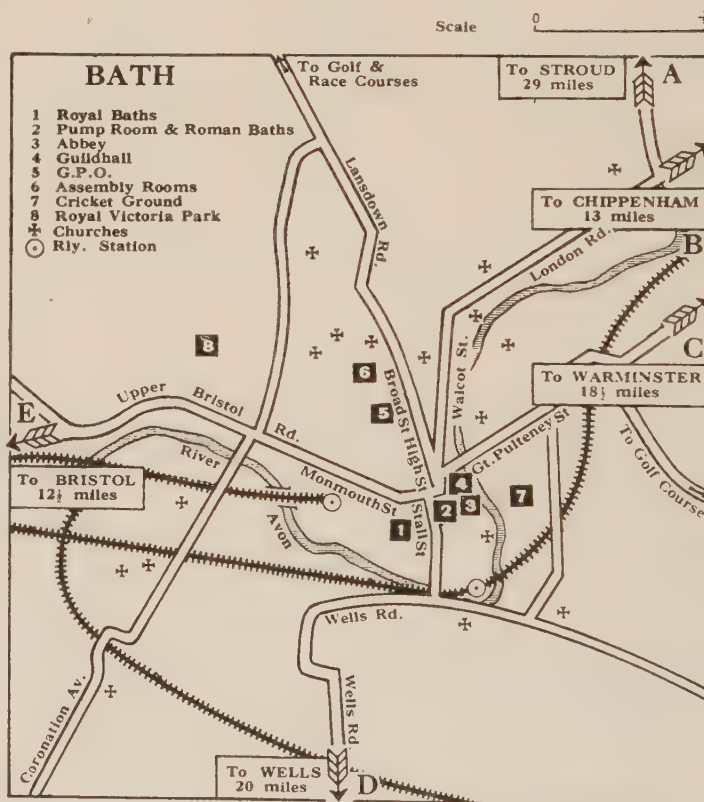
Pretty village, deep down in a hollow of the hills, beside the river Derwent, on the Chesterfield and Manchester road. The river is crossed by an ancient and narrow bridge. Chatsworth House is 1 mile away; the park Lodges are at the east end of the village.

London, 163 miles. Map 12. Population, 866. Hotels: Baslow Grand, Devonshire Arms, Peacock. Golf: Bake-well, 9 holes.

BATH (Somerset)

The *Aquæ Sulis* (or *Solis*), of the Romans. Antiquaries have not ceased disputing whether these were to the Romans the "Waters of the Sun," or whether they were given the name of "Sul," an obscure British Pagan deity. Probably the waters were known by both names. Certainly the curious sculptured head of the Sun God discovered among the Roman remains supports the first contention.

Legend tells us that "Prince Bladud," B.C. 863, the leper son of a British tribal king, was the discoverer of the healing waters of Bath, over 800 years before the Romans. But it was those conquerors who made the fortunes of the place. The Roman city was destroyed by the barbarians A.D. 577, when the Romans had all withdrawn and the Romano-British civilisation had decayed. The Saxons, however, soon discovered they could not do without



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these thermal curative springs. Resorting to them, they renamed the place "Akemancester," doubtfully rendered into modern English as the "Invalids' Town." To it came the "aching men," troubled with rheumatic and other pains. But in mediæval times Bath seems to have been neglected; and it was not until the Queen of Charles II was advised to come here in 1644 that we hear much again of the waters.

The renaissance of Bath dates from 1704. In that year the Corporation built a Pump Room, and appointed Beau Nash as "Master of the Ceremonies." Society already flocking upon the heels of Royalty in 1644, 1663, and 1687, had crowded the town, not only with invalids, but with fashion. Indeed, to be ailing was to be fashionable, and the "best people" took the waters as a matter of course.

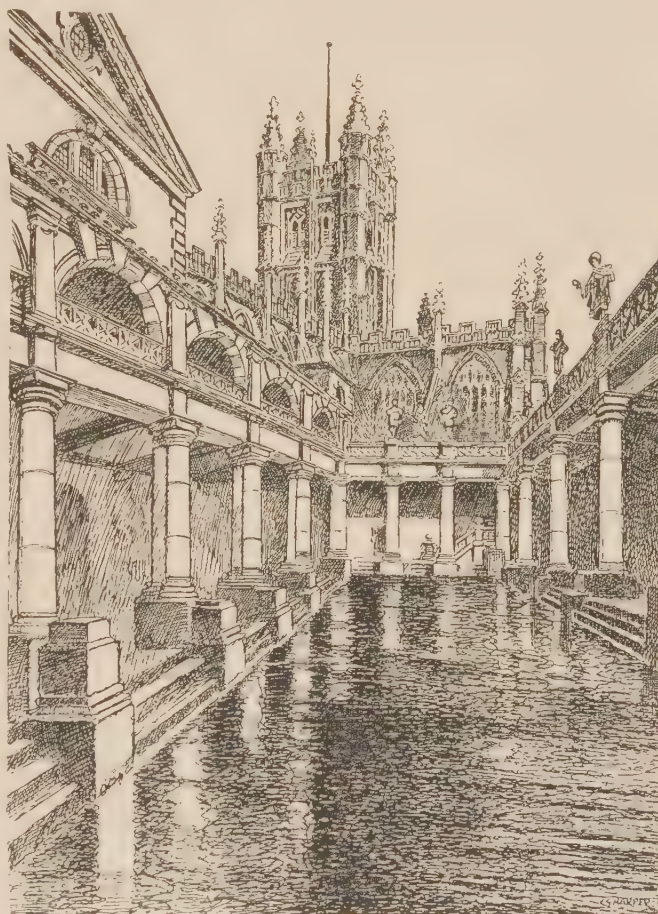
But Bath was then a mediæval town. Its present stately classic appearance is due to great rebuilding schemes begun after 1704. Meanwhile, the original Roman baths had been altogether lost. They were discovered in 1755, and again covered over, to be in recent years re-discovered and partly restored.

Bath Abbey church, a building begun 1499, was completed in 1609. It is thus a work of the final expression of Gothic feeling. Probably no church, not even Westminster Abbey, is so internally lined with memorials as this. They are chiefly wall-tablets, monuments of the many notable and fashionable people who came to Bath in the whole of the 18th century and the first twenty or thirty years of the 19th. The Abbey West Front is quaintly sculptured with representations of "Jacob's Ladder," stretching from near the ground to the turrets, with angels ascending and descending. The restoration of the Abbey was begun in 1864 under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott.

The city of Bath is entirely built of stone, chiefly procured from the quarries at Box (6 miles), which yield a fine-grained oolite of a delicate cream-colour, greatly prized in building operations.

London, 106 miles. Map 3. Population, 68,648. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Christopher, Empire, Fernley, Grand Pump Room, Pulteney, Royal York House, Southbourne, Spa. Golf: Bath G.C., 18 holes; $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from station. Bladud G.C., 9 holes; 1 m. by tram from centre of city. Lansdown G.C., 18 holes; 3 m. from station.

BATH
(continued)



The Roman Bath, Bath.

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BATH (continued)

Short runs from BATH : Bristol 13, Clevedon 28, Weston-super-Mare 33 ; Cold Aston 5, Chipping Sodbury 14, Tetbury (Castle ruins near) 23, Nailsworth (Cotswold scenery) 24, Stroud 28, Cross Hands Inn 36, Gloucester (Cathedral) 41 ; Cheltenham (Colleges) 41 ; Acton Turville (Badminton Park) 14, Malmesbury (Norman Abbey) 24 ; Chippenham 13, Malmesbury 23 ; Cirencester (Roman remains) 35 ; Cricklade 35 ; Calne 19, Avebury (Prehistoric stone-circle) 26 ; Marlborough (College ; Savernake Forest) 32 ; Box 6, Melksham (Bromham Church ; Spy Park) 12, Devizes (Bear Hotel, Museum) 20 ; Bradford-on-Avon (Picturesque town ; churches) 8, Trowbridge 11, Westbury ("White Horse") 16 ; Limpley Stoke 5, Beckington 12, Warminster (Ancient Camps near) 19, Heytesbury 23, Salisbury (Cathedral) 40 ; Frome 15, Shepton Mallet (Market Cross) 27 ; Radstock 9 ; Shepton Mallet 18 ; Wells (Cathedral) 20 ; Glastonbury (Abbey ruins) 25 ; Cheddar (Gorge) 28, Abridge 30.

BATTLE (Sussex)

Small town at the gates of Battle Abbey, which was founded on the battle-field of Senlac, commonly called the Battle of Hastings, 1066, by William the Conqueror. The High Altar was placed on the spot where Harold, King of the English, fell. The historic ruins of the Abbey Church stand beside the Abbot's house, still a residence. The ruins and grounds are open Tuesdays, 12 noon to 4 p.m. The great Gateway dates from 1350. Note the old rustic pilgrims' hostel on the green, now a tea-house. In the parish church is the stately monument of Sir Anthony Browne, to whom Henry VIII granted the Abbey and lands, 1538. In churchyard, epitaph to Isaac Ingall, 1798, aged 120. (Hastings 6 miles.)

London, 55 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,891. Market, Alt. Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : George, Star, Towers. Golf : Hastings G.C., 18 holes.

BAWTRY (Yorkshire)



Market Cross at Tickhill, 4 miles W. of Bawtry.

Old "thoroughfare" coaching-town, on the Great North Road.

Scrooby, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a village in which are the remains of a palace of the Archbishops of York ; associated with the 17th century Pilgrim Fathers, chiefly with William Brewster, whose pew is still shown in the fine parish church.

London, 154 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,219. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Crown. Golf : Serlby Park G.C., 13 holes. Station : Ranskill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

BEACONSFIELD (Buckinghamshire)

Pleasant old townlet, on the Oxford road. The streets are wide and spacious, the church a noble building of flint and stone in the Perpendicular style, with handsome pinnaced tower. Here is a memorial to Edmund Burke, the statesman. Benjamin Disraeli, born at Hughenden, took his title of "Earl of Beaconsfield" from this place. The ancient Rectory has been restored, and an interesting collection of antique furniture placed in it by Lord Burnham ; it is open to visitors as a privately owned museum ; the Rectory is situated at the western end of the church.

Note in churchyard, beneath a great walnut tree, the tomb of Edmund Waller, the poet, died 1687, at Hall Barn.

London, 23 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,642. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Royal White Hart. Golf : Beaconsfield, 18 holes. Station : Seer Green Halt, 1 min.

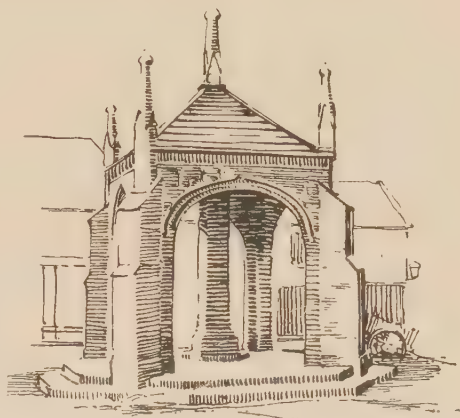
CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

"Sweet Be'minster, that bist abound
By green and woody hills all round."

Thus wrote William Barnes, the Dorset poet. The old townlet, on the Crewkerne and Bridport road, takes its name from the little river Beam.

Horn Hill Tunnel, on the road in the direction of Crewkerne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was driven through one of the steep hillsides in 1831-2, to ease the horses of those coaching days. It is 150 yards in length, and illuminated at night by oil lamps.

London, 139 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,677. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Bridport, 18 holes.



Market Cross with Pinnacles from
Christ's Hospital, London.

BEAMINSTER
(Dorsetshire)

Prettily-situated village, at the head of the Hampshire Exe, or Beaulieu River. Beaulieu (Fair Place) had once a stately Cistercian Abbey, founded 1202. The Abbots were mitred "Lord Abbots;" and hence the residence of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, amid the ruins, takes its

name of "Palace House." The Abbey ruins are scanty. The parish church was originally the refectory, or dining-hall, of the monastery, and is aligned north and south, instead of being orientated as churches conventionally are. The refectory pulpit, an Early English work of great beauty, projects from the wall and is approached by an arcaded staircase. A monastic pulpit of the same type is to be seen in the King's School, Chester.

London, 90 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,023. Hotels: Beaulieu Road Hotel, Montagu Arms. Golf: New Forest G.C. (Lyndhurst), 18 holes.

BEAULIEU
(Hampshire)



The Refectory Pulpit, Beaulieu.

Small seashore-town on the Menai Strait. Its beautiful views and marshy site suggested the Norman-French name, "Beau-marais." From hence the noblest glimpses of the Welsh coast towards Penmaen-mawr, with the mountains of the Snowdon range, are obtained. Here is a ruined castle, built by Edward I. The Early English collegiate church has some "miserere" seats.

Near Beaumaris is "Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerchwyrndrobwlltysiliogogogoch." There are far fewer houses in the village than letters in the place-name. The signposts, not having a sufficiency of length in the arm, style it "Llanfair PG."

London, 242 miles. Map 11. Population, 1,839. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Williams Bulkeley Arms. Golf: Baron Hill Golf Links, 9 holes.

Old town on the navigable river Waveney. The large 14th century church has a massive detached tower, begun in 1500 but never completed owing to the dissolution of the Abbeys.

London, 110 miles. Map 9. Population, 7,077. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Gale's, King's Head. Golf: Beccles, 9 holes.



A Doric Column 100 feet in height,
near Beaumaris, to commemorate
the first Marquis of Anglesey,
who fought with Wellington at
Waterloo.

BEAUMARIS
(Anglesey)

BECCLES
(Suffolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BEDDGELERT (Carnarvonshire)

The legend of "Gelert the Faithful Hound" is a myth; but legends are immortal, and "Gelert's Grave" is in a field near the church. "Gelert" was not a dog, but a saint—St. Kelert—who founded here a guest-house for travellers. Grand mountain scenery, lakes and waterfalls.

The Pass of Aberglaslyn (2 miles), on the road to Portmadoc, is usually considered to be the most beautiful pass in Wales.

London, 233 miles. Map 11. Population, 1,070. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Prince Llewellyn, Royal Goat, Saracen's Head, Tanronen. Golf: Carnarvon, 9 holes.

BEDFORD (Bedfordshire)

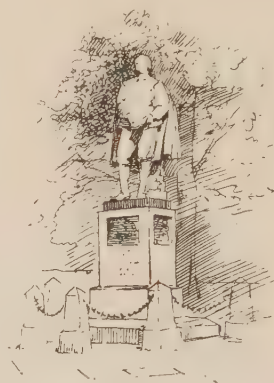
Considerable town, of stately appearance, situated on the river Ouse, here a fine, broad stream, bordered by handsome terraced embankments. Engineering works, lace-making, agricultural interests, and the general business of a county-town give Bedford importance. Much is due to the munificence of Sir William Harpur, a native of Bedford, Merchant Taylor and Lord Mayor of London, 1561. He died in 1571; having in his lifetime given property in London for the benefit of the schools he founded in this, his native town. He and his wife, Dame Alice, lie in St. Paul's Church, but their resting-place has been disturbed.

There are numerous churches in Bedford. Among the public statues is a fine bronze effigy of John Howard, the philanthropist and reformer of prisons, in the Market Place. Also of the author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, in front of St. Peter's Church, for as Browning says, "Bunyan's statue stands where stood his gaol." The Friends' Meeting House was built in 1849. It has great bronze doors panelled with scenes from Bunyan's immortal work.

Elstow, 1 mile. John Bunyan was born here, 1628. The village is old-world and interesting. The "steeple-house," as Bunyan and the Quakers would style the church, is exceptionally fine; of all periods from Norman to Perpendicular. The western tower is detached.

On the picturesque village-green note the barn; originally the guesten-house of Elstow Abbey, then Court-house, Moot-hall, Market-house, and village school.

London, 51 miles. Map 8. Population, 40,247. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bridge, Embankment, Midland Waverley, Red Lion, Rose, Swan. Golf: Bedford G.C., 18 holes; 1½ miles from station. Mid. Beds. G.C., Clapham; station, Bedford, 2 m.



*Bunyan's Monument
at Bedford.*

BELPER (Derbyshire)

Originally "Beaurepaire"; from its pleasant site on the river Derwent. This has in modern times been somewhat discounted by cotton-mills and other industrial developments.

London, 138 miles. Map 12. Population, 12,125. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Lion. Golf: Derby G.C., 18 holes; Markeaton G.C., 18 holes.

BERE REGIS (Dorsetshire)

A bare-looking village, the "Kingsbere-sub-Greenhill" of Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. "Greenhill" is "Woodbury Hill," an eminence on which is annually held a fair, as described in *Far From the Madding Crowd*. The fine church has a magnificent timber roof, elaborately carved and painted. The nave is Transitional-Norman. Note, on two of the pillar-capitals, grotesquely-carved heads, generally considered to portray "Headache" and "Toothache." They really are intended to represent the Divine gifts of Sight and Speech. Here are two monuments of the Turbervilles and a modern stained-glass heraldic window to the same extinct family.

London, 113 miles. Map 3. Population, 981. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Came Down, 18 holes (Dorchester).

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Berkeley is rather a remote place, not in distance from any centre, but situated off a main road. The village has ever been a dependency of the Castle; a fortress of grim and tragic memories. The nucleus of it is a Norman keep, built about 1182. In the adjoining tower, Sept. 21st, 1327, Edward II was murdered. Windowless dungeons are features of other towers, but in sharp contrast is the great 14th century hall, with open-timbered roof, hung with flags and warlike trophies. The gardens are very beautiful. Berkeley Castle is a seat of Lord Fitzhardinge, heir of the olden Earls of Berkeley, whose stately monuments are in the Parish Church. The church is Norman and Early English, with detached tower. The "Bell" inn on Berkeley Heath, an old change house in coaching and posting days, is the scene of an incident in *Pickwick*.

London, 121 miles. Map 7. Population, 790. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Berkeley Arms. Golf: Dursley G.C., 18 holes.

BERKELEY
(Gloucestershire)

Berwick, on the Scottish side of the river Tweed, anciently belonged neither to England nor Scotland, and was then generally said to be "sib to the Devil." It was a sort of neutral ground in the fierce Border enmities.

Berwick Bridge is one of many arches and looks much older than the 17th century date ascribed to it. The ancient town walls remain in great part.

Scotland is not entered technically until Lamber-ton old toll-house is reached, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north.

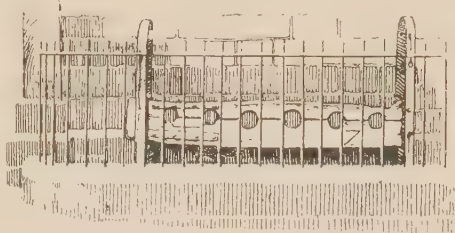
London, 336 miles. Map 17. Population, 12,994. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: King's

Arms, Salmon. Golf: Berwick-on-Tweed, 18 holes; Magdalene Fields G.C., 9 holes.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED
(Berwickshire)



Alarm Bell Tower.



Stocks in High Street, Berwick.

On Holyhead road at foot of famous Nant Ffrancon Pass. Centre of the Penrhyn slate quarries. Penrhyn Castle is a modern replica of the Norman keep of Rochester Castle. (Bangor 5 miles.)

London, 230 miles. Map 11. Population, 4,134. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Douglas Arms. Golf: St. Deiniol G.C. (Bangor), 18 holes.

BETHESDA
(Carnarvonshire)

Village on the main Holyhead Road.

Tourist centre for exploration of Snowdonia and North Wales resorts. It is no longer the primitive village in which David Cox, the painter, stayed and painted a picture-sign to please the landlady of that then rustic inn, the "Royal Oak." This was in 1847. The inn is now an hotel, and the sign which once hung outside is now let into the panelling of the hall.

The name of the village means the "Chapel in the Wood," which has been deserted for a pretentious modern church, but the humble old building still stands. A lovely feature of Bettws is the Llugwy river, which joins the Conway river here. Bettws is a good centre for trout and salmon fishing.

The "Swallow Falls" are 2 miles north, and the Fairy Glen 1 mile south.

BETTWS-Y-COED
(Carnarvonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BETTWS-Y-COED (continued)

London, 215 miles. Map 11. Population, 1,027. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Coed-y-Celyn, Glan Aber, Gwydyr, Waterloo. Golf : Carnarvonshire G.C. (Conway), 18 holes.

Short runs from BETTWS-Y-COED : Llanrwst 5, Conway (Castle) 18 ; Llandudno 21 ; Colwyn Bay 19 ; Abergele (Castle, Cavern) 22, Rhyl 27 ; Cerrig-y-Druidion (Roman Fort) 12, Corwen 22, Llangollen (scenery) 32 ; Ffestiniog 15, Dolgelly (scenery) 33 ; Capel Curig 6, Beddgelert 17, Pont Aberglaslyn (scenery) 18, Portmadoc 27 ; Carnarvon (Castle) 24 ; Bethesda 15, Bangor (University College) 20.

BEVERLEY (Yorkshire)

Old-world town, of ecclesiastical origin. The great Minster church was founded by St. John of Beverley, who died A.D. 721. The Minster was a place of sanctuary, and in the north porch stood the Frid Stool which, when reached by a fugitive, enabled him to claim the protection of the Church against the law. This stone chair is now in the Percy Chapel. The so-called "Percy Tomb" is dated about 1328, and is one of the most florid specimens of stone sculpture in England.

St. Mary's Church is itself almost of the proportions of a Minster. The nave, rebuilt 1524, still bears the names of the benefactors.

London, 210 miles. Map 13. Population, 13,469. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Beverley Arms. Golf : Beverley and East Riding G.C., 18 holes.

BEWDLEY (Worcestershire)

Old town on the Severn and in the Forest of Wyre. The name derives from its beautiful situation : "beau lieu."

London, 123 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,758. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : George. Golf : Kidderminster G.C., 18 holes.

BEXHILL (Sussex)

Modern seaside resort. The old village, a small rustic place, is a short distance inland. The present town has grown all round it and down to the shore. "Bexhill-on-Sea" has a long Marine Parade, a Kursaal, and many fine hotels. The modern development is due to the late Lord De la Warr, who died in Malta, 1916.

London, 65 miles. Map 5. Population, 20,363. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Beach Haven, Granville, Normanhurst, Riposo, Sackville, The Bell, Wilton Court. Golf : Cooden Beach G.C., 18 holes, Bexhill-on-Sea G.C., 18 holes.

BICESTER (Oxfordshire)

Old market-town on the ancient Akeman Street ; in Domesday Book called "Beren-cester." Bernwood Forest then spread all around. A farmhouse near the railway station exhibits some traces of an old Priory.

London, 55 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,918. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Crown, King's Arms. Golf : Rothschild G.C. (Waddesdon), 18 holes.

BIDDENDEN (Kent)

Charming old village, little visited and unspoiled. Some of the old original rough-stone pavings of the footpaths remain. Here was once an old weaving industry, long died out. Annually, on Easter Monday, is observed the ancient custom of distributing cakes to all comers. These biscuit-like products are absolutely uneatable, and not easily breakable. They are stamped with the quaint effigies of the "Biddenden Twins," Eliza and Mary Chulkhurst, joined, like the famous Siamese twins, at the waist. They are supposed to have lived in the 12th century, and to have given to the parish the land which supports this annual dole and other distributions.

London, 48 miles. Map 5. Population, 1,123. Early Closing, Wed. Golf : Tenterden G.C., 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Old Bideford, or "By-the-Ford," is a picturesque place, lining the banks of the river Torridge, here crossed by an ancient bridge of twenty-four arches and 677ft. in length. On the side of the river called East-the-Water is the "Royal Hotel," formerly a mansion of one of the 17th century Bideford merchants. In it Charles Kingsley wrote *Westward Ho!* Opposite, on the Town Quay, is a statue of Kingsley. Here also are eight of the Spanish Armada guns. The Grenvilles were of old the great Bideford family. In the churchyard note epitaph to Captain Henry Clark, 1836 :—

"Houses and Lands had He, and Gold in store :
He spent the whole, and *would* if *ten* times more.
For Twenty years he scarce slept in a Bed :
Linhays and Limekilns lull'd his weary head,
Because he would not to the Poorhouse go,
For his proud spirit would not let him to," etc.

Northam, 2 miles, with adjoining Appledore and Westward Ho ! is on Bideford Bay. Rudyard Kipling was educated at Westward Ho ! ("Stalky & Co.") where now are located the famous Royal North Devon Golf links, which are bounded in parts by the Pebble Ridge.

London, 211 miles. Map 2. Population, 9,125. Market, Sat. and Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Royal, Tanton's. Golden Bay, at Westward Ho ! King's Head, at Northam. Golf : Royal North Devon G.C., 18 holes. Station : Bideford, 2½ m.



Bideford Bridge.

"Bygg-garthr," the barley-field. A small town on the "Biggar Water," 700 feet above sea level, increasingly popular as a holiday resort, and notable as the ancestral home of the Gladstone family.

London, 371 miles. Map 14. Population, 1,493. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Golf : Biggar, 18 holes.

The capital of Potato and Turnip Land ; centre of a flat market-gardening district. Situated on the Great North Road. The beautiful villages of Ickwell and Old Warden are 3 and 4 miles away to the west.

Potton and Sutton 4 miles. At Sutton is a fine 13th century pack-horse bridge.

London, 46 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,396. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Swan. Golf : St. Neots, 9 holes.



Pack-Horse Bridge at Sutton, 3 miles N.E. of Biggleswade.

BIDEFORD (Devonshire)

BIGGAR (Lanarkshire)

BIGGLESWADE (Bedfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BINGLEY (Yorkshire)

Worsted-weaving and textile town. In the church is an early Saxon inscribed relie, said by some to be a font and by others the socket of a cross. Antiquaries read the inscription differently. The old market-house, stocks, and other relics have been removed to the park. Beckfoot Bridge is an ancient pack-horse bridge.

London, 206 miles. Map 12. Population, 18,949. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Midland. Golf: Shipley G.C., 18 holes.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire)

“Brum,” as it is affectionately known, is the Midlands capital of the hardware trade, and is perhaps the most striking exception to the general rule that important and successful towns always are situated on navigable rivers. The “Bull Ring” is Birmingham’s one surviving quaint corner. It is the market-place, and there you cannot fail to see how passionately the Birmingham folk love flowers. The Cathedral (St. Philip) with its beautiful modern stained glass, including four large windows designed by Burne-Jones and executed by William Morris, stands near the centre of the town, and the churchyard has been converted into pleasant gardens, and provided with seats for the use of the public.

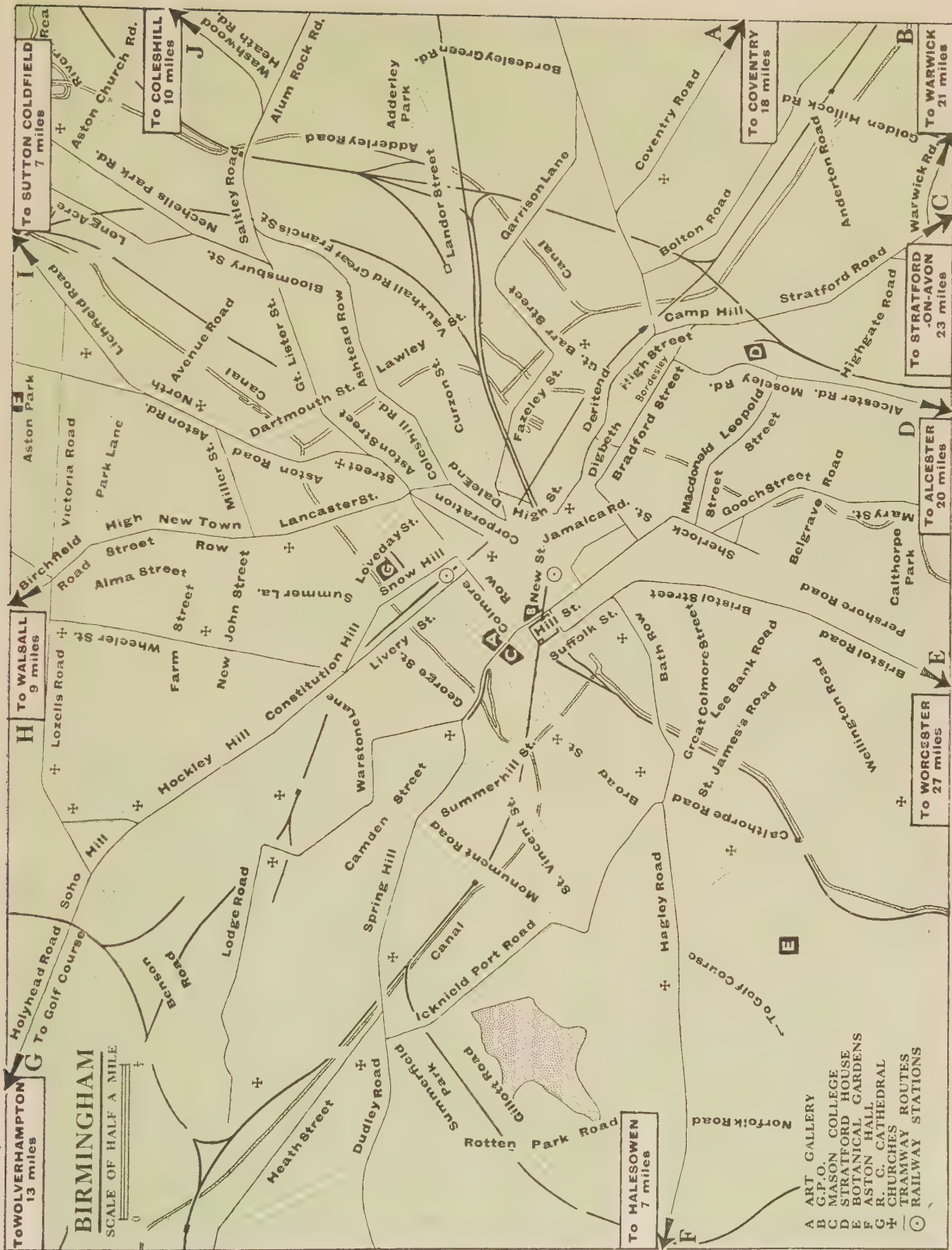
The geographical, municipal, and political centre of Birmingham is, of course, that spot where the Town Hall stands: a grim and massive building in the Corinthian style of architecture, with an air of time-worn age about it that is infinitely deceptive, seeing that the building dates only from 1832. Close at hand is the recently completed “Hall of Memory;” and disposed in an open space of singularly irregular shape, are the General Post Office, the Art Gallery and Museum, the great Free Library and other municipal buildings proper to a city so rich and prosperous. Here the stranger will find a miscellaneous selection of statues, including an effigy of Queen Victoria, and the composite Chamberlain Memorial; Peel, Skirrow Wright, George Dawson, James Watt, Sir Josiah Mason. There is also a statue of Joseph Priestley, man of science. It was set up on August 1st, 1874, on the centenary of his discovery of what he was pleased to style “Dephlogisticated air.” French chemists found an easier term; they styled it “Oxygen,” and by that name it is now known universally. Steelhouse Lane, adjacent, is one of the older streets of Birmingham, while the names of the neighbouring Upper and Lower Priory and Mass House Lane point to ancient religious establishments once situated here.

Birmingham produces everything in the hardware way, from “Tanks” and steam-hammers to pins and collar-studs, and is a leading centre in the cycle, motor-cycle, and motor-car trades.

At Aston Manor is the noble Jacobean 17th century red-brick mansion, standing in a park of 49 acres, acquired by the Birmingham Corporation and maintained as a museum. “Fort Dunlop” at Erdington is the headquarters of the Dunlop Rubber Company.

London, 111 miles. Map 8. Population, 919,438. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Cobden, Grand, Hen and Chickens, Imperial, Midland, Plough and Harrow, Queen’s, Victoria. Golf: Moseley G.C., Edgbaston G.C., Harborne G.C., and other excellent 18-hole courses.

Short runs from BIRMINGHAM: Sutton Coldfield (Park) 7, Lichfield (Cathedral) 15; Tamworth (Castle) 14, Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Castle ruins) 27; Castle Bromwich 5, Coleshill 10, Nuneaton 22, Hinckley 26, Leicester 40; Stonebridge (Cyclists’ Monument) 10, Coventry (Spire) 18, Rugby (School) 29; Kenilworth (Castle ruins) 19; Solihull (Church) 7, Warwick (Castle) 21, Leamington Spa 23, Banbury (Cross) 41; Henley-in-Arden 15, Stratford-on-Avon (Shakespeare Memorials) 23; Alcester 20, Evesham (Bell Tower) 30, Broadway (Picturesque village) 36; Winchcomb (Ancient town) 41; Cheltenham (Colleges) 46; Pershore 36; Bromsgrove 13, Droitwich (Brine Baths) 20, Worcester (Cathedral) 27, Great Malvern (scenery, Abbey Church) 35; Halesowen 7, Hagley 11, Kidderminster 17, Bewdley (River) 20; Stourbridge 11, Bridgnorth 26; West Bromwich 5, Wolverhampton 13, Shifnal 25; Walsall 9, Cannock 17, Stafford 26.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

BISHOP AUCKLAND (Durham)

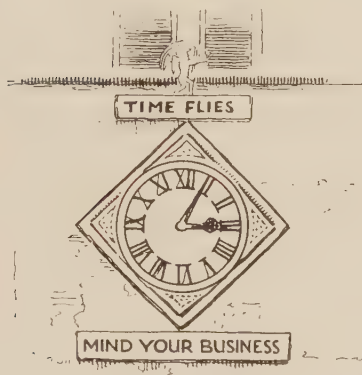
Ecclesiastical town, with palace of the Bishops of Durham, formerly Bishops-Palatine, or Prince-Bishops, of whom the last was Bishop van Mildert, who died 1836. A Prince-Bishop was an anomaly, as Ingoldsby notes :—

“ The Prince-Bishop mutter'd a curse and a prayer,
Which his double capacity hit to a nicety ;
His Princely, or Lay, half induced him to swear,
His Episcopal moiety said ‘ *Benedicite !* ’ ”

The Bishop's Palace at Bishop Auckland stands in a park, open to the public. Colliery districts surround the town.

London, 254 miles. Map 15. Population, 14,294. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Bishop Auckland, 18 holes.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Hertfordshire)



Curious Clock at Furneaux Pelham,
5½ miles N.W. of Bishop's Stortford.

Picturesque old town. Cecil Rhodes was born here, at the Vicarage, 1853. The chief trade is in malt and brewing. The river Stort gives part of the place-name. Of the Bishop's Castle of Waytemore nothing remains but the mound, beside the river.

London, 31 miles. Map 9. Population, 8,857. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Chequers, George, Plume of Feathers. Golf: Bishop's Stortford, 18 holes.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM (Hampshire)

Small rustic townlet. Here are the ruins of a hunting-palace of the Bishops of Winchester, built by William of Wykeham, who died here, 1404.

London, 68 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,613. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Winchester G.C., 18 holes.

BLACKBURN (Lancashire)

Centre of cotton manufacturing activity. An excellent rendezvous for visits to the Ribble Valley, including Ribchester (Roman Camp), Whalley Abbey, Mitton, Clitheroe (Castle ruins), Stonyhurst College; also Houghton Tower (where James I knighted the loin of beef).

London, 217 miles. Map 12. Population, 126,630. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Old Bull, White Bull. Golf: Blackburn, 18 holes.

BLACKPOOL (Lancashire)

Popular seaside resort and scene of the holiday revels of Manchester, Liverpool, and the industrial centres of Lancashire generally. Blackpool has gone into the “business” of catering for the million, and it was the pioneer in the advertising of local attractions, having secured a local Act of Parliament authorising expenditure out of the rates for that purpose. It is a frankly democratic and by no means exclusive place, but the entertainments, of which there is an almost endless variety, are the very best of their kind. The theatres, concert-halls, zoological gardens, dancing saloons or ball-rooms, gardens, Eiffel Tower, and other ingenious attractions are maintained with the most lavish expenditure of money. The site of Blackpool, a little over a century ago, was a sandy waste.

London, 240 miles. Map 11. Population, 99,640. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Carlton, Clifton, County and Lane Ends, Grand, Granville House, Imperial, Metropole, Norbreck, Palatine, Queen's, St. Alma, Savoy. Golf: Blackpool G.C. (South Shore), 18 holes; Blackpool North Shore G.C., 18 holes.



Ancient Almshouses at Ribchester, 5½ miles
N.W. of Blackburn.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Here is Blair Castle, a seat of the Duke of Atholl. The Castle dates from the 16th century. It was besieged in 1644; and in 1653, when Cromwell stormed it. In 1689 Claverhouse ("Bonnie Dundee") stayed here before the Battle of Killiecrankie, and finally it was besieged in 1745 by Prince Charlie's Highlanders. The Duke of Atholl restored the Castle in 1870. Claverhouse, slain in the moment of victory at Killiecrankie, is buried in the ruined church.

The Pass of Killiecrankie, 4 miles, is the scene of the battle, a narrow tree-clad defile, unrivalled in picturesque beauty.

London, 453 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,831. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Atholl Arms. Golf: Invertil G.C., 9 holes.

Jute and flax-spinning town, on river Erich. See, 4 miles, on the road to Perth, the famous Beech Hedge at Meikleour, bordering the road at Meikleour Park, a seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne. It was being planted in April, 1746, when the men working on it were called away to take part in the Battle of Culloden. The hedge is about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile in length, and from 85ft. to 100ft. in height, and is world-famous as the biggest hedge on record.

London, 434 miles. Map 17. Population, 4,079. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Queen's, Royal. Golf: Blairgowrie, 9 holes.

Village in the Forest of Dean. From the local pear orchards is produced a good variety of perry.

London, 120 miles. Map 7. Population, 853. Golf: Monmouth G.C., 9 holes.



The Meikleour Beech Hedge, Blairgowrie and Perth Road.

Small seaport. The remarkably fine church has the curious feature of an ancient tower at the north-east end, designed to display a beacon-light for seafarers making the harbour.

London, 126 miles. Map 9. Population, 674. Golf: Blakeney & Cley G.C., 9 holes.

Stately old market-town, owing its fine architectural appearance to a great fire, 1731, which necessitated extensive rebuilding, including the church. "Blandford Forum," i.e., "Market," is the name on old maps. It is the "Shottsford Forum" of the Hardy novels. The birthplace of Alfred Stevens, sculptor, born at Blandford, 1817, is marked with a tablet.

Milton Abbas, 8 miles, is a curious "model village," built by Lord Dorchester, in the 18th century. It is situated in a profound hollow, amid lovely scenery. Adjacent is Milton Abbey, a mansion in a lovely park, beside which stands the ancient Abbey Church, a grand work of the Perpendicular period.

London, 104 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,194. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Blandford, 9 holes. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from station.

BLAIR ATHOLL
(Perthshire)

BLAIRGOWRIE
(Perthshire)

BLAKENEY
(Gloucestershire)

BLAKENEY
(Norfolk)

BLANDFORD
(Dorsetshire)

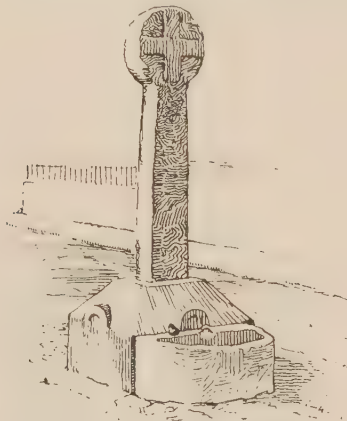
THE DUNLOP BOOK

BLETCHINGLEY (Surrey)

Old-fashioned townlet. Monument in church to Sir Thomas Cadwallader, bowbender to Henry VIII, 1559. Also one to Sir Robt. Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, died 1707; a vast and astonishing work, erected during his lifetime, displaying him in civic robes, and with inscriptions fulsomely flattering himself and his lady.

London, 23 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,205. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Bletchingley, 9 holes.

BODMIN (Cornwall)



*Bodmin.
Old Cross on Berrycombe Road.*

The town shares with Truro the honour of being the county-town of Cornwall. (Launceston once put forward the same claim.) It is on the main road to the farthest west.

The place-name derives from "Bod-mynach," i.e., "Monks'-town." Here was a Benedictine Priory, founded by Athelstan. St. Petroc was the patron-saint, hence an alternative old name for the town, "Petrok-stowe." The ivory casket, or reliquary, once containing the bones of St. Petroc, is in the Town Hall. The fine Perpendicular church is the largest parish church in Cornwall.

London, 233 miles. Map 2. Population, 5,527. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Barley Sheaf, Royal, St. Petroc's. Golf: Royal Cornwall G.C., 9 holes.

BOGNOR (Sussex)

Bognor arose in 1787, on the Sussex coast, as a belated rival to Brighton and Worthing, but it has never grown to rival them. Hence it is a rather retired seaside resort, greatly in favour with those who prefer quiet. The flat, pebbly, and sandy shore and the exceedingly shallow sea render the bathing exceptionally safe. The country round is absolutely level.

London, 62 miles. Map 4. Population, 13,300. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Royal Norfolk, The Victoria. Golf: Bognor, 18 holes.

BOLSOVER (Derbyshire)

Townlet in what is now the colliery district of Chesterfield and Mansfield. Bolsover Castle, a property of the Duke of Portland, was almost wholly destroyed in the Civil War. The remodelled building is a strange Renaissance design built by Sir Charles Cavendish, 1613, and restored after the war between King and Parliament.

London, 151 miles. Map 12. Population, 11,481. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Chesterfield G.C., 18 holes.

BOLTON ABBEY (Yorkshire)

In the valley of the Wharfe. Tradition attributes the foundation of its Priory to William Fitz Duncan and his wife, in memory of their only son, who lost his life in trying to leap the Wharfe at the Strid. See also Ilkley. (Ilkley, 5½ miles.)

London, 213 miles. Map 12. Hotel: Devonshire Arms. Golf: Two good courses at Ilkley.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (Yorkshire)

Old market and coaching town, on the Great North Road. Aldborough, 1 mile, is a village on the site of the Roman station, *Isurium*, with a museum containing Roman remains.



The Devil's Arrows, traditionally supposed to have been hurled by the Devil at the town of Borough-bridge to destroy it.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The "Devil's Arrows" are on the road to Roccliffe. They are three (once four) curious standing-stones, in a field, with strange deep striated marks, caused probably by glacial action. The tallest is 21ft.

London, 206 miles. Map 12. Population, 803. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, Three Greyhounds. Golf: Two courses at Ripon—Studley Royal G.C. and Ripon G.C.

Romantic village and tiny fishing-port on the north coast of Cornwall. The narrow winding entrance to the harbour between dark, lofty, and precipitous headlands of granite has often been likened to the harbour of Balaklava, in the Crimea.

The place-name originates from an ancient castle of the Bottreaux family. Forrabury church, on one of the headlands, has no bells. It is the original of a legend which tells how a ship coming into harbour with the bells, was lost through the impiety of the captain.

Tintagel Castle (Trevena), 4 miles.

London, 229 miles. Map 2. Hotel: Wellington. Golf: Two courses at Bude.



Boscastle Harbour.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE
(continued)

BOSCATTLE
(Cornwall)

Picturesque and old-world seaport, originally "Botolph's Town," from the dedication of the church to St. Botolph. Boston is an almost perfect survival of an ancient seaport. The wharves of the old merchants, the 15th century red-brick Guildhall, the timbered Shodfriar's Hall, and the Grammar School are quaint relics. But the famous thing is the great church, not quite the "largest parish church in England," as it is said to be, but with the uniquely interesting tower called "Boston Stump." This audacious structure, built on a hazardous site beside the river Witham, rises to 288ft. It was built in the 14th and 15th centuries. Once used as a beacon-tower for navigators, it is visible for many miles. Boston has given its name to the greater Boston, Massachusetts; John Cotton, vicar here, having left England for conscience sake in 1633, together with others of the Pilgrim Fathers, and founding the newer Boston overseas.

London, 120 miles. Map 13. Population, 16,100. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Boston G.C., 9 holes.

A saline spring, discovered in 1744, was once fashionable, and still maintains a considerable repute. The scenery along the river Wharfe is varied and beautiful.

London, 194 miles. Map 12. Population, 1,272. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Wetherby G.C., 18 holes.

Historic town, now a residential district, 9 miles from Glasgow, situated finely on the Clyde, on which look the picturesque red ruined walls of Bothwell Castle. The bridge, rebuilt 1826, was the scene of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, June 22nd, 1679, when the Covenanters were defeated by the Duke of Monmouth. An obelisk, erected 1703, keeps that memory green.

London, 387 miles. Map 16. Population, 60,314. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Bothwell Castle G.C., 18 holes.

BOSTON
(Lincolnshire)

BOSTON SPA
(Yorkshire)

BOTHWELL
(Lanarkshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BOTLEY (Hampshire)

Strawberry-growing district. Botley is on the Hamble River, and the scene of the first invasion of Saxon Colonists.

London, 73 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,012. Golf: Swaythling G.C., 9 holes. Station: Swaythling, 5 mins.

BOURNE (Lincolnshire)

Bourne, or "Bourn," derives its name from its wells, or springs, forming a stream called the "Bourne Eau." The parish church, incorporating the remains of an Augustine abbey, is chiefly of Norman and Early English date. On the ancient font is a Latin inscription proclaiming that "Jesus is the name above all names." Natives of Bourne were Hereward the Wake, Cecil, Lord Burghley, the great Elizabethan statesman, and Dr. Dodd, executed for forgery, 1777.

The former railway station, originally an Elizabethan manor house called the "Old Red Hall," a seat of the Digbys, was associated with the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. (Grantham 18, Peterborough 16 miles.)

London, 99 miles. Map 13. Population, 4,317. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Bull. Golf: Stamford G.C., 9 holes.

BOURNEMOUTH (Hampshire)

The most striking example of success as a modern seaside resort of any place in the South of England. The site of Bournemouth in 1820 was a solitude of sandy heaths and murmuring pinewoods. To-day it is a bright and substantial place of many splendid hotels and residences. A feature of Bournemouth are the "chines" or valleys running down to the sea. Bournemouth is exceptionally fortunate in its interesting and beautiful surroundings. The New Forest comes to within 8 miles.

The wild and beautiful heaths of Dorset are close at hand.

London, 103 miles. Map 4. Population, 91,770. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Bourne Hall, Branksome Towers, Burlington, CARLTON, Central, Empress, Exeter Royal, Grand, Hawthorns, Highcliffe, Linden Hall, Marsham Court, Melford Hall, Metropole, Osborne and Priory, Royal Bath, Salisbury, Westminster Hall, Weston Hall. Golf: Several good courses, including two belonging to the Corporation.

Short runs from BOURNEMOUTH: Poole (harbour) 5, Lytchett 11, Wareham (Priory remains) 15, Swanage (Great Globe) 25; Weymouth (Chesil Beach) 34; Dorchester (Prehistoric remains) 29; Wimborne (Minster) 9, Blandford (Architecture) 20; Shaftesbury (historic town) 32; Christchurch (Priory; ruins) 5, Lyndhurst (New Forest) 20, Southampton 30; Lympington 17, Beaulieu (Abbey ruins; scenery) 23.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER (Gloucestershire)

Pretty village on the river Windrush, here spanned by numerous little bridges. The church has a curious tower, built 1785.

London, 82 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,069. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Stow-on-the-Wold, 9 holes.

BOVEY TRACEY (Devonshire)

"Buvvy" is a little market-town. The church was founded by that William de Tracey who was one of the four knights who murdered Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. It was built in expiation of that crime, and dedicated to the sainted Archbishop. But this is not the original building, which, as it stands now, is a work of the 14th century, and very fine. Note the peculiarly "Devonian" stone pulpit and screen.

Bovey's fortunes were laid by Nature herself, for here are the famous "Bovey beds" of china clay. Potteries and china-clay workings are the chief industries.

London, 185 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,785. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Dartmoor, Dolphin, Union. Golf: Ashburton, 9 holes.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

BRACKLEY (Northamptonshire)

Old stone-built town of cheerful, prosperous aspect. The church has a lofty Early English tower, and is otherwise a stately building of 14th and 15th centuries, with a Lady Chapel and a crypt. Here is Magdalen College School, founded by William of Waynflete, 1447.

London, 62 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,373. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Buckingham, 9 holes.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire)

The centre of the woollen and worsted industry in this country and indeed of the world. Its interesting parish church, now the Cathedral, is said to date back six centuries, and the tower, certainly over four centuries old, bears the marks of a cannonade during the battle between Royalists and Roundheads in 1642. Sacks of wool suspended round the Tower then protected it from greater damage.

The Wool Market or Exchange in Market Street presents an animated sight on Mondays and Thursdays. St. George's Hall is the important place of public assembly, and the Cartwright Memorial Hall, in Lister Park, was erected by the late Lord Masham, founder of the great silk industry at Manningham. This Memorial Hall contains the Art treasures of the city and loan exhibitions of much interest.

London, 196 miles. Map 12. Population, 285,979. Market, Mon. and Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Great Northern, Midland. Golf: Bradford G.C., 18 holes; Bradford Moor G.C., 18 holes.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON (Wiltshire)

Ancient stone-built town, always interested in the old cloth-weaving industry. The noble mansion, Kingston House, built by one of the cloth merchants at the opening of



Picturesque Sundial at South Wraxall.

the 17th century, takes its present name from the Pierreponts, former Dukes of Kingston. It is a typical example of Jacobean Renaissance. The parish church was built by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, A.D. 705, and is unaltered, forming a fine example of Saxon ecclesiastical architecture. Note on the old bridge across the Avon the remains of an ancient chapel, afterwards converted into a cage, or lock-up. (Bath 8, Melksham 6, Trowbridge 3 miles.)



Bridge Chapel, Bradford-on-Avon.

London, 101 miles. Map 3. Population, 4,621. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan. Golf: See Bath for Golf Courses.

BRADING (Isle of Wight)

Old-world town, of quaint and curious interest. The Norman and Early English church contains a slab to John Cherowin, governor of Porchester Castle, 1441, and monuments of the Oglanders, including two wooden effigies of Sir William, 1608, and Sir John, 1655. Old Town Hall and Market House, with stocks. In the market-place is a "bull ring;" 1 mile south-west are the interesting remains of a Roman villa.

London, 83 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,689. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Ryde G.C., 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The nucleus of Braemar is the "Invercauld Arms," standing on the spot where the Earl of Mar in 1715 raised the standard of revolt in favour of the Old Pretender. Braemar, the tourist centre of to-day, in the valley of the Dee, owes its existence to the selection of the Highlands as a summer residence by Queen Victoria, who in 1854 built Balmoral Castle (8 miles). It lies high among the mountains, and the road thence towards Perth viâ the Devil's Elbow reaches the highest level of any carriage route in the United Kingdom. (Mar Lodge 3, Abergeldie Castle 10 miles.)

London, 470 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,047. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Fife Arms, Invercauld Arms. Golf : Braemar, 18 holes.

Braintree and Bocking, conjoined, are the seat of crêpe and silk-weaving industries. Anciently the place was frequented by pilgrims on their way to St. Edmundsbury.

London, 42 miles. Map 9. Population, 6,980. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : White Hart. Golf : Braintree, 9 holes.

Weird old town in a deep ravine on the Newcastle to Carlisle road. The chief feature is the great Mote Hill, 360ft. high, with a statue on it of the 7th Earl of Carlisle. The Burne-Jones windows in the church are notable.

Naworth Castle (2 miles), a seat of the Earl of Carlisle, is an impressive ancient Border fortress, home of "Belted Will," i.e., Lord William Howard, Lord Warden of the Marches, who died here 1640. The historical parts of the Castle are shown.

Lanercost Priory ruins, near by, are of 12th century.

London, 298 miles. Map 15. Population, 2,597. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Howard Arms, White Lion. Golf : Brampton, 9 holes.

Small town on the Little Ouse River, adjoining the great heaths. The flint-bearing soil is chiefly accountable for the ancient trade of "flint knapping," or dressing, carried on here, partly for architectural works, but also for producing gun flints.

London, 80 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,457. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf : Thetford, 18 holes.

Ecclesiastical city, on the Esk. Linen and paper-making. The Cathedral is notable for its 11th century round tower, resembling the famous Irish round towers. It is 87ft. high. There are but two others in Scotland : at Abernethy and Egilsay. Brechin Castle, adjacent, belongs to the Earl of Dalhousie.

London, 450 miles. Map 17. Population, 7,446. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Commercial, Crown. Golf : Trinity G.C., Trinity Muir, 9 holes.

Brecon, otherwise "Brecknock," on the river Usk, here spanned by an ancient bridge. The Castle was ruined by the townsfolk, who hoped thus to escape the contentions of both sides in the Parliamentary War, having experienced too much of the miseries of warfare in earlier times.

See the grim old Priory Church of St. John, Norman and Early English ; this church is now the Cathedral of the new diocese of Swansea and Brecon. Mrs. Siddons, actress, was born at a house, now the "Siddons Wine Vaults," in High Street.

London, 162 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,649. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Castle of Brecon, Wellington. Golf : Brecon, 9 holes.

BRAEMAR
(Aberdeenshire)

BRAINTREE
(Essex)

BRAMPTON
(Cumberland)

BRANDON
(Suffolk)



Brechin Cathedral and Round Tower.

BRECHIN
(Forfarshire)

BRECON
(Breconshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BRENTFORD (Middlesex)

Old town at one of the chief western exits from London, on the Bath and Exeter road. It (and not London) is technically the county-town of Middlesex. The long, narrow street, obstructed by tramways, is yet very curious, and in places not unpicturesque, many queer old yards of ancient coaching-inns remaining.



London, 8 miles. Map 5. Population, 17,039. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Ealing, 18 holes.

BRENTWOOD (Essex)

Martyr's Tree, (Brentwood), at which Wm. Hunter was burnt in Queen Mary's reign.

Cheerful old market-town on a height in the hilly part of Essex, a county which is mistakenly thought by many to be universally flat. From Brentwood the eye ranges over a very pleasant woodland country. The "White Hart" inn is an ancient coaching-house, with picturesque courtyard. Here is an obelisk to the memory of William Hunter, Protestant martyr, 1555. Beside

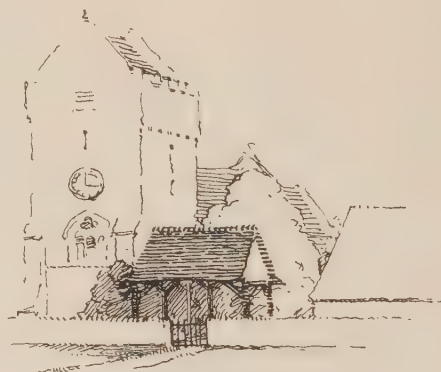
it stands the remains of an old elm, the "Martyr's Tree."

London, 19 miles. Map 9. Population, 6,870. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Brentwood, 18 holes.

BRIDGEND (Glamorganshire)

Small town in the Cardiff district. The neighbourhood is of exceptional interest. Coyty Castle, 2 miles, is a picturesque ruin. Coyty Church is a cruciform building of the 14th century. Note two effigies in miniature and a quaint epitaph to a person struck by lightning, describing this as one of the "mvltifaciovs ways there are to death."

London, 179 miles. Map 7. Population, 9,206. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Dunraven Arms, Wyndham. Golf: Southerndown, 18 holes.



Curious Old Lych-gate at Newton-Nottage, 5 miles S.W. of Bridgend.

BRIDGNORTH (Shropshire)

Picturesque place of remarkable formation, consisting of an upper and a lower town. The Town Hall, of stone and timber, is dated 1625. Numerous old "black and white" houses, including Bishop Percy's. The Castle ruins exhibit huge masses of riven masonry and a leaning tower, thrown into that position by the 17th century work of destruction by gunpowder. St. Mary's Church, 1796, is a typical "classic" building.

London, 133 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,143. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, Falcon, Severn Brow. Golf: Bridgnorth, 9 holes.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN (Stirling)

Spa and health resort in the beautiful vale of Strathallan. The Allan Water, famed in song, is an attractive feature.

London, 416 miles. Map 17. Population, 3,597. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: ALLAN WATER, Queen's. Golf: Bridge of Allan G.C., 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Situated at the mouth of the river Parret, near the Bristol Channel. Busy brick and tile industry, chiefly dependent on the extremely abundant mud of the river Parret. Here (not at Bath) are made the so-called "Bath" bricks. On June 21st, 1685, the Mayor and Corporation proclaimed the Duke of Monmouth king. July 6th, after reconnoitring the country from St. Mary's tower, he set out for Sedgemoor, 4 miles. There, beside the Bussex Rhine, or drain, was fought the battle that foggy night, in which the Monmouth untrained and ill-armed peasantry were slaughtered, and the Duke's cause lost.

Weston Zoyland Church, hard by, is the beautiful 15th-century building in which 500 prisoners were guarded. Chedzoy Church is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Note on the buttresses the marks where the Monmouth men sharpened their scythes and pikes, in preparation for battle.

London, 144 miles. Map 3. Population, 15,968. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bristol, Royal Clarence, White Hart.

Modern seaside resort, on Bridlington Bay. The noble cliffs of Flamborough Head are 6 miles distant. Bridlington old town is a mile away, but now part of the modern resort. The parish church embodies some remains of the Priory. The Town Hall, called the "Boyle Gate," was the gatehouse of the monastery.

London, 228 miles. Map 13. Population, 29,265. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Alexandria, Britannia, Brunswick, Station. Golf: Bridlington, 18 holes.

Old town 2 miles from the Dorset coast. Note in church a brass to one Edward Coker, killed in a skirmish at the "Bull" inn, by one of the Monmouth men, 1685. In South Street is the quaint little building once the "Castle" inn. In High Street a chemist's shop, opposite the Market House, occupies what was once the "George" inn, associated with the flight of Charles I, 1651. West Bay, 1 mile, is the seaport. It is guarded by great yellow sandstone cliffs.

London, 136 miles. Map 3. Population, 5,910. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bull, Greyhound. Golf: Bridport, 18 holes.

Small town. A prehistoric British boat was discovered in 1885, during some excavations here. It is 48ft. 6in. long and 5ft. wide, and is dug out of a solid oak trunk. The boat is now in Hull Museum.

London, 158 miles. Map 13. Population, 3,306. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Angel. Golf: Elsham, 9 holes.

Old port at mouth of river Colne. Favourite yachting station, with building yards for all manner of small craft. Here also are oyster-fisheries. The church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, contains some monuments of the Dorrien Magens family, 18th century.

The Mayor is annually elected and invested in the tower, in a curious surviving custom.

London, 62 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,495. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Clacton-on-Sea, 18 holes.

"Brighthelmstone" was an ancient fisher-village, and remained an unimportant place until one Dr. Russell, in 1750, discovered it and recommended to his patients the hitherto almost-unheard-of practice of sea-bathing. When the young Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, visited the place, in 1782, it was already coming into considerable

BRIDGWATER
(Somerset)

BRIDLINGTON
(Yorkshire)

BRIDPORT
(Dorsetshire)



*Monument, Lee Lane, near Bridport.
Inscription says that up this lane
Charles II. escaped when hunted,
with a price on his head, after
Battle of Worcester.*

BRIGG
(Lincolnshire)

BRIGHTLINGSEA
(Essex)

BRIGHTON
(Sussex)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BRIGHTON (continued)

favour; but it might never have attained its subsequent success had he not become so charmed with the situation that he determined to build there a marine palace. Following him came the fashionables of that time. All his life he remained loyal to Brighton. The Pavilion, the palace on which he expended such vast sums of money, is now a Concert Hall, Museum, Public Library, and Art Gallery.

No longer dependent upon Royal favour, Brighton is a permanent institution. It has been styled "London-on-Sea," and being only $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Westminster Bridge it is the most accessible seaside place for metropolitan visitors.

The Aquarium, now a concert-hall, &c., owned by the Corporation, is on the Old Steyne.

London, 55 miles. Map 5. Population, 142,427. Market, Tues., Thurs., Sat. Early Closing, Wed. and Thurs. Hotels: Albemarle, Court Royal, Grand, Harrison's, King's, Metropole, Old Ship, Old Steine, Royal Albion, Royal Crescent, Royal Pavilion, Royal York, St. Catherine's Lodge, Spa, Waverley. Golf: Brighton and Hove G.C., and other excellent courses.

Short runs from BRIGHTON: Worthing 11, Littlehampton 20, Bognor 27; Broadwater (Church) 11, Arundel (Castle) 20, Chichester (Cathedral, Cross) 31; Handcross 18, Horsham (Bull Ring) 24; Crawley (George Inn) 22, Reigate 33; Cuckfield 15; Haywards Heath 14; Lewes (Castle ruins) 8, Uckfield (Sheffield Park) 16, Tunbridge Wells (Spa; Pantiles) 30; Polegate 20, Eastbourne (Wish Tower) 25; Newhaven (Church) 9.

BRISTOL (Gloucestershire)

While the great manufacturing and commercial city and port of Bristol is not in itself a touring centre, it has much of interest, and Clifton is a place of tourist resort. Bristol Cathedral, largely restored and rebuilt 1861-68, stands in the centre of the city, on College Green. Adjoining is St. Augustine's Gate, Transitional-Norman and Perpendicular. It is the sole relic of the ancient monastery. The grand church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, on the south of the city, was a pious work of the old Bristol merchants. It is one of the several rival claimants to be the "largest parish church in England." The beautiful spire rises to 292ft. The body of the church is in general of the early 15th century. The name "Redcliffe" derives from an outcrop of red sandstone on which it stands, and the church itself is built chiefly of the same material. There are many monuments. A curious relic is an object popularly said to be the rib of "the Dun Cow" which in the uncertain period of Once upon a Time supplied all Bristol with milk. We have thus the choice of supposing a very small Bristol, or an out-size cow. It is really the rib of a whale, brought home by Cabot, or another of the early navigators, as a curiosity. There are numerous old churches. The tall tower of the Temple church leans at an alarming angle, but it was mentioned as a singularity so long ago as 1578, so the apparent danger does not really exist. St. Peter's Hospital is an ancient and interesting relic. The University buildings are imposing.



Clifton Suspension Bridge.

SCALE OF HALF A MILE

A GRAND AQUARIUM
B ROYAL PAVILION
C G.P.O.
D LIBRARY & MUSEUM
E BRIGHTON COLLEGE
F CHURCHES
G TRAMWAY ROUTES
H RAILWAY STATIONS

TO LEWES
8 miles

TO LONDON
55 miles

TO ARUNDEL
20 miles

TO WORTHINGTON
11 miles

41

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BRISTOL (continued)

On Brandon Hill is the modern Cabot Tower, erected in memory of John and Sebastian Cabot, the navigators who in 1497 discovered the continent of America. Clifton Suspension Bridge (toll), spanning the romantic gorge of the Avon, was erected 1861-64. The roadway is 245ft. above the level of the water.

London, 116 miles. Map 3. Population, 377,061. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Berkeley, Colston, Full Moon, Grand Spa, Henbury Court, Lyndale, Royal, St. Vincent Rocks. Golf: Bristol and Clifton G.C., and other excellent courses.

Short runs from BRISTOL (see also BATH): Avonmouth (Docks) 6; Pilning (Severn Tunnel) 8½; Almondsbury (Severn views) 8, Thornbury 11; Gloucester (Cathedral) 34, Cheltenham (Spa; Colleges) 43; Acton Turville (Badminton Park) 16, Malmesbury (Norman Abbey) 26, Cirencester (Roman remains) 38; Cricklade 38; Cold Aston 12, Chippenham 23, Calne 29, Avebury (Prehistoric remains) 36; Marlborough (College; Savernake Forest) 42; Keynsham (Roman Villas) 5, Bath 13; Farington Gurney 12, Radstock 16, Frome 24; Shepton Mallet (Market Cross) 20, Ilchester 36; Wells (Cathedral) 20; Glastonbury (Abbey ruins) 25; Axbridge 17, Cheddar (Gorge) 19; Bridgewater (Blake Statue) 34; Weston-super-Mare 21; Clevedon 13.

BRIXHAM (Devonshire)

The chief fishing-port of Devonshire, on Tor Bay. It is very attractive. Here, November 5th, 1688, William of Orange, afterwards William III, landed. A statue of him stands on the Quay.

London, 200 miles. Map 3. Population, 7,782. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Churston G.C., 18 holes.

BROADSTAIRS (Kent)

One of the popular seaside resorts of Kent. The old part of the town clusters around a gap in the chalk cliffs, within a little bay. The parish church is at St. Peter's, ¾ mile inland.

London, 72 miles. Map 5. Population, 15,456. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Grand, Royal Albion. Golf: North Foreland, 18 holes.

BROADWAY (Worcestershire)

This picturesque, old-world village, in the fertile Vale of Evesham, and at the foot of Broadway Hill, has become of a distinctly "residential" character; the essentially modern appreciation by artistic people having led to most of the old houses and charming cottages being acquired by them and remodelled. The "Lygon Arms" is one of the stateliest of old English hostleries, dating from 1620, when it was known as the "White Hart." Americans and other appreciative tourists well know this old, and yet up-to-date, hostelry. The old church is 1 mile distant. Among the ancient houses is one formerly the country residence of the Abbots of Pershore. (Evesham 6, Stratford-on-Avon 15, Cheltenham 15 miles.)

London, 88 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,857. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Lygon Arms. Golf: Broadway, 9 holes.

BROCKEN- HURST (Hampshire)

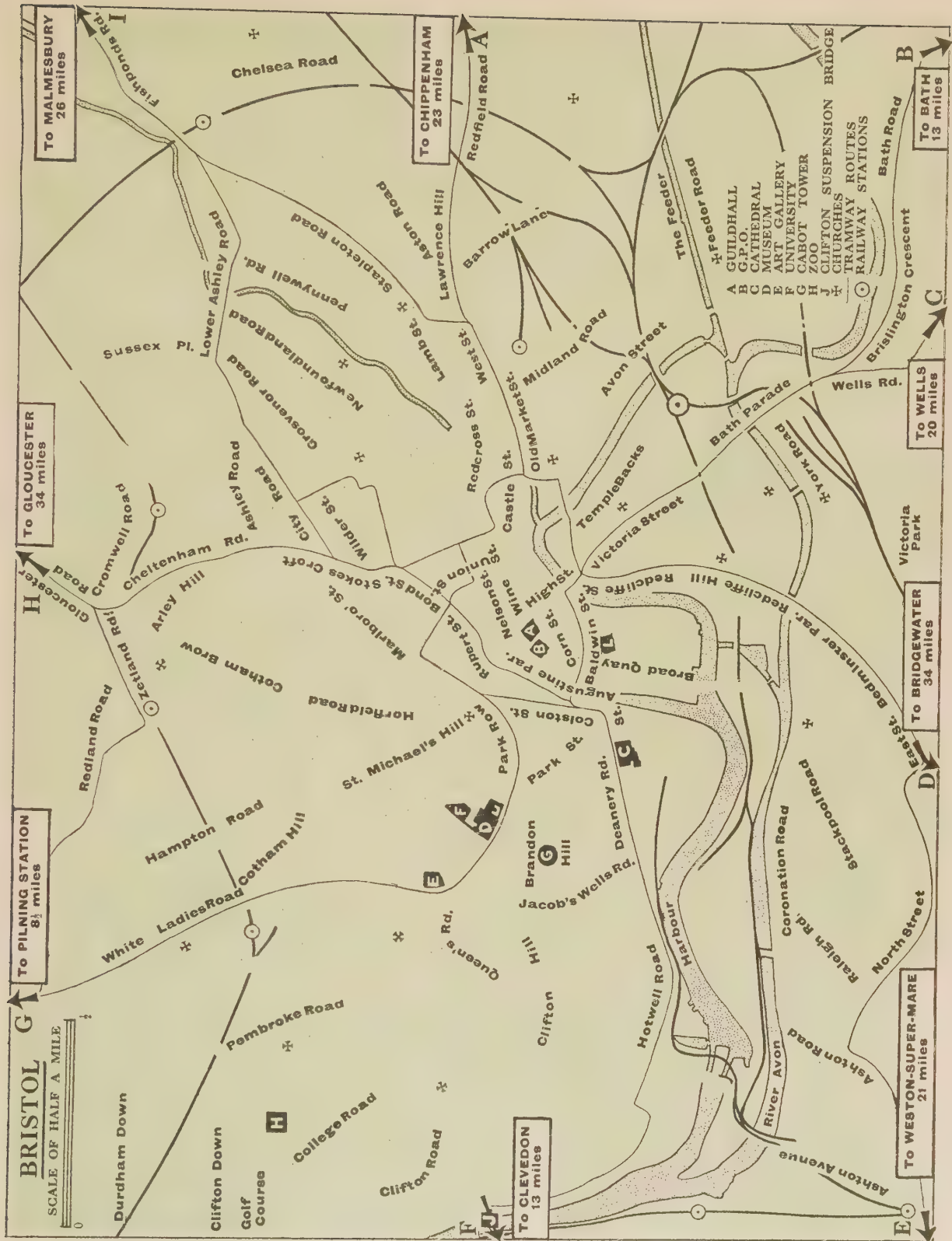
Small, New Forest village amidst fine old trees, and a good centre for excursions. Curious old squire's pew in the church.

London, 87 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,048. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Balmer Lawn, Forest Park. Golf: Brockenhurst Manor G.C., 18 holes.

BROMLEY (Kent)

Suburban expansions have engulfed the fine old village, which, however, is absorbed and not destroyed. Dr. Johnson's wife, "Tetty," lies in the parish church. Bromley "College" is the name of a fine almshouse, founded 1666 by Bishop Warner, for 20 poor widows of orthodox clergy.

London, 10 miles. Map 5. Population, 35,070. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Royal Bell, Sundridge Mansion. Golf: Bromley and Bickley G.C., 18 holes.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

BROMSGROVE (Worcestershire)

Town on the Birmingham to Worcester road. The church stands boldly on a hill. Monuments to Sir John Talbot and two wives; Sir Henry Stafford, slain in the troubles of Jack Cade's rebellion; Sergeant Lyttelton, 1600; John Hall, Bishop of Bristol, 1710.

London, 110 miles. Map 8. Population, 9,449. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Golden Cross. Golf: Blackwell G.C., 18 holes.

BROMYARD (Herefordshire)

Small agricultural market-town and important road centre.

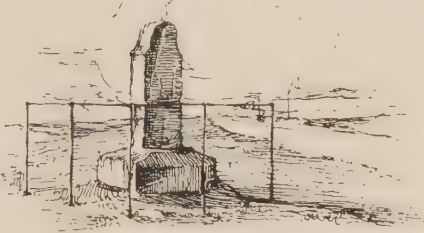
London, 123 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,703. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Falcon, Hop Pole. Golf: Bromyard, 9 holes; 1½ m. from station.

BROOKLANDS (Surrey)

Here is the motor-racing track near Weybridge, where the principal events in that sport take place.

London, 20 miles. Map 4.

BROUGH (Westmorland)



Pictish King's Stone on Stainmore Pass, between Bowes and Brough.

Small town, bleakly situated on the edge of the moors, chiefly remarkable for its great two days' horse and cattle fair, held September 29th-30th. The gaunt ruins of Brough Castle are on a hill-crest, the site of the Roman station, *Veteræ*.

London, 262 miles. Map 15. Population, 634. Hotel: Castle. Golf: Appleby, 18 holes.

BROUGHTY FERRY (Forfarshire)

Seaside residential suburb of Dundee. Broughty Castle stands by the pier. It is an ancient tower captured by the English in 1547, and retaken by the French and Scottish Allies in 1550.

London, 427 miles. Map 17. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Broughty G.C., 18 holes.

BRUTON (Somerset)

Quaint old town on the river Brue. The church, 15th century, is a very good specimen of the ornate Somerset churches, and has the curious additional feature of a tower over the north porch. Sexey Hospital founded in the time of Elizabeth.

London, 112 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,755. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Blue Ball. Golf: Bruton, 9 holes.

BUCKDEN (Huntingdonshire)

Quaint village on the Great North Road. Fronting the road are the sturdy red-brick walls of "Buckden Towers," once a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. The fine 14th century church contains monuments of several of the bishops. Prominent in the village is the great red-brick "George" inn, eloquent of the old coaching and posting days. The "Lion" inn contains fine old oak beams and other 15th century features.

London, 62 miles. Map 9. Population, 995. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George, Lion. Golf: Huntingdon County G.C., 9 holes.



Old Bull Ring and "Castle," at Buckingham.

BUCKINGHAM (Buckinghamshire)

This, the old "county town" of Bucks, is now in a byway of traffic. The castellated building in the Market Place is not so romantic as it looks, being not a castle, but a gaol. The old Manor House, Castle House (Charles I slept there), and Stowe House, 3 miles (Cromwell's troops said to have quartered there), are of interest. Stowe House is now a public school of the first rank.

London, 55 miles. Map 8. Population, 3,282. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Swan and Castle, White Hart. Golf: Buckingham, 9 holes.

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Seaside resort on North Cornwall coast. The beautiful yellow sands of Bude form a striking contrast with the dark granite rocks. The golfing is super-excellent. Stratton, 2 miles, was the site of the Battle of Stratton, 1643. Poughill ("Puffle," locally) church, 1½ miles, has some exceptionally good frescoes of St. Christopher.

London, 224 miles. Map 2. Population, 3,962. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Falcon, Grenville, Grosvenor. Golf: Bude and North Cornwall G.C., 18 holes; Bude Cliff G.C., 9 holes.

Short runs from BUDE: Stratton 2, Kilkhampton 6, Hartland (coast scenery) 16; Clovelly (harbour) 18; Bideford (River, Bridge) 27; Westward Ho! (Pebble Ridge) 29; Holsworthy 10, Okehampton (Dartmoor centre) 29; Launceston (Castle, Museum) 19; Camelford 19; Boscastle (scenery) 17; Tintagel (Ruins; scenery) 21; Wadebridge 30.

BUDE
(Cornwall)

Pretty and unconventional seaside resort in South Devon. It is the seashore off-shoot of East Budleigh, 1¾ miles inland. Here the beach is composed of "popples," great flat sea-worn stones as large as plates.

East Budleigh is a pretty village. Here at Hayes Barton, now a farm residence, was born Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552. In the church are the arms of the Raleighs and the Grenvilles, carved on the bench ends.

London, 167 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,622. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Otterbourne, Rolle, Rosemullion. Golf: East Devon G.C., 18 holes.

Small town and railway junction, on the Upper Wye. The wells are increasingly patronised medicinal springs, with a Pump House. At Cilmerry, 2½ miles, is a small obelisk, marking where Llewellyn, the last native Prince of Wales, was slain, 1282. (Llan-drindod Wells 8 miles.)

London, 169 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,776. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Barley Mow, Lion. Golf: Builth Wells, 9 holes.

**BUDLEIGH
SALTERTON**
(Devonshire)

BUILTH WELLS
(Radnorshire)

On the river Waveney. A pleasant old town, on a navigable stream. The "Market Cross" is not so much a cross as a classic pavilion, consisting of a peristyle capped by a cupola, which in turn is crested by a figure of Justice, apparently as a warning to cheats and givers of short weight. The chancel of the fine 14th century church of St. Mary is in ruins. The castle ruins look upon the river.

London, 110 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,106. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Head. Golf: Bungay, 18 holes.

BUNGAY
(Suffolk)

Old townlet, of one broad street, on the Old North Road. The red-brick chapel was built 1615, as a chapel-of-ease; the parish church being at Layston, 1 mile distant. The almshouses behind it were founded by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, 1684.

London, 32 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,942. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: East Herts G.C., 18 holes.

BUNTINGFORD
(Hertfordshire)

Typical Cotswold town illustrating distinctive local style of architecture, just off the Oxford and Gloucester road. Burford is a joy to the antiquary as the little town is a perfect survival of days long past. The "George" inn is now a private house. The Tolsey, or Town Hall, is a quaint building. Burford Priory, a mansion built on the site of a religious house in the 17th century, and long in ruins, has been restored. The parish

BURFORD
(Oxfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BURFORD (continued)



*The Font, Burford,
Oxfordshire.*

BURFORD BRIDGE (Surrey)

church is Norman and Perpendicular, and extremely interesting. Note the enriched 14th century font; on the lead lining will be found the words "Anthony Sedley, Prisoner, 1649." He was one of the insurgents who, styling themselves "Levellers," rose against Cromwell, and, with a number of others, was captured and imprisoned here. Some were shot in the churchyard.

London, 73 miles. Map 8. Population, 983. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bull, Lamb. Golf: Stow-on-the-Wold, 9 holes.

Two miles from Dorking, on the road to Leatherhead. Here the river Mole disappears in one of the chalk caverns called "Swallows." The "Burford Bridge" hotel is a favourite halt for motorists, and is the spot whence to climb Box Hill, for the noble and all-embracing view. The gardens of the inn are extremely pretty. Noted for the literary association with George Meredith.

London, 22 miles. Map 5. Golf: Betchworth Park G.C., 18 holes.

BURNHAM-ON-SEA (Somerset)

Seaside resort on the sand-dunes of the Somerset coast. The church tower leans crazily, every way. In the chancel is a curious altar-piece, designed by Inigo Jones, and brought from Westminster Abbey in 1826. Burnham and Berrow Golf Links are famous.

London, 143 miles. Map 3. Population, 5,569. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Berrow, Queen's, Royal Clarence. Golf: Burnham and Berrow G.C., 18 holes.

Scale 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1

BURNHAM BEECHES (Buckinghamshire)

A curious tract of woodland, 3 miles north of Slough. It was purchased in the public interest by the Corporation of the City of London, in 1879. This wooded region is of 374 acres, almost wholly of pollard beeches, many of great age.

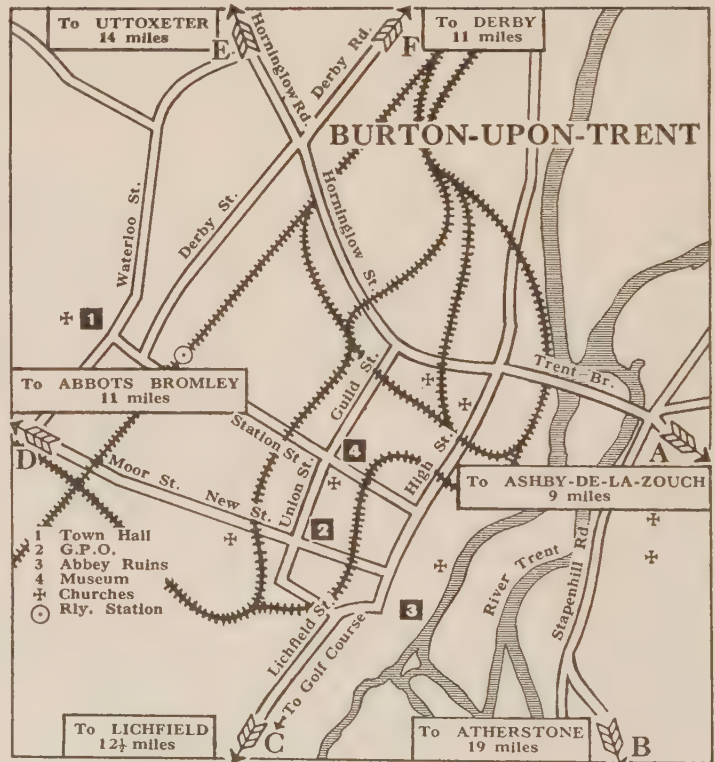
London, 23 miles. Map 4. Hotel: Swan.

BURNHAM MARKET (Norfolk)

There are seven neighbouring Burnhams:—

- Burnham Market (or Burnham Westgate).
- Burnham Deepdale.
- Burnham Norton.
- Burnham Overy.
- Burnham Sutton.
- Burnham Thorpe.
- Burnham Ulph.

Burnham Thorpe was the birthplace of Horatio Nelson, the great Admiral, in 1758. He was the son of the rector. The house no longer stands.



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The church has a lectern made from the timbers of the *Victory*, presented by the Admiralty in 1881.

London, 117 miles. Map 9. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Hunstanton, 18 holes.

Small seaport and yachting-station.

London, 46 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,433. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Burnham-on-Crouch, 9 holes.

**BURNHAM
MARKET**
(continued)

**BURNHAM-ON-
CROUCH**
(Essex)

Burton was founded in the days of the Saxons, and has always been an important Midland centre of trade and traffic. Formerly famous for its cotton mills, that trade has now disappeared and the town is noted for the great brewing houses.

For Town Plan see preceding page.

London, 128 miles. Map 8. Population, 48,927. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Queen's, White Hart. Golf: Burton-on-Trent, 18 holes.

**BURTON-UPON-
TRENT**
(Staffordshire)

Now a Cathedral city. Anciently "St. Edmundsbury," from Edmund, King of the East Angles, the Christian king captured and put to death at Hoxne, by the Danes, A.D. 869. It long remained, until the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket made Canterbury the chief place of pilgrimage, the most favoured shrine in England. The great and wealthy Abbey of St. Edmundsbury was the scene on St. Edmund's Day, 1214, of the Barons' assemblage at which, before the high altar, they swore to wring from King John that acknowledgment of the people's rights against autocratic power which resulted the following year in the signing by the King at Runnymede of that foundation of English personal liberties. Magna Carta.

The great Abbey Gate and adjacent Norman tower are almost all remaining of the vast Abbey, destroyed in the time of Henry VIII. The Abbot's Bridge, in the grounds, is picturesque.

On Hog Hill, or Beast Market, is "Moyses Hall," or the "Jew's House," among the most ancient relics in the town, built about 1100-1135. It is supposed once to have been a synagogue. The lower part is massively vaulted in stone. It early passed out of Jewish hands. For many years, from about 1858, it was a police-station, and is now a museum. The great "Angel" hotel, of 18th century, on Angel Hill, facing the remains of the Abbey, is mentioned in *Pickwick*. In the street still called "Short Brakland," were born two remarkable persons: the monkish chronicler, "Jocelin of Brakelond" in the 12th century; and in 1840, Louise de la Ramée, otherwise "Ouida," the novelist.

London, 73 miles. Map 9. Population, 15,944. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Everard's, Suffolk. Golf: Bury St. Edmunds, 18 holes.

Short runs from BURY ST. EDMUNDS: Thetford (Priory ruins) 12, Brandon 18; Mundford 20, Swaffham 30; Watton 24, East Dereham (Church; Bell Tower) 34; Attleborough 26, Wymondham (Market Cross) 32, Norwich (Castle, Cathedral) 41; Ixworth 6, Scole 22, Bungay (Castle ruins) 37; Stowmarket (Church) 14, Ipswich (Museum; ancient houses) 26, Felixstowe 36; Bradfield Combust 5, Sudbury 15, Colchester (Roman walls; Castle; Museum) 29; Newmarket (Jockey Club) 14, Cambridge (University) 27; Barton Mills 10, Mildenhall (Market Cross) 11.



Plague Stone at
Bury St. Edmunds.

**BURY ST.
EDMUNDS**
(Suffolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BUXTON (Derbyshire)

Buxton, "The Mountain Spa," in the heart of the Peak District, 1,000 feet above sea-level, is the highest town in England, but is surrounded by hills which protect it from cold winds, while the air is exceptionally bracing. Important centre for winter sports, tobogganning, etc.



*Prehistoric Stone Circle at Arbor Low,
near Buxton*

Buxton has had a long history, its healing springs being known to the Romans. The waters rise from nine springs, and are said to be superior to two of the most famous springs on the Continent. Buxton possesses excellent golf links, an opera house, and a fine orchestra. Its hotels and hydros are comfortable and it is a very pleasant centre from which to explore the Derbyshire Hills.

The surrounding country is beautiful. Macclesfield, 12 miles, is reached by a mountain road, at whose highest point, 1,690 feet, 5 miles, is the famous "Cat and Fiddle" inn.

London, 168 miles. Map 12. Population, 15,651. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Buxton, Brunswick, Crescent, Eagle, Grove, Old Hall, Oliver's, Palace, St. Ann's, White Lion. Golf: Buxton and High Peak G.C., 18 holes; The Cavendish G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from BUXTON: Whaley Bridge 7, Stockport 17, Manchester 24; Chapel-en-le-Frith (Chapeltry) 6, Glossop 15, Holmfirth 28, Huddersfield (Art Gallery) 35; Bakewell (Haddon Hall; Chatsworth) 12, Rowsley (Peacock Inn) 16, Matlock (Wells; Caverns) 20, Belper 31, Derby 39; Ashbourne (Dovedale) 20; Leek 12, Newcastle-under-Lyme (potteries) 23; Congleton (Church) 17; Cat and Fiddle 5, Macclesfield (Cenotaph) 12, Knutsford (old houses) 24.

CAERGWRLLE (Flintshire)

CAERGWRLLE. The name is said to derive from the Welsh "caer gwyrlle lle:" that is to say, the fortified camp of the giant legion, referring to the Roman 20th Legion, whose headquarters were at "Deva," since known as "Chester." The Legion is known to have had an outpost on the hill where the Castle ruins stand, and here also have been found Roman tiles bearing the number "XX," of an alien body. Relics of Roman smelting works and traces of two Roman roads are to be found.

London, 186 miles. Map 11. Population, 1,724. Golf: Wrexham G.C., 9 holes.

CAERLEON (Monmouthshire)

Caerleon, rightly interpreted, means the "City of the Legion." Caerleon was the "Isca Silurum" of the Romans; "Isca" referring to the river Usk and "Silurum" to the tribe of Silures, one of the Welsh races. Here was the headquarters of the second Augustan Legion, one of the most noted of the Roman military divisions. A local museum preserves many relics of that age, found in excavations which are still proceeding at date of publication. The Norman church is thought to stand on the site of a Roman temple. Caerleon has Arthurian traditions, and was a Cathedral city of the primitive British Christian church until the seat was removed in A.D. 519 to St. David's.

London, 150 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,285. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Newport G.C., 18 holes.

CAERPHILLY (Glamorganshire)

The modern growth of Cardiff, only 7 miles distant, has retrieved the fortunes of what used to be the tumbledown village of Caerphilly. The Castle ruins are the chief attraction here. They are very extensive, and popularly said to be the largest in the

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Kingdom. This 13th century fortress, with the fine 14th century addition of a Great Hall, elaborately enriched, has little military history, and was wrecked in the great Civil War of the 17th century. It was "slighted," *i.e.*, blown up with gunpowder. Hence the curious position of the "leaning tower," 80ft. in height.

London, 159 miles. Map 7. Population, 36,893. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Clive Arms. Golf: Caerphilly, 9 holes.

Village, said to be CAER-EGERRY of the ancient Britons, called by the Saxons THONG-CEASTRE, and once the site of a Roman station of importance. A castle was built here by the Saxon HENGIST. The church, standing where formerly stood the castle, has Saxon, Norman, and Early English features, a fine tower, and contains a brass of 1460.

London, 155 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,567. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Red Lion. Golf: Elsham G.C., 9 holes.

Burgh situated on the Edinburgh and Oban route, 53 miles from Edinburgh, 72 miles from Oban. Being on the main line of tourist traffic, it has arisen into some degree of importance. The famous Trossachs routes are 8 or 9 miles distant, and cars traversing these routes must not exceed 6 feet in width, nor be of a greater unladen weight than 2 tons. Loch Katrine, associated with Sir Walter Scott's romantic poem, *The Lady of the Lake*, is a favourite excursion, forming one of a chain of lakes in all some 14 miles long. Its romantic story and scenic beauty exist side by side with the useful purpose of forming a reservoir for Glasgow's water supply, on which that enterprising city has expended upwards of £2,500,000.

London, 431 miles. Map 16. Population, 1,878. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Ancaster Arms, Dreadnought. Golf: Callander, 18 holes.

A little town, situated amid the grim moors of Northern Cornwall, in the midst of a mining-field. The church contains the fine tomb of the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, 1502. The alabaster effigy represents him wearing the Garter robes. Dupath Well, 2 miles, is one of the ancient Cornish wayside baptisteries. Cothele, 4 miles, is a most picturesque and interesting manor-house, dating from the time of Henry VII, and now a seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. It is readily shown to visitors, and contains original furniture, hangings, and armour. The situation, amid the woods looking down on the river Tamar, is lovely.

London, 214 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,636. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Tavistock, 18 holes.

Old market-town, on the Bath road, 87 miles from Hyde Park Corner, 19 miles from Bath. Once a cloth-weaving town, it is now prominent as a centre for the bacon-curing industry.

Bowood, seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is 2 miles distant, along the road to Bath.

London, 87 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,640. Market, 3rd Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Lansdowne Arms. Golf: North Wilts G.C., 9 holes.

Military centre. Here is the "Royal Military College," better known in military circles as "Sandhurst." With Yorktown and other settlements along the Exeter road, as far as Blackwater, Camberley forms a considerable growth upon the local features of heaths and pine-woods. Aldershot is 7 miles distant. Wellington College 4 miles.

London, 30 miles. Map 4. Population, 5,249. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Cambridge, Duke of York. Golf: Camberley Heath, 18 holes.

CAERPHILLY
(continued)

CAISTOR
(Lincolnshire)

CALLANDER
(Perthshire)

CALLINGTON
(Cornwall)

CALNE
(Wiltshire)



White Horse and Cherhill Monument, Calne.

CAMBERLEY
(Surrey)

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CAMBORNE (Cornwall)

Mining town, on the main road to Penzance, amid a region of tin and copper mines. Some famous old mines can here be visited. Here are electric tramways and other modern

developments not generally associated with western Cornwall.

London, 267 miles. Map 2. Population, 14,582. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Commercial. Golf: Camborne, 18 holes.

CAMBRIDGE (Cambridgeshire)



The Mathematical Bridge, Queens' College, Cambridge.

England. The placid Cam flows along, with meadows on one side and the ancient lawns and noble architectural features of the Colleges on the other: all embowered amid stately elms, while the Cam itself is crossed at intervals by picturesque bridges, leading from the College precincts. Among these, the timber "Mathematical Bridge" of Queens' is famous, and is said to have been designed by Sir Isaac Newton. King's College Chapel is the supreme architectural feature of Cambridge with its fine Perpendicular architecture, fan vaulting, mediæval painted glass, and beautiful woodwork in choir stalls.

The approach to Cambridge by the London road, through Trumpington, is very beautiful; past the Botanic Gardens and the Leys School, and thence by the Fitzwilliam Museum into the heart of the town at King's Parade and Market Hill. The Fitzwilliam Museum contains one of the finest Art Galleries in the provinces and is especially rich in Italian work. There are eighteen Colleges and Hostels attached to the University, including the women's Colleges of Girton and Newnham. The oldest foundation (though not in the existing buildings) is that of Peterhouse—irreverently called "Pothouse" or "Pots," by Cambridge men—founded in 1280 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely.

An especial feature of the Cambridge Colleges, not found at Oxford, is the elaborate character of their gatehouses. Of these, the most prominent examples are Trinity, St. John's, and Christ's. Magdalene was Samuel Pepys' college. There is enshrined his fine library, together with many personal relics, in the charming arcaded building added for the purpose of containing them. The Great Court, and Nevill's Court, of Trinity College, are on a grand scale.



The Gateway, St. John's College, Cambridge.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

CAMBRIDGE
(continued)

Great St. Mary's, the University Church, stands in Market Hill ; a very rustic-looking scene on market-days, when the booths are all there. In the narrow streets round about it, there may yet be found several butter-shops where butter is still sold, as from time immemorial, "by the yard." A yard of butter of the thickness of a candle is equivalent to a pound weight.

The ancient churches of Cambridge are numerous and interesting. St. Benet's has a Saxon and Norman tower. The "Round Church," one of the four round churches in England, is of Norman date, and of far more interest within than the exterior, badly "restored" many years ago, would indicate.

London, 52 miles. Map 9. Population, 59,262. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Belle Vue, Blue Boar, Bull, Lion, Livingstone, University Arms, Ye Olde Castel. Golf: Gog Magog G.C. 18 holes.

Short runs from CAMBRIDGE: Ely (Cathedral) 15, Littleport 20, Doxenham Market 33; Newmarket (Jockey Club) 13, Mildenhall (Market Cross) 21; Bury St. Edmunds (Moses Hall) 27; Linton 11, Haverhill 20, Baythorn End 24; Saffron Walden (Castle ruins) 17; Great Chesterford 11, Wenden 15, Bishop's Stortford (Castle ruins) 25; Royston (Church; Cave) 13, Buntingford (Church) 20, Ware 30; Baldock (Church) 21, Hitchin (Almshouses; Priory) 26; St. Neots 17; Fen Stanton 11, Huntingdon (Grammar School) 16, Alconbury Hill (on A.1.) 21.

CAMELFORD
(*Cornwall*)

Small market-town, on the river Camel. The parish church is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The neighbourhood is the traditional scene of a battle between King Arthur and his cousin Mordred in 542.

London, 227 miles. Map
2. Population, 7,730. Mar-
ket, Fri. Early Closing, Wed.

**CAMPBEL-
TOWN**
(*Argyllshire*)

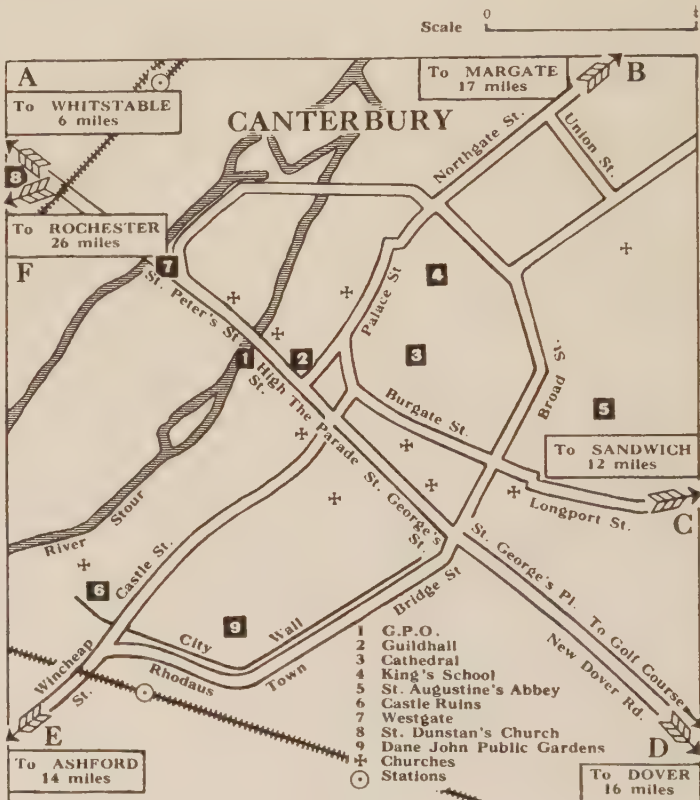
Remote little fishing-port in Kintyre. The ancient Celtic cross in the midst of the town stands on a plinth dating from 1500.

London (via Inveraray), 532 miles. Map 21. Population, 6,789. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Machrihanish, 18 holes.

CANTERBURY

(*Kent*)

The entrance to Canterbury from the London road is through the ancient West Gate, the sole remaining one of the fortified gateways in the city walls. It is one of the most impressive entrances to any city or town in all England, and it typifies mediæval Canterbury. For although this metropolitan city of the English Church holds much that is essentially modern, yet it remains in essence the mediæval town of varied history and of pilgrim



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memories. The West Gate, whose great drum-towers form so spectacular a front-door to Canterbury, was built about 1370, by that unfortunate Archbishop Simon of Sudbury, whose head was hewed off by Wat Tyler's rebels on Tower Hill, in 1381. His tomb may be found in the Cathedral, where his body lies, but his head can be seen to this day in a little iron-grated niche in the church of St. Gregory, in his native town of Sudbury, in Suffolk. (See Sudbury.)

Canterbury is alike a Cathedral city and a garrison town. It is also a busy market-town, with a distinct agricultural flavour. The Cathedral is a thing apart; reached from the busy High Street, along that narrow Mercery Lane by which went those pilgrims to the holy shrine of the Blessed St. Thomas à Becket, who brought much prosperity to this capital of Kent. The Close is entered by Christchurch Gate. The Cathedral Close of Canterbury may not excel in beauty those of Winchester and Salisbury, but the corner round by the Infirmary ruins and the Dark Entry are gems of picturesque effect; while in another nook the Norman doorway to the King's School is a piquant bit of design.

The central points of interest within the Cathedral are the spot called "the Martyrdom," in the north transept, where Archbishop Thomas à Becket was murdered by the four knights, Dec. 29th, 1170; and the tomb of Edward the Black Prince, 1376, in the choir. The choir itself is of especial beauty. Rebuilt 1136-1184, it was largely the work of a

French architect, William of Sens, and is of a more lofty, aspiring character than usual. The fine crypt beneath it has some greatly enriched Saxon and Norman pillars, relics of the earlier building. One of the English kings, Henry IV, lies in the choir.



West Gate, Canterbury.

Some quaint old buildings, relics of Greyfriars monastery, remain, spanning a channel of the river Stour, in one of the city lanes. In Northgate Street will be found the picturesque St. John's Hospital; while in Burgate Street the house numbered 61 is the birthplace of the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. St. Martin's Church, on the hill just eastward of the Cathedral, is described as "the most ancient place of Christian worship in England." It is a rustic-looking church, whose walls exhibit a free admixture of Roman tiles.

Portions of the city walls remain, notably in the neighbourhood of the Dane John public gardens. The Castle serves as a coal-bunker for the purposes of the Canterbury Gas Company, in Castle Street. Here may be seen the old Invieta Engine.

London, 53 miles. Map 5. Population, 23,738. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: County, Fleur-de-Lis, Rose, Royal Fountain. Golf: Canterbury, 9 holes.

Short runs from CANTERBURY: Whitstable 6; Sturry 3, Herne Bay (Reculver) 9; Sarre 9, Margate 17; Ramsgate 17; Broadstairs 19; Sandwich (Barbican; Richborough Castle) 12, Deal (Museum) 18; Dover (Castle) 16; Folkestone (Museum; Roman villas) 17; Hythe 18, New Romney (Guildhall—Cinque Ports Charter) 27; Ashford 14, Rye (15th century buildings) 32, Winchelsea (Church and Monuments) 35; Tunbridge Wells (Spa; Pantiles) 32; Charing (Palace remains) 14, Maidstone (Archbishop's Palace) 27; Faversham (Market House) 9, Sittingbourne 15, Rochester (Castle; Cathedral; Museum) 26; Sheerness (Docks) 27.

CANTERBURY
(continued)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CAPEL CURIG (Carnarvonshire)

Village on the Holyhead road, 40 miles from Holyhead, and standing high in the Snowdon district. The Chapel of St. Curig is the parish church, a very small building standing beside a large hotel. The lakes adjoining form a picturesque feature in the landscape of valleys and mountains. From this point of view Snowdon looks far less important than Moel Siabod (2,866ft.), a lesser height, but of more effective outline.

London, 221 miles. Map 11. Population, 361. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bryntyrch, Cobden's. Golf: St. Deiniol G.C., 18 holes.



Old Welsh Bridge, Capel Curig.

CARDIFF (Glamorganshire)

The foremost city and great seaport on the South Wales coast. Cardiff, before the demand for Welsh steam coal for naval and general shipping uses arose, was a very small place, of ancient origin, and at the opening of the 19th century had little more than 1,000 inhabitants. To the great coal-exporting trade are added the industries of iron mining and smelting. Cardiff is very largely the property of the Marquis of Bute, whose family, foreseeing those expansions, have created the great docks, still being ceaselessly extended. In midst of the great essentially modern town stands Cardiff Castle, a seat of the Marquis of Bute. It is an extensive range of buildings, dating back to about 1090, when the keep was built by Robert Fitz Hamon. Added to this original castle is the tower associated by legend with the long years of imprisonment suffered by Robert, Duke of Normandy, brother of Rufus, William II. The Castle was held for Charles I in the Civil War, and was several times taken and retaken. Elaborately restored and added to some fifty years ago, it is now a stately residence.

The several public buildings at Cathays Park form one of the finest groups of modern architecture in the Kingdom—notably the Welsh National Museum, the City Hall, and the Law Courts.

London, 160 miles. Map 7. Population, 200,262. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Central, Dumfries, Park, Queen's, Royal. Golf: Cardiff, 18 holes.

Short runs from CARDIFF: Penarth 5; Barry 8, Cowbridge 12, Bridgend (Ruins) 19, Aberavon 31; Pontypridd 11, Merthyr Tydfil (Museum) 24; Caerphilly (Castle ruins) 8; Newport (Castle ruins) 12, Caerleon (Roman remains) 15, Usk (Castle Gateway) 23, Raglan (Castle) 28, Monmouth (Bridge; Castle remains) 36; Caerwent (Roman excavations) 23, Chepstow (Castle) 28, Lydney (Church) 37, Blakeney 40, Newnham (Severn views) 44.

CARDIGAN (Cardiganshire)

The position of Cardigan town, on the estuary of the river Teifi, admirable enough in ancient times for purposes of defence, is unfortunate in these days. It is far from the industrial developments of Wales, and not within the zone of the modern seaside resorts. Cardigan has no chance as a seaport, for the estuary is choked by sand. Some scanty ruins of the Castle remain.

Some very charming old-world villages will be found by the tourist along the road to Fishguard, 17 miles; a road of steep gradients and winding course. Of these, Nevern, 8 miles, may be noted. Here in a deep wooded vale stands the Norman church of St. Brynach, amid its hoary yews. Note a 9th century cross in the churchyard.

Newport, 11 miles, is of extreme antiquity, and obtained its full name in 1094, when the castle was built. The old Welsh name was "Trefdraeth." Here the little Nevern stream flows into Newport Bay. The castle remains include a tower of the 13th century and a vaulted room of the 14th.

London, 232 miles. Map 6. Population, 3,452. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Black Lion. Golf: Cardigan G.C., 9 holes.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

CARLISLE (Cumberland)

To the tourist from the South of England, unaccustomed to the North, Carlisle is a complete surprise. Instead of the soft and gracious surroundings he associates with a Cathedral city, with velvet lawns and quiet closes around the Cathedral and a general air of sleek satisfaction, he finds Carlisle a stern, stony place. The Cathedral itself is soon seen to be only a surviving part of a Cathedral. In the centuries when the southern and even the midland Cathedral cities, together with those regions in general, had achieved repose and peace, Carlisle was still a place of arms and in danger of raids from across the Scottish border. It is a Border city, only 8 miles from what was once the enemy country of Scotland; and the broad river Eden that flows here was not always a sufficiently protective frontier. The city still shows traces of its ancient sufferings from fire and sword.

The Cathedral is the smallest of any in England, 236ft. in length, and is only a fragment of what it was before the siege of Carlisle by the Scots in 1644-5, when six of the eight bays of the nave were destroyed. The two remaining show it to have been a singularly

fine Norman nave, of stern and little-ornamented character. The choir is at the very opposite architectural extreme; an Early English and Decorated work of light, graceful, and aspiring proportions, with much sculptured enrichment.

The Castle is a gaunt stony mass of buildings, still a military depot, and thus not readily to be explored by the passing tourist.

Modern Carlisle is a great railway junction, and the Citadel Station is a very fine one. A beautiful comprehensive view of the city is obtained from Stanwix, to the north, across the river Eden.

Eight miles north is Sark Bridge; 1 mile further is Gretna Green. Sark Bridge spans an insignificant stream,



Sark Bar, Carlisle.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

the Sark, which forms the border between England and Scotland. On the Scottish side stands the old toll-house of "Sark Bar," as famous as Gretna Green itself in the olden runaway-marriage days. From 1754, when Lord Hardwick's "Marriage Act" placed difficulties in the way of hurried, clandestine marriages in England, until 1856, when Lord Brougham's "Marriage Act" finally put an end to Border elopements, many thousands of couples travelled post-haste to the Scottish border, here and at Coldstream, or Berwick, to be legally married on Scottish soil by the first person (with a witness) they encountered, the Scots law being content with the declaration, made before any casual persons, "this is my wife; this is my husband." Gretna Green was the most popular place, and a John Linton for many years kept there the "Gretna Hall" inn, in which he acted the double part of host and marriage-agent. Robert Elliot, at the "King's Head," Springfield, was another practitioner in this line. These two were the more successful because, unlike most others, they kept registers. Elliot in all married 3,872 couples. It was a very lucrative business. Runaway couples paid prices for being reliably married, varying upon the urgency of the pursuit of parents and guardians on their heels. The fewer the minutes to spare, the higher the fee. Thus, in course of time, Gretna Green suffered somewhat from the competition of Sark Bar, which, being just within the Scottish border, did as well in an emergency as Gretna, with a mile less travelling.

London, 310 miles. Map 14. Population, 52,710. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Chisham's, County and Station, Crown and Mitre, Lockerbie's, Red Lion, Royal. Golf: Carlisle City G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from CARLISLE: Sark Bar (Border) 8, Gretna Green 9; Annan (Solway Firth) 17; Dumfries (Burns Monuments) 33; Lockerbie (Castle ruins) 24, Lochmaben (Castle, Loch) 28; Longtown 9, Langholm 20, Hawick (Mote Hill; Museum) 43; Brampton (Mote Hill; Naworth Castle) 10, Greenhead 18, Haltwhistle 22, Hexham (Abbey) 38; Alston (highest market-town) 29; High Hesket 8, Penrith (Castle ruins) 18, Shap 28; Penriddock 25, Keswick (Lakes) 35; Keswick direct 29; Thursby 6, Bothel 18, Cockermouth 25; Wigton 11, Maryport 27; Silloth (Wolsty Castle ruin) 22.

The grey, old, stone-built town of Carmarthen stands on the navigable estuary of the river Towy, here crossed by a very long stone bridge. Approaching the town across this bridge, the most prominent object is the Castle, not so picturesque as it is gloomy and gaunt. Note in St. Peter's Church the effigy and altar-tomb of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., 1527, who fought at Bosworth Field for Henry VII., and is said to have slain Richard III in personal combat. In Priors Street note a very carefully-preserved ancient oak, with a sapling planted beside it. The old tree is the "mascot" of Carmarthen, in the ancient rhyme:—

"When the oak falls down,
Then sinks the town!"

London, 210 miles. Map 6. Population, 10,011. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Boar's Head, Ivy Bush Royal. Golf: Carmarthen, 9 holes.

The town was in olden times a place of arms second in importance to none other in Wales. The Romans had a fortress here, at *Segontium*, as they styled the place, from a Welsh tribe, the "Segontiaci." The existing stately Castle was built by Edward I, 1288–1307, after his conquest of Wales, for the purpose of overawing any attempt of the Welsh to gain back what they had lost. It was the "last word" in castle-planning and building, for the needs of that age, and was a royal residence as well as a fortress. But in the progression of weapons of offence, Carnarvon Castle in the course of centuries became inadequate, and although it was besieged without success by Owain Glyndwr on two

CARLISLE
(continued)



The Old Tree, Carmarthen.

CARMARTHEN
(Carmarthenshire)

CARNARVON
(Carnarvonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CARNARVON (continued)

occasions in the 15th century, it was taken in 1646, with little difficulty, by the Parliamentary troops.

Edward II was born at Carnarvon, in 1284. For him was created the title of "Prince of Wales," the last native Prince having been slain near Builth, in 1282.

Carnarvon, standing by the shores of the Menai Strait, at the junction of four good roads, is an excellent centre for excursions. (Bangor 9, Capel Curig, by Pass of Llanberis 18, Beddgelert 13, Pwllheli 20 miles.)

London, 239 miles. Map 11. Population, 8,301. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Royal. Golf: Carnarvon, 9 holes.

CARTMEL (Lancashire)

Interesting old village, near Grange-over-Sands. The great Priory Church dates from 1188. Of this period is the massive central tower, together with the noble choir and transepts. The nave was rebuilt in the Perpendicular style in the 15th century.

Note the beautifully-carved miserere seats; also the quaint umbrella, more than two centuries old, formerly used for sheltering the clergy at funerals in wet weather.

London, 272 miles. Map 12. Population, 327. Golf: Courses at Grange-over-Sands.

CASTLE ACRE (Norfolk)

Ancient village, on the prehistoric track called the "Peddar's Way." Before the Romans came, this was a place of strength; and where prehistoric man and the Roman legionaries established themselves in this strategic spot, it seemed equally good to the Normans that they should build a castle. Hence the fortress reared by William de Warrenne, who also founded here a priory. Since 1347 the castle has been in decay. The Priory was dissolved in 1534. The ruins are approached by a 15th century gatehouse, and consist chiefly of a good Late Norman west front, remarkable for its interlacing arches.

London, 100 miles. Map 9. Population, 973. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Swaffham, 9 holes.

CASTLE CARY (Somerset)

This place-name is something of a trap for the uninstructed tourist. No castle survives to this day at Castle Cary. The little town, built of stone, is in a byway of rural Somerset, and, pleasant though it be, offers little of interest beyond its curious little stone-built "cage," or lock-up for petty misdemeanants. Shaped very like a pepper-pot, it is about 150 years old.

London, 115 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,646. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: East Somerset G.C., 9 holes.

CASTLE DOUGLAS (Kirkcudbright)

Old town, on the Dumfries-Stranraer road, and situated on the Carlingwark Loch, which is fed by the river Dee. On an islet stands the gaunt, bare tower of Threave Castle, a stronghold of the Black Douglas, a fierce race of Earls generally in competition and conflict with the Scottish crown, and often strong enough to be in rivalry with the King. The 8th Earl of Douglas was murdered by James the Second of Scotland, with his own hand, when a guest in Edinburgh Castle. The stone over the Castle entrance is a corbel which carried a projecting parapet.

London, 352 miles. Map 14. Population, 2,805. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Douglas Arms. Golf: Dalbeattie, 9 holes.

CASTLETON (Derbyshire)

Ancient village, known as the "Capital of the Peak." Here, on a lofty crag, inaccessible on three of its four sides, is Peak Castle, built by William Peverel, in the 12th century. Below it, in the side of the limestone crag, yawns the very dramatic-looking entrance to Peak Cavern, extending 2,250ft. into the rock. The church contains an ancient library. Annually, on May 29th, is celebrated "Garland Day," in memory of the Restoration of Charles II. The day concludes with affixing the garland of oak-branches and flowers to one of the pinnacles of the church-tower.

London, 170 miles. Map 12. Population, 643. Hotel: Nag's Head. Golf: Two Courses at Buxton.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Modern town at the head of Caterham Valley, on the Croydon and Godstone road. The ever-increasing suburban developments of London are somewhat abating the once beautiful surroundings. Chaldon church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the Pilgrims' Way, contains a remarkable fresco, believed to be 13th century.

London, 18 miles. Map 5. Population, 11,782. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Hydro, Valley. Golf: Warlingham, 9 holes.

CATERHAM
(Surrey)

Bridge across the river Swale, on the Boroughbridge-Darlington road. Catterick village, 1 mile distant, was important in the old coaching days, and to-day is the locale of an extensive military camp. It stands adjacent to Thornbrough, the site of the original Roman station of *Cataractonium*. The 15th century church contains an interesting font, sculptured with heraldic shields, and bearing the inscription "*Clar Jon.*"

London, 288 miles. Map 12. Population, 564 (Catterick). Hotel: Bridge House. Golf: Richmond, 9 holes.

CATTERICK BRIDGE
(Yorkshire)



Early English Font used as Pump Trough, Cawood.

Old-world town, on the Selby-Tadcaster road, 5 miles from Selby. The waterside character of Cawood derives from its situation on the navigable Ouse. Cardinal Wolsey was arrested at his Palace of Cawood, following upon his break with Henry VIII. The picturesque gatehouse, 15th century, of the Palace of the Archbishops of York remains.

London, 187 miles. Map 13. Population, 988. Golf: Selby G.C., 9 holes.

CAWOOD
(Yorkshire)

Here Milton completed *Paradise Lost* and partly wrote *Paradise Regained*, and Milton's cottage is one of the sights of the village. Two miles south is Jordans, with its original Quaker Meeting House. It is the burial place of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania.

London, 23 miles. Map 4. Population, 1785. Golf: Harewood Downs G.C., 18 holes.

CHALFONT ST. GILES
(Buckinghamshire)

The "Chapelry in the Wood," the ancient royal deer-forest of the Peak. The old chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, gave place in the 18th century to the present building. At the hamlet of Tunstead Milton, a short distance north, near the great Combs Reservoir, is "Dickie's Farm." A legend tells how disasters will befall the farm and stock if a skull preserved there is removed. It is one of several similar skull-legends, such as those of skulls preserved in farmhouses at Chilton Cantelo, Somerset; Bettiscombe, Dorset; and at Wardley Old Hall, Lancashire.



"Dickie's Farm,"
Tunstead, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH
(Derbyshire)

London, 174 miles. Map 12. Population, 5,281. Market, 1st and 3rd Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Chapel-en-le-Frith, 9 holes.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CHARD (Somerset)

Ancient and picturesque town, of quiet and broad streets. The shop-front of "Waterloo House" conceals a quaint old Tudor building with good old carved and decorated plaster ceilings. The old "Chough" inn is of interest. Here is a 17th century Grammar School. Ford Abbey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, stands in a noble park. The mansion incorporates the very fine and extensive remains of a great Cistercian monastery dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. The Abbey Church has gone, but the domestic buildings, including portions of the cloisters, the refectory, kitchen, &c., are in excellent preservation. These were incorporated in the mansion by Inigo Jones in the 17th century.

London, 140 miles. Map 3. Population, 4,322. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: George. Golf: Chard G.C.

CHARING (Kent)

Village on the London, Maidstone, and Folkestone road, 9 miles from Maidstone. The gatehouse and some few remains of a former palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury afford some mild interest. The "Swan" inn is picturesque.

London, 48 miles. Map 5. Population, 1,207. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: King's Head, Swan. Golf: Ashford G.C., 12 holes.

CHATHAM (Kent)

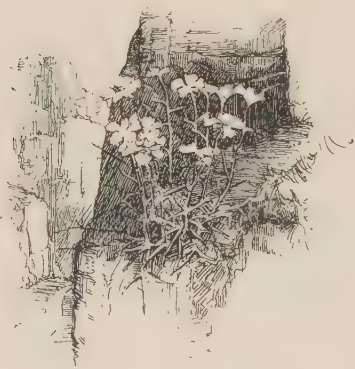
Naval dockyard-town, and a military centre. The dockyard of Chatham dates back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Extensions over the Medway marshes have given the naval docks a river front of over 3 miles.

Charles Dickens, born at Landport, near Portsmouth, lived as a boy with his parents at No. 11, Ordnance Terrace, Chatham, 1817-21. The family then experienced further reduced circumstances and removed, 1821-2, to 18, St. Mary's Place, on The Brook, a poor quarter. The house is still standing.

"Chatham Lines," the scene of Mr. Pickwick and friends' exciting adventures at the military review, are the old defences of Chatham, on the common and heights of Fort Pitt. At the Royal Engineers' Barracks at New Brompton is a fine bronze statue of General Gordon, mounted on a camel.

London, 29 miles. Map 5. Population, 42,665. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Sun. Golf: United Service G.C., 18 holes.

CHEDDAR (Somerset)



*The Cheddar Pink,
a lovely flower peculiar to
the "Gorge."*

Large and picturesque village, on the Wells and Weston-super-Mare route. Cheddar caves and Cheddar cheese have an equal fame. Unlike "Stilton" cheese, which never was made but only marketed at Stilton, Cheddar cheese is a local product. It is true there are American and Canadian "Cheddars," but we will not speak of them; they are pale reflections of the real thing. Along the side road to Cheddar Gorge is situated the most picturesque part of the village. The road goes winding upwards between the mighty limestone cliffs, and finally reaches the stark, wind-swept heights of Mendip. The caverns, discovered in 1857 and 1893, are in the village itself, and are very popular with all classes of visitors, being not only of huge dimensions but rich in quaint stalactites and stalagmites. The Cheddar Pink, a wild flower of great beauty, is only found locally.

London, 133 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,009. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Cliff, Valley. Golf: Cheddar Valley, 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

A quaint Cotswold village, near Cheltenham. Beautiful church, partly Norman. In Chedworth Wood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is one of the best preserved Roman villas in England. Here can be seen a Roman bath and two tessellated pavements in excellent preservation, as well as a number of Roman relics, pagan and Christian. Closed Sunday and Tuesday. Admission 1s.

London, 91 miles. Map 4. Golf: Two good Courses at Cheltenham.

CHEDWORTH
(Gloucestershire)

The county town of Essex, and seat of the new Essex bishopric. Chelmsford has little of antiquity to show the tourist except the parish church, now the Cathedral, which is a fine large building in the 15th century style of Gothic architecture, called Perpendicular. The nave, as a whole, suddenly collapsed and fell, Jan. 17th, 1800, but was rebuilt in exact replica in the three years following. The Marconi Wireless Station and chief manufactory are at Chelmsford.

CHELMSFORD
(Essex)

The old village church tower of Springfield bears an inscription "Prayse God for al the Good Benefactors, Ano 1586." It is this Springfield which suggested the name of Springfield, near Boston, Massachusetts.

London, 30 miles. Map 5. Population, 20,761. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Chelmsford, 18 holes.

Short runs from CHELMSFORD: Dunmow 13, Bishop's Stortford (Castle ruins) 22; Thaxted (Guildhall) 20, Saffron Walden (Castle ruins) 27, Great Chesterford 31, Cambridge (University) 42; Braintree (Church) 12, Halstead 18, Baythorn End 29; Sudbury (Church; Memorials) 26; Witham 9, Colchester (Roman Walls; Castle; Museum) 22, Harwich 43; Walton-on-the-Naze 38; Clacton-on-Sea 38; Maldon 12; Rayleigh 13, Southend 19; Billericay 9, Tilbury 24; Brentwood 11, Romford 18, London 30; Ongar 10, Epping 18.

Cheltenham Spa is situated on the edge of the fertile Severn lands and beneath the kindly shelter of the Cotswolds, 9 miles from Gloucester. Entering from Gloucester by the beautiful Lansdown road, and coming to the King Edward VII Memorial at the top of Montpellier Walk, the dome of the Rotunda rises above a pillared colonnade on the left, while on the right are the pretty Montpellier Gardens, available for archery, croquet and tennis, band concerts and entertainments. From the open space before the Queen's Hotel, the leafy vista of the fine Promenade is a delight, with the Winter Gardens on the right, and the Town Hall beyond. At the Town Hall is the Central Spa, with every convenience and comfort for water drinkers. Orchestral concerts are given daily during the summer and winter. Nearly opposite the New Club is St. George's Road, leading to the famous Cheltenham Ladies' College.

CHEL TENHAM SPA
(Gloucestershire)

In the Promenade, beneath a canopy of foliage and blossom, are the Neptune Fountain, the Wilson Statue, and the Great War and South African War Memorials standing among flower-beds.

Clarence Street, on the left, affords access to the venerable 12th century parish church (secluded in a beautiful churchyard behind modern buildings); the Public Library, Art Gallery and Museum, and St. Matthew's Church.

Pittville Park possesses well-kept flower-gardens and many fine trees. Boating is obtainable here. The Pittville Pump Room is said to be one of the finest examples of Spa architecture in Europe.



*The Devil's Chimney at Cheltenham.
Curious Stone Pillar of natural formation
on edge of Cotswolds.*

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CHELTENHAM SPA (continued)

En route for Painswick and the Stroud Valley, *via* Bath Road, Cheltenham College Museum and Chapel should be visited. The College cricket field is used for County matches.

On the way to Evesham and the Shakespeare Country, the magnificent Race-course is passed, on which are run the National Hunt Steeplechases. Near by is the ground of the Cheltenham Polo Club.

Visiting the North Cotswolds, Burford and Oxford, through Charlton Kings, the picturesque Dowdeswell Reservoir may be seen on the left. Dowdeswell Village is perched high on the bank above the viaduct.

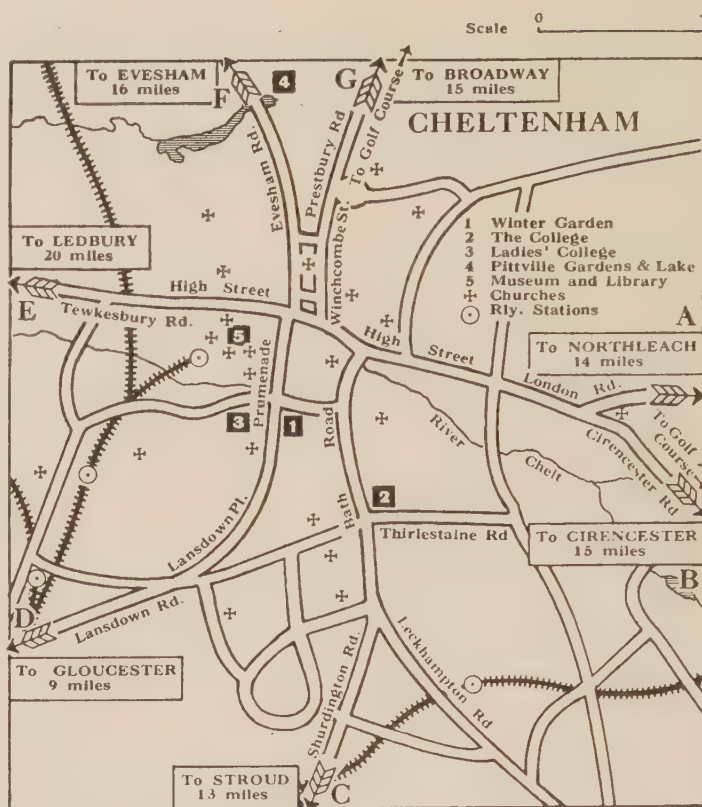
The tour to Tewkesbury, Malvern, Worcester, and Pershore is full of interest, especially for the lover of architecture; and for beauty of scenery, the route to Birdlip and Cranham Woods, returning by Cooper's Hill, is recommended.

Longer trips include those through Gloucester and Newnham, to Chepstow, returning *via* the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean; and that over Cleeve Hill to quaint, old-world Winchcombe and the Cotswold villages of Temple Guiting, Guiting Power and Naunton, returning through Andoversford and Dowdeswell.

Finally, there are the beautiful combes round Wotton-under-Edge, reached through Gloucester and Berkeley or through Stroud; while Cirencester and the Coln district, including delightful Bibury, are celebrated for their natural charm, and for trout fishing.

London, 95 miles. Map 8. Population, 48,444. Market, Thursday. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Belle Vue, Hatherley Lawn, Lansdown, Lilleybrook, Montpellier Spa, New Court, Plough, Queen's, Rising Sun (Cleeve Hill), Rivershill, Royal. Golf: Two good courses—one at Cleeve Hill and the other at Lilley Brook, on the road to Cirencester.

Short runs from CHELTENHAM: Coombe Hill 4, Ledbury (Market House) 20, Hereford (Cathedral) 36; Tewkesbury (Abbey) 8, Worcester (Cathedral) 23, Malvern (Abbey) 24; Evesham (Bell Tower) 16, Alcester 26; Stratford-on-Avon (Shakespeare Memorials) 31, Warwick (Castle) 39, Leamington Spa 41; Kenilworth (Castle) 44; Winchcombe (Church) 7, Broadway (Picturesque village) 15, Stratford-on-Avon 30; Chipping Campden (15th century Market Hall) 19, Shipston-on-Stour 26; Andoversford 6, Stow-on-the-Wold (Cotswold town) 18, Moreton-in-the-Marsh (old "Lock-up") 22; Chipping Norton 27; Northleach 14, Burford (Priory; Town Hall) 30; Chedworth (Roman Villa) 10; Cirencester (Roman remains) 15, Lechlade (Church) 27; Cricklade 22; Malmesbury (Abbey ruins) 27; Birdlip (hill) 6; Cross Hands Inn 5, Painswick (Church) 9, Stroud 13, Nailsworth (Cotswold scenery) 17, Wotton-under-Edge 25; Gloucester (Cathedral) 9, Berkeley (Castle) 27; Newnham (Severn views) 21, Lydney 28, Chepstow (Castle) 37; Ross (Market House) 25; Monmouth (Bridge; Castle remains) 33.

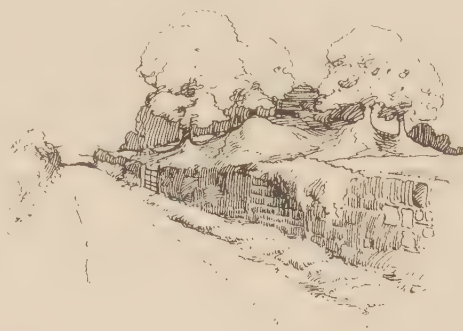


CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The ancient and historic town of Chepstow, on the Wye, just above where that river joins the Severn, was a market-town before it became a border fortress, for "chepe-stowe" means just that, and nothing else. The great ruined castle of Chepstow, rising in a lengthy line of curtain-wall and defensible towers along the cliffs bordering the river, was originally built by the powerful Norman marcher-lords to secure the first steps of their advance upon Welsh territory. Its last warlike experiences were in 1645-8, when Royalists and Parliament men assaulted it, gained and lost it time and time again. Finally, after the Restoration, Henry Marten, one of those who signed the death-warrant of Charles I, was imprisoned in one of the towers for many years. He died in 1680, and lies buried in the ancient Norman priory church in the town. The rhymed epitaph on him is very striking.

Chepstow stands at the entrance to the delightful tourist district of the Wye Valley. Tintern, 5 miles, is reached by the excellent Chepstow, Monmouth, Ross road, which commands the most charming views of the river from a height. Particularly fine is the "Horseshoe Bend" of the Wye, forming the beautiful peninsula of Lancaut, on which stands a ruined church. (Raglan Castle 13, Usk 14, Newnham 16 miles.)

London, 132 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,144. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Beaufort Arms, George, King's Head. Golf: Chepstow, 9 holes.



*Offa's Dyke, near Whitehurst.
Welsh spoken at one side, English the other.*

CHEPSTOW
(Monmouthshire)

Thames-side town. Here was the great mitred Abbey of Chertsey, founded in 666, and dissolved 1537. Its vast buildings were so utterly destroyed that only a few bases of pillars and some encaustic tiles remain in the garden of a private residence. The church, rebuilt 1808, is without architectural interest, but contains a fine monument by Flaxman, depicting the raising of Jairus's daughter.

London, 20 miles. Map 4. Population, 15,123. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Chertsey, 18 holes.

CHERTSEY
(Surrey)

Old town, pleasantly situated on the river Chess. The large and handsome 15th century church contains numerous monuments. Note several armorial hatchments of the Lowndes family, with the curious motto "Ways and Means," adopted by them after their ancestor, William Lowndes, 1652-1724, secretary of the Treasury in the reign of Queen Anne, and reformer of the currency.

London, 29 miles. Map 4. Population, 8,584. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Berkhamsted G.C., 18 holes.

CHESHAM
(Buckinghamshire)

Ancient town, on the Old North Road, 15 miles from London, and 7 miles from Ware. This is a market-gardening district; also noted for its rose growing. "Cheshunt Great House" is a red brick semi-castellated mansion, built in the reign of Henry VII, standing on a mound in a lonely meadow, once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. Cheshunt church is a 15th century building containing numerous monuments.

London, 15 miles. Map 9. Population, 13,629. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Waltham Abbey, 18 holes.

CHESHUNT
(Hertfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CHESTER (Cheshire)

Chester is unique. There is nothing elsewhere in England comparable with its distinctive feature, "the Rows." These may best be described as covered passages made along the first-floor level of the houses in some of the older streets. The construction of them is as though the first floor front rooms of the houses were abolished by a passage being driven through them, the upper part of the houses being supported on stout posts. The "Rows" thus form a rainproof walk for pedestrians in the worst weather; and in the best, the views down from the continuous balconies they afford, on to the streets, are entirely charming. Some other "Rows" are, however, on the street level. The two most notable houses in the "Rows" are Bishop Lloyd's palace, dated 1615, and elaborately sculptured; and "God's Providence House," 1652, in Watergate Street. Chester, indeed, abounds in old houses. Here is the former Palace of the Stanleys, dating back to the time when the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, were also Kings of the Isle of Man. The "Bear and Billet" inn, adjoining Bridge Gate, was originally a mansion of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Next door to it is the humble, but, in its way, equally picturesque, "King Edgar" inn.

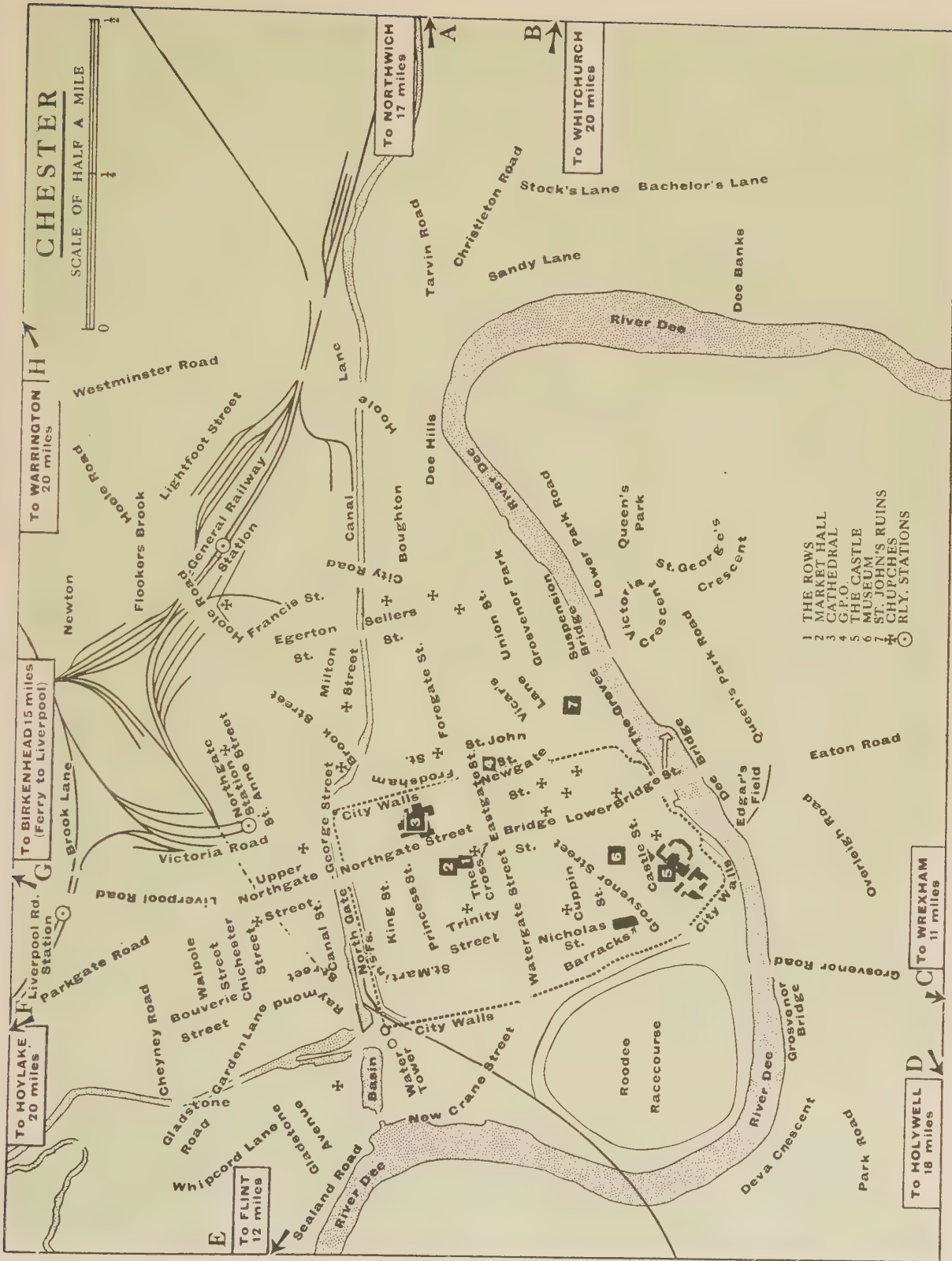


Bear and Billet Inn, Chester.

The ancient city walls of Chester form a circuit of some 2 miles, and provide an interesting promenade for the tourist. Like most of the other stonework in Chester, they are of red sandstone. Several picturesque towers remain on the walls, notably the Phoenix Tower, whence Charles I had the unhappy experience of witnessing the defeat of his army on Rowton Moor, Sept. 27th, 1645.

Chester "Castle" is a wholly remodelled group of buildings, used as Barracks, County Gaol, and Assize Court. It retains a late 12th century gatehouse tower and remains of a 13th century tower and walls.

But it is to the Cathedral that most visitors will early turn their footsteps. Although not altogether on the grand scale, so far as measurements go—the extreme length being only 270ft.—it is architecturally fine. The nave, in the 14th and 15th century, Decorated and Perpendicular styles, conducts to an Early English and Decorated Choir. The transepts are of the same periods, and the cloisters are also a 15th century work, while the Chapter House is Early English. In the Old Refectory, note a handsome stone pulpit built out of the wall, similar to the beautiful Early English example at Beaulieu, Hampshire.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

CHESTER (continued)

Two modern carved corbels, or brackets, on the exterior of the South transept are worth notice, and are locally famous. They are the clever work of a sculptor who has here wonderfully realised the mediæval spirit while satirising 19th century politics, about 1876.



Corbel, Chester Cathedral.

The one portrays Gladstone overthrowing a venerable church, and a Cardinal supporting it; while the other celebrates the activities of Dr. Kenealy.

By the Grosvenor Bridge, across the broad stream of the river Dee, reached by electric trams, is Eaton Hall, in its great



Another Corbel, Chester Cathedral.

park; seat of the Duke of Westminster. The Hall, designed by Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., is said to have cost £3,000,000. The Duke allows visitors to go through Eaton Park, but not with motor vehicles, unless a special arrangement has been made with his Agent.

London, 178 miles. Map 12. Population, 40,794. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Blossoms, Grosvenor, Talbot, Washington, Westminster. Golf: Chester G.C., 18 holes; Chester Curzon Park G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from CHESTER: West Kirby 17, Hoylake (golf) 20; Birkenhead 15; Frodsham 11, Warrington (Museum) 20, Manchester 34; Tarvin 5, Crabtree Green 12, Northwich (salt) 17, Knutsford ("Cranford") 24; Tarporley 10, Nantwich (salt) 19, Market Drayton (Church; School) 33; Whitchurch 20; Wrexham (Yale's Tomb) 11, Ruabon 16, Llangollen (scenery) 22, Corwen 32; Mold (Bailey Hill) 12, Ruthin (Castle) 22; Hawarden (Castle) 7, Northop 12, Holywell (Well; Ruins) 18, Rhyl 32; Queensferry 6, Flint (Castle ruins) 12, Mostyn 20, Prestatyn (Dyserth Castle ruin) 26.

CHESTERFIELD (Derbyshire)

Ancient market-town, now in midst of a busy coal-mining district. These grimy activities have not improved the appearance of Chesterfield, whose stately old red-brick and stone mansions, near the church, have been deserted by their old-time occupants. The modern residential part of Chesterfield is on the outskirts. Chesterfield's chief fame to the tourist is the accidental feature of the celebrated "Crooked Spire" of the noble parish church. This is a lead-covered timber spire rising to 228ft. and leans southward, 6ft. out of the straight and 4ft. 4in. to the west. The best-instructed opinion ascribes this warping to the action of the sun's rays on those sides. The peculiar twist in the spire produces a weird demoniacal effect which must be seen to be fully appreciated. No illustration, photographic or other, quite realises it. In the church, within the Foljambe Chapel, note a whale's jaw-bone, popularly said to be a rib of the mythical Dun Cow slain by the legendary Guy of Warwick.

London, 154 miles. Map 12. Population, 61,236. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Portland, Station. Golf: Chesterfield, 18 holes.

CHESTER-LE-STREET (Durham)

Town in the colliery district, on the Great North Road, 6 miles from Durham, 8½ miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne. In the church are a number of "ancestors" of a 17th century John, Lord Lumley, collected from neighbouring ruined abbeys. Any old effigy he could get in this way became an "ancestor," by adoption, and as he could not collect a sufficient number, he had some newly made, and the incongruous medley form a curious memorial of his perverted ingenuity.

London, 265 miles. Map 15. Population, 15,594. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Lambton Arms. Golf: Chester-le-Street, 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

CHICHESTER (Sussex)

The Roman origin of Chichester is manifest in the regular plan of its streets, running squarely north, south, east, and west. It was the *Regnum* of Roman Britain. Here started the "Stone Street" to London. The Cathedral was founded at Chichester only after the destruction of the original at Selsey, 1108. Chichester is a quiet and likeable place, situated amid pastoral scenery, which becomes towards the South, on the way to Bognor and Selsey, somewhat flat and featureless.

The Cathedral was destroyed by fire in 1114 and rebuilt by 1123. Exteriorly, it is singularly graceful, with a central tower crested with a stone spire rising to 270ft. The spire suddenly collapsed, Feb. 21st, 1861, and was afterwards rebuilt, in replica, 1866. The two western towers are Norman. An unusual feature is the detached bell-tower, of 15th century date. The interior discloses a Norman nave and four (instead of the usual two) aisles. The two outer aisles are Early English additions. The choir and transepts are Norman, Transitional-Norman, and Early English. The cloisters are particularly fine. There is a large number of ancient monuments.

Chichester Market Cross is the finest in England; larger and more elaborate than Salisbury Poultry Cross, although of the same type. It dates from the last years of the 15th century.

St. Mary's Hospital is an ancient and curious almshouse, founded about 1150, and refounded 1562. It is a great hall, with timbered roof. Within this hall are eight two-roomed dwellings partitioned off, very much as the cribs for horses are contrived in the larger and better-ordered stables.

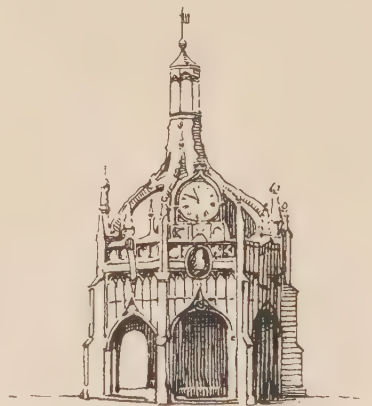
The ancient walls of Chichester in great part remain, and afford pleasant walks.

Chichester is a good centre for excursions. Boxgrove Priory is some 3 miles distant, just off the Petworth and London road. Here are some relics of a Benedictine Priory founded in the 12th century and dissolved in the 16th. The nave was then destroyed, but the choir remains and forms the parish church. The monuments of Thomas, Lord De la Warr, 1532, and of other noble persons, are elaborate and interesting. Goodwood Park, seat of the Duke of Richmond, is 2 miles distant. Goodwood Race Meeting, July.

Bosham is a fishing village and yachting-station, 4 miles distant. It was a seaport in ancient times, and from it Harold sailed and was wrecked on the coast of Normandy, and under duress engaged to forego the crown of England in the Duke of Normandy's favour.

Selsey, a little village on the spit of land called "Selsey Bill," has grown in favour of late years, and is in summer a resort of seaside bungalow-dwellers, who dislike the crowds of popular seaside resorts.

London, 63 miles. Map 4. Population, 12,410. Market, Wed. Early closing, Thurs. Hotels: Dolphin and Anchor, Globe, North House. Golf: Chichester, 9 holes.



Market Cross, Chichester.

Short runs from CHICHESTER: Bosham (historic village) 4; Havant 9, Cosham 13, Portsmouth 18; Fareham (Porchester Castle) 18, Titchfield (Manor ruins) 20, Southampton 29; Bishop's Waltham (Palace ruin) 26, Winchester (Cathedral; College) 37; Midhurst (Cowdray Castle ruin) 12, Petersfield (Church) 23; Haslemere (Museum) 20, Guildford (Abbot's Hospital; Ruins) 33; Petworth (Market House) 14, Billingshurst 23, Horsham 30; Pulborough 16; Arundel (Castle) 11, Brighton 31; Littlehampton 14; Worthing 20; Bognor 7; Selsey 8.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CHIDDINGFOLD (Surrey)

Rustic village on the London, Petworth, Chichester route. It is one of the several "fold" villages of Surrey and Sussex: "fold" indicating a cultivated clearing in what was once the forest district of the Weald. It is still a region of scrub-woods, sparsely settled. Chiddingfold is very charming, the church, the quaint old "Crown" inn, and a few pleasant houses and cottages looking upon a village green. In the "Crown" is an old inglenook.

London, 41 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,169. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Godalming, 18 holes.

CHIPPENHAM (Wiltshire)

Thriving old market-town, on the Bath road, 93 miles from London, 13 miles from Bath. Its antiquity as a market appears in the place-name, deriving as it does from the Saxon *chepe* for "market." It is a stone-built town, busy nowadays in bacon-curing and cheese-marketing. Of late years a large condensed milk business has sprung up here. The ancient Town Hall or Market House has a singularly rustic appearance among the more imposing buildings of later ages.

North of the town, from Langley Burrell to Tytherton-Kellaways and Bremhillwick extends the old stone-pitched path called "Maud Heath's Causeway," made under her will of about 1474. The intention was to provide a safe track across the fords and flooded meadows leading into Chippenham. According to legend, Maud Heath was a market-woman who had personally experienced these disabilities, and desired to help future generations on the way to and from market. On Bremhillwick Hill is a pillar erected 1838 with a seated figure purporting to represent Maud Heath.



Castle Combe, near Chippenham, Wilts.

Lacock, or Laycock, 4 miles, on the Melksham road, is one of the most picturesque villages in Wiltshire. Here is Lacock Abbey, residence of the Talbot family, of whom W. H. Fox Talbot, born 1800, was one of the inventors of photography. The mansion incorporates the cloisters, Early English chapter-house, nuns' day-room and dormitory, together with the refectory, of an Augustine nunnery. The so-called "Nuns' Cauldron" in the grounds is a bronze three-legged pot cast in 1500 at Malines. It has a capacity of 67 gallons. The church is a noble 14th and 15th century building. In the old "George" inn remains a "turnspit wheel."

Castle Combe, 6 miles north-west, is a village as picturesque as Lacock, although in a different way. It lies in a profound hollow, along the Box Brook, amid lofty, well-wooded hills. It would not be an exaggeration to say that every house is picturesque. Here is a fine church, and an ancient market-cross. (Bristol 22, Bath 13, Melksham 7, Westbury 16, Marlborough 19, Devizes 10, Lavington 16, Wootton Bassett 14, Swindon 20, Malmesbury 10, Cirencester 22 miles.)

London, 93 miles. Map 3. Population, 7,713. Market, 2nd and alt. Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Bear. Golf: Chippenham, 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Beautiful, unspoilt old-world town on the Cotswolds; busy in the former wool-growing days when sheep farmers, wool merchants and clothiers made princely fortunes and founded noble families. It was then a market-town of importance as the fine mansions and the stately church proclaim. The Hicks family, Viscounts Campden, arose in this way.



*XVIth Century Wool Market,
Chipping Campden.*

Here is the 14th-century residence of William Grevel, wool-merchant, died 1401, whose fine brass is in the church.

The church also contains monuments of the Hicks and Noel families. Adjoining are the ruins of Campden House; when built by Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards 1st Viscount Campden, 1613, the largest mansion in England. It was burnt in 1645, during the Civil War. He also built and endowed the almshouses near by. Here is also a quaint Market House. (Stratford-on-Avon 11, Evesham 9, Chipping Norton 15, Cheltenham 22, Stow-on-the-Wold 10 miles.)

*London, 87 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,629.
Hotel: Noel Arms. Golf: Broadway G.C., 9 holes.*

**CHIPPING
CAMPDEN**
(Gloucestershire.)

Old market-town, showing typical Cotswold architecture. The church, chiefly 14th and 15th century, has a modern west tower.

Chapel House, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, on the Oxford to Birmingham road, is the site of a once-famous inn and posting-house which ceased in 1850 to be an inn, and has since been demolished. It was here, in 1776, that Dr. Johnson held forth to Boswell upon "the felicity of England, in its taverns and inns."

The "Rollright Stones" are a short distance further, on the way to Long Compton. They form a prehistoric stone circle, mentioned as early as A.D. 720, by Bede. On the opposite side of the road is a group of other standing-stones called the "Whispering Knights."

*London, 72 miles. Map 8. Population, 3,522.
Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Chipping Norton, 9 holes.*



*Old Preaching Cross
near Sarsden,
2 miles W.S.W. of Chipping Norton.*

Old Kentish village, 13 miles only from London, and now a residential suburb of large and important houses. Chislehurst Common is a fine feature. Prominent on it is the cross in memory of the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III and the Empress Eugénie, killed in Zululand, 1879. The Chislehurst Caves, galleried in the chalk, are of exceptional interest. In the church is the tomb of Sir Edmund Walsingham, 1581, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, with a quaint epitaph.

London, 13 miles. Map 5. Population, 8,980. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bickley, Bull. Golf: Chislehurst, 18 holes.

**CHIPPING
NORTON**
(Oxfordshire)

CHISLEHURST
(Kent)

The ancient name of Christchurch was "Tweonaetean," afterwards "Twineham," a name indicating its position on an islanded spot formed by the Hampshire Stour and Avon, here both running to the sea. The name "Christchurch," which supplanted it, derives from the Augustine Priory, founded in Norman times and dissolved in 1535. The great priory church, larger than some cathedrals, is now the parish church, and is a venerable

CHRISTCHURCH
(Hampshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CHRISTCHURCH (continued)

building of great interest, chiefly of Norman architecture. A very charmingly enriched piece of Norman work is the exterior of the north transept. The choir is a complete contrast, being a light and lofty work of the later Perpendicular period. Among the notable monuments is the chantry-chapel of Margaret Pole, the octogenarian Countess of Salisbury, beheaded 1541. A monument to the poet Shelley is under the west tower. A mysterious inscription in the churchyard exercises the ingenuity of would-be expositors in vain :—

“ We were not slayne, but raysd,
Raysd not to life
But to be buried twice
By men of strife.

“ What rest could the living have
When dead had none ?
Agree amongst you,
Heere we ten are one.

Hen. Rogers died, April 17, 1641. I.R.”

Beside the river and the road, note the castle ruins, and those of a Transitional-Norman manor-house. The boating at Christchurch is very popular. The museum is a centre of much interest.

London, 98 miles. Map 4. Population, 6,991. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : King's Arms, Gordon, De Gresley. Golf : Highcliffe Castle G.C., 9 holes.

CHUDLEIGH (Devonshire)

Little rustic town, on the Exeter and Plymouth road. “ Chudleigh Rock ” is close at hand ; a limestone bluff amid the woods. In it is a cavern called the “ Pixies' Hall.” Other caverns exist here. Ugbrooke Park, seat of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, is very picturesque. A right-of-way runs through it.

London, 180 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,865. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Clifford Arms. Golf : Warren G.C., 18 holes.

CHURCH STRETTON (Shropshire)

Town on the Shrewsbury and Hereford road, 13 miles from Shrewsbury, 39 miles from Hereford. This was until recent years little more than a village, beneath those Shropshire mountains, the Longmynd Hills, which rise to 1,600ft. But the bracing air and picturesque scenery have made the fortune of Church Stretton, which is now a health resort. The recesses of the Longmynds, past the Carding Mill Valley (5 miles), extend to 9 miles. Church Stretton is a good centre for excursions. (Shrewsbury 13, Ludlow 16, Leominster 27, Bishop's Castle 13, Montgomery 22 miles.)

London, 155 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,671. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Church Stretton, Longmynd, Denehurst. Golf : Church Stretton, 18 holes.

CIRENCESTER (Gloucestershire)



The Roman Amphitheatre, The Querns, Cirencester.

Stone-built old market-town in the Cotswolds, on the site of the Roman *Corinium*. Shakespeare writes it “ Ciceter,” and this remained until recently the usual pronunciation. The great church, chiefly in the Perpendicular style, has a lofty tower, in front of which is a magnificent porch, larger than many a house, and in three storeys. After the Reformation this was long in use as a Town Hall. In the *Corinium* Museum is a fine collection of Roman sculpture, mosaics, etc., open to visitors ; ring bell for admission.

Near the railway station are the remains of the Roman amphitheatre, called “ The Querns.”

The Park, on the outskirts of the town, is the noble demesne of Earl Bathurst, and the roads through the park are open to horse carriages but not to motors. Numerous

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places of interest are within easy motoring distance. (Gloucester 17, Cheltenham 15, Malmesbury 12, Chippenham 22, Stroud 12, Swindon 15, Fairford 9, Lechlade 13, Faringdon 19, Burford 17 miles.)

London, 91 miles. Map 4. Population, 7,408. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: King's Head, Fleece. Golf: Cirencester, 12 holes.

CIRENCESTER
(continued)

Modern seaside resort. The original village of Great Clacton stands a little way inland, it being generally in olden times thought desirable, for many reasons, not to live along the shore. That is where old times and new essentially differ. The fine sands and bracing air of Clacton-on-Sea, together with that peculiarity for a place on the East Coast, a southern aspect, have assured it an enduring favour.

St. Osyth's, 4 miles, is a charming village, on a creek of the river Colne. "St. Osyth's Priory" is a mansion in a beautiful park. It embodies the remains faithfully restored in ancient style of a religious house rebuilt 1523-33 and suppressed in 1539. The district is remarkable for its seed-farms. (Colchester 16 miles.)

London, 68 miles. Map 9. Population, 17,049. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Grand, Towers, Warwick Castle, Grosvenor Court, Royal, Brunswick, Beaumont Hall. Golf: Clacton-on-Sea, 18 holes.

CLACTON-ON-SEA
(Essex)

Modern popular seaside resort, 2 miles south-east of Grimsby; a creation of the Great Central section of the L. & N.E. Railway.

London, 172 miles. Map 13. Population, 28,160. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Grimsby and Cleethorpes G.C., 18 holes.

CLEETHORPES
(Lincolnshire)

Ancient town, as picturesque as its name, which derives in part from its situation on the Clee Hills, and from the Mortimers, the old manorial lords. Gothic church. (Leominster 19, Ludlow 11, Bridgnorth 14, Bewdley 8, Kidderminster 11, Worcester 20 miles.)

London, 131 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,483. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Kidderminster G.C., 18 holes.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER
(Shropshire)

Seaside resort on the Bristol Channel. The hills descending to the "Severn Sea" render the situation exceedingly beautiful. Clevedon is famous in a literary way, the church being the burial place of Tennyson's friend, Arthur Hallam, who inspired *In Memoriam*; Coleridge's Cottage is in Church Street. Clevedon Court, 1 mile inland, is an Elizabethan mansion, the "Castlewood" of Thackeray's *Esmond*. Open to visitors Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The country around Clevedon is exceptionally beautiful and interesting. (Bristol 13, Portishead 5, Congresbury 6, Axbridge 15, Weston-super-Mare 15 miles.)

London, 129 miles. Map 3. Population, 6,726. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Walton Park, Royal Pier. Golf: Clevedon, 18 holes.

CLEVEDON
(Somerset)

Ancient town on the Preston and Skipton road, 17 miles from Preston, 18 from Skipton. Overlooking the town is Pendle Hill, 1,831ft. Nearer at hand is the crag on which are perched the few ruins of Clitheroe Castle. Note in the church a curious monumental brass to Dr. Webster, author of the *Displaying of Witchcraft*, died 1677.

London, 223 miles. Map 12. Population, 12,204. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Swan and Royal, White Lion. Golf: Clitheroe, 9 holes.

CLITHEROE
(Lancashire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CLOVELLY (Devonshire)



Unique and unconventional seaside and fisher-village on the North Devon coast, 12 miles west of Bideford. It consists of a single street of houses and cottages steeply descending an almost cliff-like escarpment of about 400ft. to the sea.

The village street is in the nature of a staircase. This was originally the bed of a stream which poured down the cliff, while the existing houses and cottages once occupied the bank on either side.

London, 225 miles. Map 2. Population, 639. Hotels: New Inn, Red Lion. Golf: Westward Ho! 18 holes.

Town adjoining the Portsmouth road, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston-on-Thames. "Cobham Street" is an offshoot of the original village, and lies directly on the road.

Stoke d'Abernon, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, stands, like Cobham, on the river Mole. The church is remarkable for the fine brasses of the ancient and knightly d'Abernon family, of which that to Sir John, in chainmail, life size, 1277, is the earliest example

in England. An old hour-glass stand projects from the pulpit. (Leatherhead 6, Ripley 4 miles.)

London, 20 miles. Map 4. Population, 5,107. Hotel: Leigh Place. Golf: Rochester and Cobham Park, 18 holes.

COCKBURNS-PATH (Berwickshire)

"Co'p'ath," as it is locally called, is a narrow pass in the hills, on the Great North Road, 21 miles north of Berwick, and 8 miles south of Dunbar. The village of the same name lies in the vale. Cockburnspath Tower, commanding the pass, is a ruined peel-tower overlooking the ravine, the Pease Burn. Cromwell's army, descending hence, won his "crowning mercy," the Battle of Dunbar, defeating the Scots, Sept. 3rd, 1650.

London, 358 miles. Map 17. Population, 943. Golf: Dunbar, 18 holes.

COCKERMOUTH (Cumberland)

Old market-town at the northern extremity of Lakeland. Here the rivers Cocker and Derwent join. Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, was born, 1770, in the old mansion yet standing, in Main Street. Cockermouth Castle, built soon after the Conquest and for centuries a baronial seat, was reduced to ruins by Cromwell, 1648. Bridekirk, 2 miles, is "St. Bridget's Church." Note in the church the 12th century Norman inscribed font, perhaps the most interesting in England: "Rikarth he me iwrokte, And to this merthe gernr me brokte." (Keswick 13 miles.) (See also Lake District.)

London, 309 miles. Map 14. Population, 4,845. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Globe. Golf: Cockermouth, 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Ancient town of Roman origin; very rustic in character; 6 miles from Braintree, 9 from Colchester. Large 15th-century church. At Great Coggeshall are some ruins of a Cistercian Priory, and a small church, in late years used as a barn, but restored 1897.

COGGESHALL
(Essex)

London, 48 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,365. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Braintree, 9 holes.



Roman Bastion in Town Wall,
Priory Street, Colchester.

Important garrison town, and may thus be said thoroughly to carry on the ancient Roman traditions of the place, Colchester having been, after *Verulamium* (St. Albans) and London, the most important town in Britain. It was then known as *Camulodunum*. The first Roman city here was stormed and burnt by the British, who under the British Queen Boadicea ("Boudicca"), revolted, and slew almost the entire population, A.D. 61. The Roman forces, however, afterwards utterly defeated the British tribes, and *Camulodunum* was rebuilt. It is to this rebuilding, and to the care exercised against a second surprise, that the Roman walls of the town (still in great part remaining) owe their exceptionally massive character.

COLCHESTER
(Essex)

Evidences of Roman construction are very plentiful in Colchester, and the museum of the Essex Archaeological Society, in the Castle, is extremely rich in relics of that age. The Castle keep, Norman, is the largest, on plan, in England, but has lost its upper storey, demolished 1683. The walls are of immense thickness. St. Botolph's Priory ruins are Norman. The fine 15th-century Gatehouse of St. John's Abbey should be seen. The siege of Colchester, 1648, when the Royalist garrison held out for seventy-six days and surrendered only through lack of food, resulted in the Royalist commanders, Sir George Lucas and Sir Charles Lisle, treacherously being shot. See the inscription on their grave on the floor of St. Giles's church.

The "Red Lion" inn, High Street, is an ancient hostelry taken over by Trust Houses, Ltd., and "restored" in the best sense of that often misapplied term. The house dates from 1470, and much of the beautiful ancient woodwork has been brought to light.

Castle Hedingham, 16 miles, is a picturesque village, with a Norman castle keep, the old stronghold of the De Veres, and an interesting Norman and Early English church. Layer Marney, 7 miles, is the site of "Layer Marney Towers," a portion of an intended but never completed grand mansion projected by Sir Henry Marney, 1500-1524. Here moulded terracotta was used in a curious Renaissance design, among the earliest examples in England. Note in the church the tombs of Sir William Marney, 1414; Henry, 1st Lord Marney, 1524; and John, second and last Lord Marney; very beautiful and elaborate.



St. John's Gateway, Colchester.

London, 52 miles. Map 9. Population, 43,377. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Cups, Park House, Peverel, Red Lion. Golf: Colchester, 9 holes.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

COLDSTREAM (Berwickshire)

Pleasant little town on the Scottish side of the Tweed, here a lovely stream, spanned by a handsome bridge. The old toll-house on the Scottish side was one of the runaway



Coldstream.

marriage houses of the old days that ended in 1856. Near the bridge is a ford much used by Scottish and English armies in the olden times, when this route was the principal thoroughfare between the two Kingdoms. Many of the nobles who fell at Flodden are buried here. At Coldstream were first raised the "Coldstream Guards," by General Monk, 1659.

London, 331 miles. Map 17. Population, 2,015. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Newcastle Arms. Golf: Coldstream, 9 holes; 1½ m. from station.

COLEFORD (Gloucestershire)

Small coal-mining town in the Forest of Dean. Newland, 2½ miles, is (in spite of its name) an old village, founded ages ago, in a clearing of the woods. Interesting 14th century church. Note, engraved on the brass of Robert Greyndour and his wife, the curious crest representing a coalminer of the 15th century, with pick in hand and candlestick in mouth.

London, 123 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,781. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Speech House. Golf: Coleford, 9 holes.

COLESHILL (Warwickshire)

Curious old market-town, on a hilltop, 15 miles from Lichfield, 18 miles from Warwick. The fine 14th and 15th century church, with lofty spire, is full of monuments of the Digbys and Clintons. Note, against the market-house, the pillory and whipping-post.

London, 108 miles. Map 8. Population, 3,177. Golf: Castle Bromwich, 18 holes.



Coleshill: The Pillory.

COLNE (Lancashire)

The old village of Colne has in these industrial times become a flourishing town. It stands 12 miles from Skipton and 18 miles from Blackburn. Note, in the churchyard, the old stocks, a movable variety, on wheels.

London, 223 miles. Map 12. Population, 24,755. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Colne, 9 holes.

COLWYN BAY (Denbighshire)

Modern seaside resort in North Wales, on the Chester and Bangor coast route, 41 miles from Chester, 20 miles from Bangor. Here are fine sands. The district is a good touring one. (Rhuddlan Castle 11, Llandudno 5, Conway 5 miles.)

London, 220 miles. Map 11. Population, 21,565. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Colwyn Bay, Metropole, Ship. Golf: Colwyn Bay, 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Old village of practically one street, more than a mile long, running to the sea on the North Devon coast ; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Ilfracombe, 12 miles from Lynton. It is a very quiet, rustic place, with good bathing. Church, with fine lofty tower, is Early English and Perpendicular.

London, 201 miles. Map 2. Population, 2,015. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Castle. Golf : Ilfracombe, 18 holes.

COMBE MARTIN
(Devonshire)

Here the Potters' Art Guild have a studio containing much of the work of G. F. Watts, the painter. The Mortuary Chapel is of interest ; the walls are a feast of colour, reflecting the work of Watts, his wife and students. The Norman church contains a double-storied sanctuary, the upper one possessing a wooden balustrade, said to be the oldest piece of woodwork in England. (Guildford $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 33 miles. Map 4. Population, 793. Golf : Guildford G.C., 18 holes.

COMPTON
(Surrey)

Congleton is picturesque in parts. There are numerous quaint old black-and-white timbered houses: the old "Lion and Swan" inn, a handsome example of that style ; the "Black Boy" and "White Lion." Moreton Old Hall, 3 miles, is a perfect specimen of 16th century black-and-white domestic architecture. (Alderley Edge 11, Macclesfield 8, Buxton 16, Newcastle-under-Lyme 12, Northwich 16 miles.)

London, 159 miles. Map 12. Population, 11,764. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Bull's Head, Lion and Swan. Golf : Congleton, 9 holes ; 1 m. from station.

CONGLETON
(Cheshire)

This village takes its name from "St. Congar," an obscure early saint, but is locally called "Coomsbury." The beautiful church, with lofty spire, is of the 13th and 14th centuries. The old rectory, built 1445, is a quaint survival, and the village cross is noteworthy. (Weston-super-Mare 9, Bristol 12 miles.)

London, 128 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,258. Golf : Two good courses at Weston-super-Mare.

CONGRESBURY
(Somerset)

Ancient town, with modern industrial developments, on the road between Doncaster and Rotherham. The castle (Athelstane's in *Ivanhoe*) is excellently preserved and commands fine views. Admission 3d. Adjacent is the excursion resort, Conisbrough Cliffs, reached over viaduct reputed to contain 44 million bricks.

London, 168 miles. Map 13. Population, 16,000. Early Closing, Thurs.

CONISBROUGH
(Yorkshire)

Village and lakeside resort on Coniston Water, the southernmost of the Lakeland waters. Coniston is largely a place of hydropathic establishments, hotels and boarding houses, and one of the more select Lakeland resorts. The chief feature in the landscape is "Coniston Old Man," a striking mountain, 2 miles distant, rising to 2,633ft. John Ruskin's memory is greatly honoured at Coniston. He lived many years at Brantwood, and died there 1900. See the cross over his grave, in the churchyard ; also the Ruskin Museum. (See also Lake District.)

London, 286 miles. Map 14. Population, 1,098. Hotels : Sun, Waterhead. Golf : 9-hole course at Ambleside.

CONISTON
(Lancashire)

Ancient and picturesque fortified town on the North Wales coast and the Conway river. The Castle, built by Edward I, 1284, was besieged by the Welsh, a few years later, and the garrison barely escaped being starved out. It was ruined in 1665, not in warfare, but by a frugal Earl of Conway, who had the bright idea of making money by selling the

CONWAY
(Carnarvonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CONWAY (continued)



The smallest house in Great Britain—at Conway.

lead off the roofs. The walls, however, are in perfect condition, together with those of the town. Note in the church a monument to one Nicholas Hooker, parent of 27 children. The Tubular Railway Bridge across the Conway and the Suspension Bridge come into competition in the view, with the Castle ruins, but harmonise much more than is usual in the grouping of ancient and modern structures. (Llandudno 4, Penmaenmawr 4, Bangor 14, Llanrwst 13, Bettws-y-Coed 17 miles.)

London, 225 miles. Map 11. Population, 6,506. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Castle, Oakwood Park, Robert's. Golf: Conway, 18 holes.

CORBRIDGE-ON-TYNE (Northumberland)

Roman Wall is easily reached from here. Dilston Hall, 1 mile, on the Devil's Water, is the romantically ruined old home of the Radcliffes, Earls of Derwentwater. James, the last earl, was beheaded in 1716, for his part in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715. (Hexham 4 miles.)

London, 280 miles. Map 15. Population, 2,415. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Corbridge, 9 holes.

CORWEN (Merionethshire)

Small town and junction railway station, on one of the most pleasing stages of the Holyhead road, 10 miles from Llangollen, 27½ miles from Capel Curig.

London, 193 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,690. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Owen Glyndwr. Golf: Corwen, 9 holes.

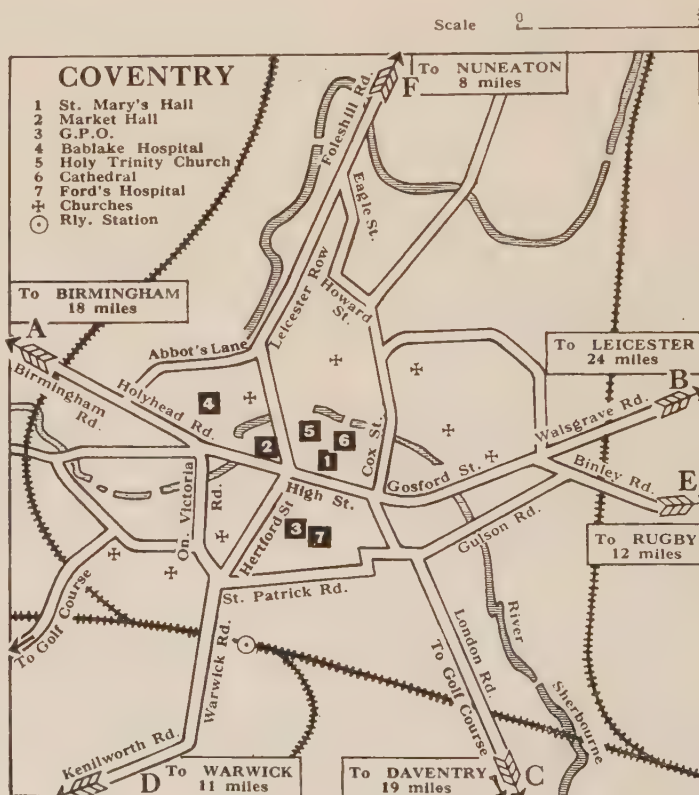
COTTENHAM (Cambridgeshire)

Large, straggling agricultural village, 6 miles from Cambridge, 12 miles from Ely. Of interest as the ancient seat of the Pepys family.

London, 58 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,458. Golf: See Cambridge.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire)

One of the most rapidly increasing cities in England, and one of the most ancient. The growing fortunes of Coventry are due to the



CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

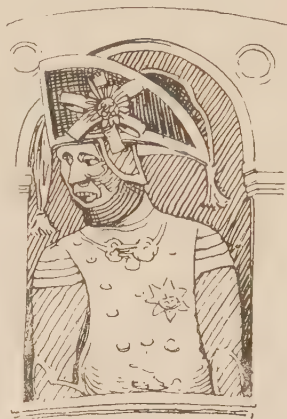
establishment first of the cycling, then of the motor manufacturing and other industries, including artificial silk.

For a manufacturing city, Coventry is singularly clean, and, in spite of great recent factory and housing expansions, it retains very largely its old-world character. The



St. Mary's Hall, Coventry.

story of the place goes back to the half-legendary times of the Saxon Earl Leofric of Mercia, and to the wholly legendary story of his Countess, Godiva, who is said to have ridden on horse-back through the streets, modestly unclad, to free the city from a tyrannous tax, and spied on by but one boorish fellow who was blinded for his curious prying. Equally famous with that old story



Effigy of Peeping Tom, the "Boorish Fellow" of the Lady Godiva legend.

are the Three Spires of Coventry, but those are real, as any traveller can see. These are the lofty spires of St. Michael's (now the Cathedral), Holy Trinity, and Christ Church, forming a very striking architectural group. St. Michael's tower and spire rise to a height of 303ft.

Close at hand is St. Mary's Hall, once the home of the Coventry Trade Guilds, dating back to the 14th century. Here may be seen mediæval tapestry, painted glass, etc.

The ancient almshouses of Coventry are interesting; notably Ford's Hospital, 1529, a lovely little half-timbered building; and Bablake's, 1509. (Warwick 10, Daventry 19, Hinckley 13, Nuneaton 8, Atherstone 14, Lichfield 26 miles.)

London, 90 miles. Map 8. Population, 128,205. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: King's Head, Queen's, London. Golf: Coventry, 18 holes.

Small, old-fashioned town, 12 miles from Cardiff. Portions remain of the ancient walls. Here is an endowed Grammar School, 1676, associated with Jesus College, Oxford.

London, 172 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,159. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bear, Duke of Wellington. Golf: See Bridgend.

Old town and seaport on the north side of the Isle of Wight, divided into East and West Cowes by the river Medina. West Cowes Castle is the remaining one of two coast castles built by Henry VIII, and is the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club. The "Cowes Week" is in August, and is a Regatta occasion of the most fashionable kind.

Osborne House, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, the marine palace built by Queen Victoria, and where she died, January 22nd, 1901, is now a resort for convalescent officers, but is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during the season (fee 6d.). Royal treasures are exhibited in the rooms. (See Isle of Wight.)

London, 86 via Portsmouth; 88 via Southampton. Map 4. Combined population of Cowes and East Cowes, 14,634. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Fountain, Gloster. Golf: Cowes, 9 holes.

COVENTRY (continued)

COWBRIDGE (Glamorganshire)

COWES (Isle of Wight)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CRANBROOK (Kent)

Pleasant old town in the Weald of Kent, anciently devoted to cloth-weaving. The church is a large and handsome 15th century building. Note the curious font for total immersion of adults, built 1725. The projecting south porch, with parvise-chamber above, is known as "Bloody Baker's Prison," a local magistrate, Sir John Baker, having imprisoned the Cranbrook Anabaptists here, before they were executed. (Maidstone 14, Biddenden 5, Ashford 18, Hastings 19, Rye 17, Tonbridge 17, Tunbridge Wells 14 miles.)

London, 50 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,820. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : George. Golf : Tenterden G.C., 9 holes.

CRAWLEY (Sussex)

Small town on the main Brighton road, about half-way between Croydon and Brighton. The old "George" inn, dating back to the 16th century, has one of the curious "gallows" signs, stretching across the road. Note, carved on a beam in the church, the quaint inscription :—

"Man yn wele bewar ; for warldly good makyth man blynde,
Be war be for whate comyth be hinde."

(Brighton 21½ miles.)

London, 30 miles. Map 5. Population, 4,740. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Albany George, Railway. Golf : Copthorne G.C., 18 holes.

CREDITON (Devonshire)

Ancient market-town, on the river Creedy, and on the Exeter-Barnstaple road, 8 miles from Exeter, 32 miles from Barnstaple. It was the seat of a bishopric in very early times. This was removed to Exeter, 1050, sixteen years before the Norman Conquest, hence the old local boast :—

"Kirton was a market town
When Exon was a furzy down."

A fire which destroyed Crediton in the 18th century, and caused the town to be rebuilt, gives it a more modern appearance than its real age warrants. The great 14th and 15th century church includes a vestry in two storeys, containing relics of the ancient "town armour."

London, 178 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,502. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Ship. Golf : Exeter G.C., 9 holes.

CREWE (Cheshire)

An entirely modern railway-town. The name was selected from that of Crewe Old Hall, 3 miles, rebuilt after a fire, 1866. (Congleton 14, Macclesfield 22, Buxton 30, Whitchurch 16, Nantwich 4, Chester 24, Sandbach 6, Middlewich 11, Northwich 17 miles.)

London, 160 miles. Map 12. Population, 46,477. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Crewe Arms, Royal. Golf : Crewe, 9 holes.

CREWKERNE (Somerset)

Old market-town, of very rustic aspect, on the Yeovil-Exeter road. There is little of interest beyond the great 15th century church, of a noble type. The town lies in a vale.

Windwhistle Hill, 5 miles, is well named, and is at the summit of a heavy continuous rise, along the road to Chard. It occupies a narrow ridge, whence the views, north and south, over the vales, are grandly beautiful. (Yeovil 9, Exeter 37, Bridport 13, Dorchester 21, Lyme Regis 16, Taunton 19 miles.)

London, 132 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,703. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : George, Red Lion. Golf : Yeovil G.C., 9 holes.

CRANLARICH (Perthshire)

Isolated junction of roads and railways among the mountains on the Glasgow and Oban route, adjoining Loch Dochart. (Tyndrum 5, Dalmally 17, Oban 43, Lochearnhead 16 miles.)

London, 453 miles. Map 16. Hotel : Crianlarich.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Small Welsh seaside-place, on the Pwllheli-Barmouth route, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pwllheli, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barmouth. The ancient castle ruins are interesting.

London, 238 miles. Map 11. Population, 1,886. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : George, Marine, White Lion. Golf : Crickieth, 18 holes.

CRICCIETH
(Carnarvonshire)

Old market-town on the Abergavenny-Brecon road, 6 miles from Abergavenny, 14 miles from Brecon. The tottering ruins of Crickhowell Castle stand in a meadow beside the road. Craig Hywel, or "Howel's Rock," whence the place takes its name, is a prominent flat-topped mountain, to the north. Beside the road, on the way to Brecon, is the ancient Gatehouse of Cwrt Garw, formerly a seat of the Herberts.

London, 148 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,300. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotel : Bear. Golf : Penmyarth G.C., 9 holes.



Gatehouse of Cwrt Garw, Crickhowell.

CRICKHOWELL
(Breconshire)

Ancient town, situated on the Upper Thames, 7 miles from Cirencester, 8 miles from Swindon. There are two churches ; St. Mary's, near the river, has a Norman chancel-arch. In the churchyard stands a fine tall canopied cross. St. Sampson's, outside the town, at the upper end, is chiefly of the 14th and 15th centuries, and is notable for its exceptionally beautiful tower, in a design peculiar to itself, being perpendicularly panelled throughout. The interior is no less admirable. The ancient Hungerford family were responsible for this beautiful work, as evidenced by their badge of crossed sickles and wheatsheaf, sculptured on the building. Here also is another fine canopied cross. St. Sampson, to whom the church is dedicated, was Bishop of Dôl, in Brittany. He died A.D. 560.

London, 87 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,425. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : White Hart. Golf : Cirencester, 12 holes.

CRICKLADE
(Wiltshire)

Town on the Perth and Lochearnhead route, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Perth, 19 miles from Lochearnhead. Crieff is a health-resort of high repute, and also an ancient place, with a town hall still exhibiting on its exterior the jousts, or iron collar, for petty misdemeanants. Here are an 8th-century Celtic cross and a Market Cross.

At Fowlis Wester, 2 miles, another specimen of the old jousts may be seen, chained to the ancient cross.

London, 426 miles. Map 17. Population, 6,445. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Drummond Arms, Hydropathic. Golf : Crieff, 18 holes.

CRIEFF
(Perthshire)

Small irregularly-built county town on the Cromarty Firth, 22 miles from Inverness, 23 miles from Dingwall. Was a prominent naval base during the Great War.

London, 557 miles. Map 18. Population, 1,133. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Golf : Nigg, 18 holes.

CROMARTY
(Cromarty)

Ancient fishing village and modern fashionable seaside resort, with fine sands. Cromer has been almost wholly rebuilt of late years, and it is now a place with giant hotels and many boarding-houses along the crumbling cliffs of the sea-front. The sea

CROMER
(Norfolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CROMER (continued)

has ever been encroaching here. Half a mile out, now wholly submerged, once existed the town of Shipden, which was washed away six hundred years ago. Cromer itself was in a decline until about 1870. The great 15th-century church in the middle of the town was neglected, and the chancel roofless, the population having become too small to make it worth while to keep the building in repair. It has since been elaborately restored, and is none too large for the present population.



*Pilgrims' Cross at Aylmerton,
near Cromer.*

Felbrigg Hall, 3 miles, the ancient seat of the Felbrygge family, and afterwards of the Windhams, is a noble mansion in the Elizabethan style. The motto, "Gloria Deo in Excelsis," runs along the parapet, in pierced lettering. In the church are brasses of the extinct Felbrygge family, including the splendid one to Sir Simon de Felbrygge, Knight of the Garter and Standard Bearer to Richard II. He died 1443. His wife is represented beside him. She was Margaret, one of the daughters of Primislaus, Duke of Teschen, Bavaria.

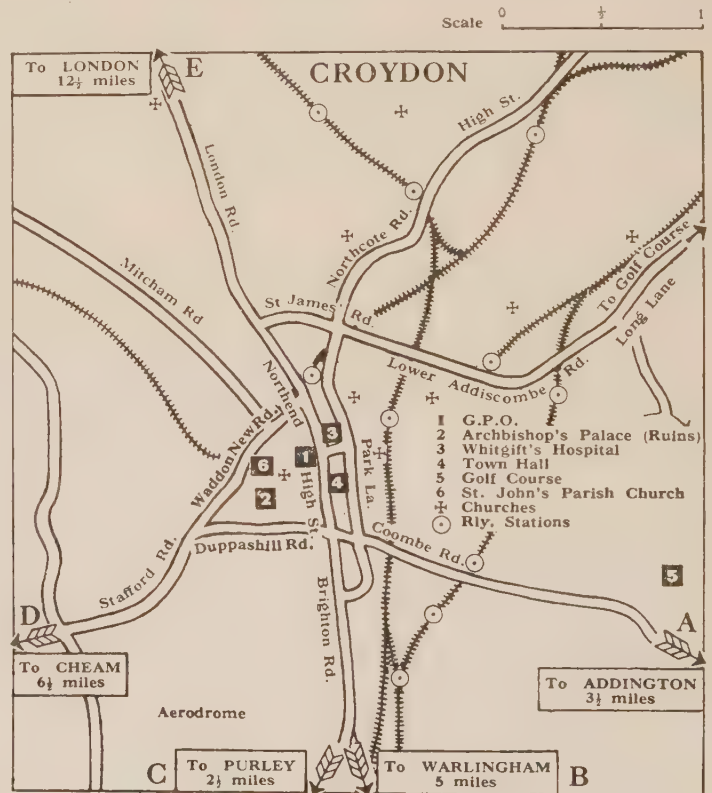
London, 130 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,435. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Cliftonville, De Paris, Grand, Marlborough, Newhaven Court, Royal Links, Southern Bungalow, Tucker's Royal, Ye Olde Red Lion. Golf: Royal Cromer G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from CROMER :
Mundesley 7; North Walsham 9, Stalham (The Broads) 17, Great Yarmouth 34; Aylsham 10, Norwich (Cathedral) 22; East Dereham 27; Holt 9, Guist 19, East Dereham (Cowper's tomb) 27; Fakenham 21, Swaffham (Market Cross) 36; King's Lynn 43; Sheringham 4, Cley 12, Wells 21, Burnham Westgate 28, Hunstanton 39.

CROWBOROUGH (Sussex)

This old hamlet at the summit of Crowborough Beacon, 804ft., began to come into repute and to grow as a residential neighbourhood about 1890. It has now developed into a small town, with up-to-date hotels and hydropathic establishments. The air is keen and bracing, and the golfing of the best. (Tunbridge Wells 7, Lewes 16, Hayward's Heath 17, Cuckfield 19 miles.)

London, 43 miles. Map 5. Population, 5,846. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Beacon, Crest. Golf: Crowborough, 18 holes.

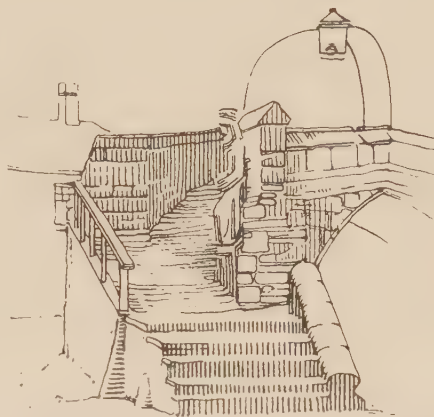


CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Village in the Lincolnshire fens, clustered around the great ruins of Crowland Abbey, which was founded about A.D. 716. The existing buildings belong to the Early English and Perpendicular styles of the 13th and 15th centuries. The parish church occupies the north aisle.

The curious Triangular Bridge in the village once spanned three streams at their confluence. The draining away of these waters, so that the bridge has now no purpose, puzzles strangers, as also does the singular design, which was a neatly appropriate architectural exercise of the 14th-century builders. (Spalding 9, Wisbech 19, Peterborough 9, Market Deeping 11, Ramsey 19 miles.)

London, 92 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,700. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Peterborough, 9 holes.



The Triangular Bridge, Crowland.

CROWLAND
(Lincolnshire)

Important town on the main Brighton road, 10 miles from Westminster Bridge, 42 miles from Brighton. Croydon was, until about 1865, in almost every respect, a small provincial town. Several of its antiquities yet remain in midst of great modern accretions; notably the Whitgift Hospital, an almshouse founded by Archbishop Whitgift, who died in 1604. This is a most interesting group of buildings, in the very centre of the town. The great church, which suffered severely by fire, 1867, was well restored. Note there the fine tomb of Whitgift. Close by are remains of the Archbishop's Palace, including chapel, with "Queen Elizabeth's Pew."

London, 10 miles. Map 5. Population, 190,877. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Shirley Park. Golf: Purley Downs G.C., 18 holes.

CROYDON
(Surrey)

Pronounced "Cookfield." Pleasant old-world town, very quiet, and reclining on the older Brighton road, 37 miles from London, 14 miles from Brighton. The wholly modern town of Hayward's Heath adjoins, on the east, a place created by travelling facilities offered by the L.B. & S.C. section of the Southern Railway. But old Cuckfield remains unaffected by this modern neighbour. The interesting church is 13th and 14th century. Outside the town is Cuckfield Place, ancient seat of the Sergisons. Picturesque avenue approach, with 17th-century gatehouse, brought from Slaugham Place.

London, 37 miles. Map 5. Population, 1,927. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Hayward's Heath G.C., 18 holes.

CUCKFIELD
(Sussex)

Rustic-looking old town, on the river Culme, with very interesting church, built about 1500, the tower 1545. Note the beautiful rood-screen, and timbered roof adorned with sculptured angels. Also the aisle with elaborate stone fan-vaulting; the last expression of Gothic architecture. (Wellington 12, Exeter 13, Taunton 19, Tiverton 8, Crediton 16 miles.)

London, 164 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,732. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Heathfield G.C., 9 holes.

CULLOMPTON
(Devonshire)

The county town of Fife; almost wholly modernised, and busy in the manufacture of linen. Its castle was the principal stronghold of the Macduffs, the Thanes of Fife. (Edinburgh 32, Dundee 12, St. Andrews 9 miles.)

London, 410 miles. Map 17. Population, 6,576. Market, Tues. and Thurs. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Cupar, 9 holes.

CUPAR
(Fife)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DALKEITH (Edinburgh)

DALKEITH, an old town, 7 miles from Edinburgh. The surroundings are largely collieries and ironworks, but here is also situated the noble park with Dalkeith Palace, erected in 1700 on the site of an old castle and a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, a survival, amid modern industrial changes, of the ancient woodland beauties of the district. The river Esk retains much of its rustic charm. (Musselburgh $4\frac{1}{2}$, Haddington 14 miles.)

London, 365 miles. Map 17. Population, 7,707. Early Closing, Tues. Golf: Dalkeith, 9 holes.

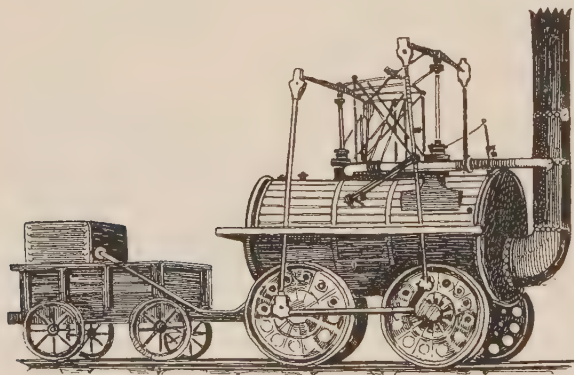
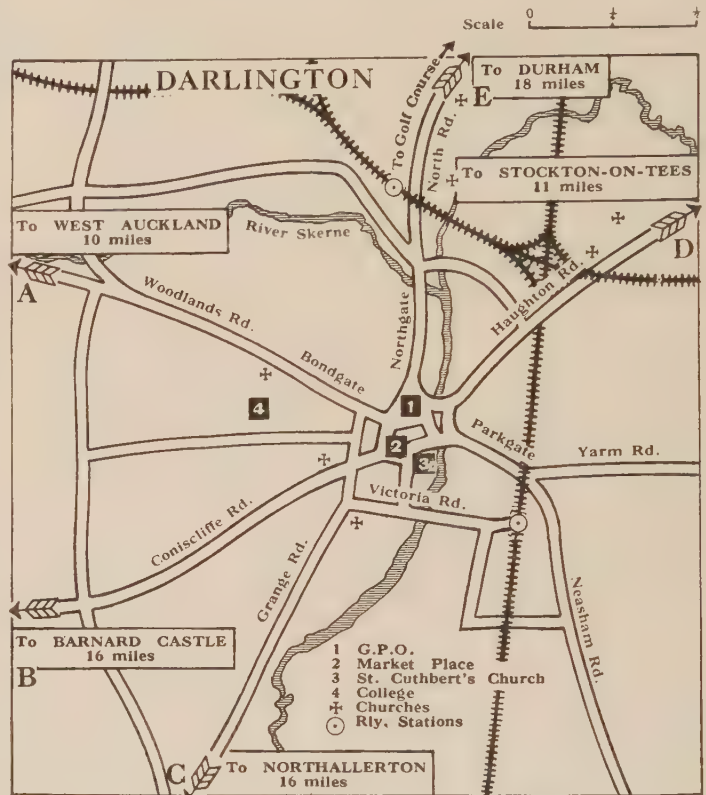
DALTON-IN-FURNESS (Lancashire)

The industrial neighbourhood of ironworks has caused some expansion of Dalton, but it remains an old-fashioned place. "Dalton Castle," an old peel-tower in the market-place, is a quaint survival. Romney, the celebrated painter, born at Dalton 1734, died 1802, and is buried in the churchyard.

London, 288 miles. Map 11. Population, 12,303. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Wellington. Golf: Barrow G.C., 18 holes.

DARLINGTON (Durham)

Ancient, yet vigorously growing town, on the Great North Road, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Northallerton, 18 miles from Durham. Here the earliest



S. & D. R. N° 1. 1825

First locomotive of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, 1825. At the Bank Top Station.

modern railway, the "Stockton and Darlington," was opened Sept. 27th, 1825. At the Bank Top Station is still preserved George Stephenson's first engine for this line, the "Locomotive No. 1."

St. Cuthbert's Church, chiefly of the 12th century, with central tower and spire of 14th century, has a massive stone screen built inside, within the tower, to support it. (Stockton-on-Tees 11, Richmond 13, Barnard Castle 16 miles.)

London, 241 miles. Map 15. Population, 65,866. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Fleece, Imperial, King's Head, North Eastern. Golf: Darlington, 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Old town on the Dover road, 15 miles from London, 7 miles from Gravesend. It lies in a deep hollow on the Darent, or Dart, river, and subsists chiefly on paper and gunpowder making, and manufactures of chemicals. Dartford church stands in the middle of the town, directly on the ancient road and present highway, and beside the river, where the original ford existed, long since replaced by a bridge. The tower, built by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, in Norman times, is a sternly unornamental work, intended partly

as a defence to the passage of the river.

In the church, note tomb of Sir John Spielman, a German, who in time of Queen Elizabeth introduced the manufacture of paper. (Chislehurst 8, Bromley 11, Beckenham 13, Croydon 17, Woolwich 10, Sevenoaks 14, Tonbridge 20 miles.)

London, 15 miles. Map 5. Population, 26,005. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bull. Golf: Dartford, 14 holes; 1½ m. from station.

See Exeter and Dartmoor.

DARTFORD
(Kent)



The Butterwalk, Dartmouth.

14th century, contains a fine pre-Reformation stone-sculptured, painted and gilded pulpit of the peculiar Devonian type. Decorative ironwork on the south door, dated 1631, represents a tree and two heraldic lions.

Overlooking the sea is the curious group of St. Petroc Church and Dartmouth Castle, 1 mile out of the town. Curiously inscribed brass, John Roope, merchant, 1609. (Torquay 12, Kingsbridge 14½, Modbury 16, Totnes 13 miles.)

London, 203 miles. Map 3. Population, 7,201. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Raleigh, Royal Castle. Golf: Totnes G.C., 9 holes.

Ancient hilly market-town on the Holyhead road, 12 miles from Towcester, 19 miles from Coventry. It has a small manufacture of boots. "Borough Hill," adjacent, is considered to be the site of the Roman station, *Beneventa*, where St. Patrick was born, A.D. 373 or 386. Daventry is an important broadcasting station.



Daventry.

DARTMOOR

DARTMOUTH
(Devonshire)

DAVENTRY
(Northamptonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DAVENTRY (continued)

Daventry church, rebuilt 1751, is an example of the pseudo-classic taste of the period, and is supposed to be in the Doric style of Greek architecture.

Fawsley, 4 miles, is the ancient seat of the Knightleys of Fawsley. The "Dower House," standing in the park, was abandoned to ruin in 1704. Its beautiful moulded brick chimneys and picturesque setting render it a charming picture.

Ashby St. Ledgers, 4 miles, is a seat of Lord Wimborne. Anciently this was the home of the Catesbys. Robert Catesby took part in the Gunpowder Plot, 1605. The so-called "Gunpowder Plot" Room is a half-timbered building over an archway at the approach to the mansion. (Rugby 12, Banbury 17, Warwick 19, Northampton 13 miles.)

London, 71 miles. Map 8. Population, 3,530. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Peacock, Wheatsheaf. Golf: Daventry, 9 holes.

DAWLISH (Devonshire)

Seaside resort on the South Devon coast, 12½ miles from Exeter, 3 miles from Teignmouth. The little stream called "Dawlish Water" runs prettily through a series of tiny cascades in the public garden to the sea. The Great Western Railway main line runs along the beach. Here are fine sands and highly picturesque deep-red sandstone cliffs. The roads inland lead by a number of picturesque byways to the hilly region of Great Haldon.

London, 182 miles. Map 3. Population, 4,672. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Grand, Royal. Golf: Warren G.C., 18 holes.

DEAL (Kent)

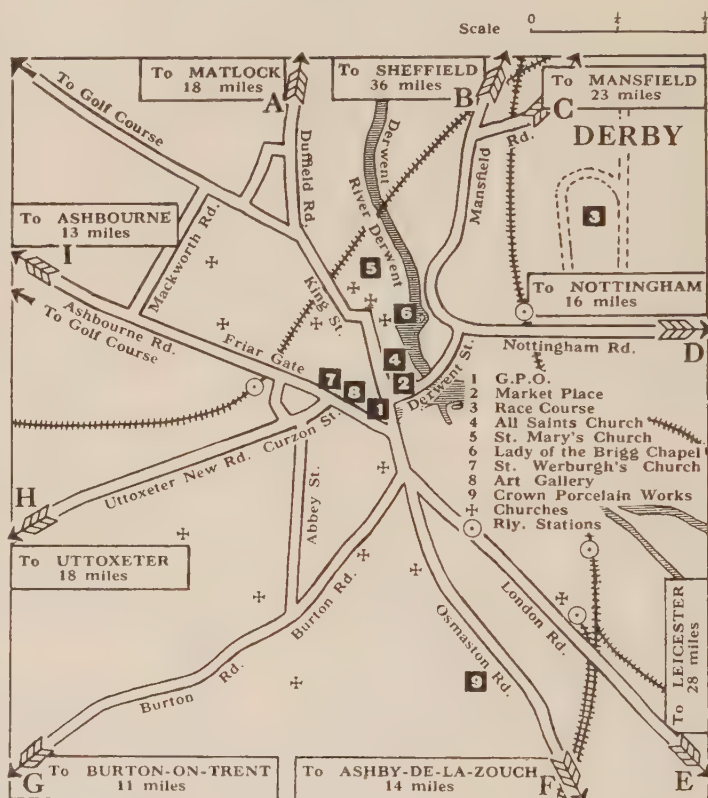
Old coastwise town, scarcely to be called a "seaport," because it has no harbour. The low shingly beach has no inlet; but the Channel roadstead, known as "The Downs," has ever been a noted safe anchorage for ships in storm.

The town is one of close-packed streets and alleys, and first rose into importance in the stirring naval times of Nelson, and the Napoleonic wars.

Cæsar's landings when invading Britain were made on this low-lying beach B.C. 55 and 54. Deal Castle is one of the shore-defences built by Henry VIII.

Deal Church, 18th century. The mother church is that at Upper Deal. (Ramsgate 12½, Walmer 2, Dover 9, Folkestone 16 miles.)

London, 71 miles. Map 5. Population, 12,990. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Beach House, Black Horse, Royal, South Eastern. Golf: Royal Cinque Ports G.C., 18 holes.



CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Large, straggling village. Interesting church, 13th to 15th centuries. Castle Farm, adjacent, 16th century, was originally the rectory. Note epitaph on William Spurrier and his wife, 1754, murdered, by some person unknown, at "Hopcroft's Holt" inn, 4 miles, on the way to Oxford. (Oxford 17, Banbury 6, Buckingham 16, Bicester 13, Stow-on-the-Wold 19, Chipping Norton 10 miles.)

London, 67 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,335. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Tadmarton Heath G.C., 18 holes.

DEDDINGTON
(Oxfordshire)

Old-fashioned place, the county town of Denbighshire, standing on a height above the river Clwyd. The castle ruins are neighboured by the grim and roofless walls of a vast church proposed by Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Denbigh parish church, at Whitechurch, 1 mile, is of 15th century. It contains some interesting monuments. (Ruthin 8, St. Asaph 6, Colwyn Bay 19, Mold 17, Holywell 15, Flint 19, Rhuddlan 8, Rhyl 11 miles.)

London, 206 miles. Map 11. Population, 6,783. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bull, Talbot. Golf: Rhyl, 18 holes.

DENBIGH
(Denbighshire)

Ancient town, site of the Roman *Derventio*; the station on the river Derwent. The modern developments and expansions of Derby are due largely to this being the site of the Midland Railway's works; but Derby was, before that, important in the silk-spinning way, and was also notable for its porcelain. Municipal Art Gallery and Museum (open, free) contain fine collections of pictures, porcelain, etc.

All Saints' noble Late Perpendicular tower, with inscription "Young men and maidens," belongs to a church whose body was rebuilt 1725, in the alleged classic style of that period. The interior rather resembles a highly-painted and gilded concert hall. Note the stately tomb, highly enriched with marbles, colour and gilding, of "Bess of Hardwick," the termagant Countess of Shrewsbury. Also grotesque monument of 2nd Earl of Devonshire and family. St. Alkmund's, with beautiful spire, 14th century. St. Mary's, Roman Catholic church, by Pugin. St. Peter's, chiefly 15th century. (Nottingham 16, Ashby-de-la-Zouch 14, Burton-on-Trent 11, Uttoxeter 18, Loughborough 17, Leicester 28, Ashbourne 13, Matlock 18 miles.)

London, 130 miles. Map 12. Population, 129,836. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: County, Midland, Royal, St. James'. Golf: Derby, 18 holes.

DERBY
(Derbyshire)

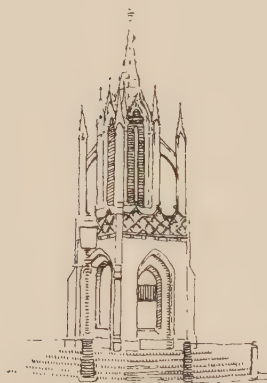


All Saints', Derby.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DEVIZES (Wiltshire)

Agricultural market-town, on or near site of the Roman *Ad Divisas*, i.e., "at the division" or "on the borders." Here was the great fortress of Devizes Castle, built by Bishop Roger of Sarum, 12th century. Only the ditch and castle mound remain, and are in private property. St. John's Church, with Norman stone-vaulted chancel, has a 15th-century nave, and 12th-century tower. St. Mary's also has a vaulted chancel, and 15th-century nave. The "Bear" hotel is a fine old hostelry, of various periods. Note in front of it the so-called "Liar's Cross;" a memorial in the Gothic style to an "act of God," by which Ruth Pierce, a market-woman, in 1753, suddenly fell dead after calling God to witness that she had not been paid some money which she had actually received, and was at that moment holding in her hand.



*The Market Cross,
Devizes.*

Potterne, 2 miles, is a picturesque village, with half-timbered houses. (Bath 19, Marlborough 14, Swindon 19 miles.)

London, 89 miles. Map 4. Population, 6,022. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Devizes, 9 holes.

DINGWALL (Ross and Cromarty)

This small town, capital of Ross-shire, derives its name from the Norse "Tingvalle," which means the "Field of the Ting;" the Council of those early times. The modern "Ting" is the County Council. Here is a monumental tower to General Hector Macdonald, 1905. The obelisk outside the town marks the burial-place of the first Earl of Cromarty, 1714. (Beaulieu 9½, Inverness 21 miles.)

London, 549 miles. Map 18. Population, 2,551. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: National. Golf: Strathpeffer Spa G.C., 18 holes.

DOLGELLEY (Merionethshire)

Little grey-and-white old town, and one of the most noted of Welsh tourist centres. The fine run down to Barmouth along the wooded road beside the river is deservedly popular. The Vale of Corris, Aberdovey, and Towyn circuit is a favourite; passing "Cross Foxes" inn and under the shoulders of Cader Idris, 2,929ft., down to Minfordd 7½, Corris 10½, Cwrt 19, Aberdovey 24½, Towyn 29, "Cefn Coch" inn 33, Llwngwrl 37¾, Penmaenpool 47¼, and back to Dolgelley 49¾ miles.

Another route (but not a circular one) is the 33 miles run to Bettws-y-Coed by Llanelltyd 2, Tyn-y-Groes 4¾, Ganllwyd 5¾, Trawsfynydd 12½, Maentwrog Road 15¾, Festiniog 18½, Manod 20½, Blaenau Festiniog 21½, Pass of Garddynam 23¾, Dolwyddelan 27, Bettws-y-Coed 33 miles.

At Llanelltyd are the ruins of Cymmer Abbey. Passing Tyn-y-Groes and its waterfalls, we come to the only gold mines working in Britain, at Gwynfynydd and Trawsfynydd. The regalia used in the installation of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle, 1912, were made from gold produced here.

London, 212 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,275. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Golden Lion Royal, Royal Ship, Tyn-y-Groes. Golf: Dyffryn G.C., 9 holes.

DOLLAR (Clackmannan)

Village in a vale overlooked by the lofty crag on which are perched the ruins of an ancient castle sacked and burnt by Montrose in 1645. The place-name is properly "Dollart," but it was generally known as "Dolour," or the "Castle of Gloom," in the parish of Dolour, in the Glen of Care. The name was changed by the first Duke of Argyll, by virtue of a special Act of Parliament, to "Castle Campbell," but no one ever so styles it. (Stirling 12, Alloa 7 miles.)

London, 406 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,954. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Dollar, 18 holes; ½ m. from station.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The metropolis of racing in Yorkshire. The greatest occasion in the year for Doncaster is the St. Leger Week, in September. Doncaster butterscotch is perhaps not quite so universally famous, but the statistics of the number of tons sold annually are impressive. The great parish church of St. George was destroyed by fire, 1853, when Dr. Sharpe, the then vicar, gazing horrified at the flames, exclaimed, "Good gracious, and I have left my false teeth in the vestry!" The present church is an exact copy of the old.

The L. & N.E. Railway has locomotive works here. The character of the town has been changed during the last 15 years by the rapid extension of the coal-mining industry.

London, 163 miles. Map 13. Population, 54,052. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel and Royal, Danum, Earl of Doncaster's Arms, Reindeer. Golf: Doncaster, 18 holes.

Short runs from DONCASTER: Conisbrough (Castle) 5, Rotherham (Bridge and Chapel) 12, Sheffield 18; Barnsley (Art Gallery) 15; Wakefield (Cathedral; Museum; Bridge) 20; Pontefract (Castle ruins) 14, Leeds 27; Ferrybridge 14, Aberford 23, Wetherby (Spofforth Castle) 31; Tadcaster (Kettleman Bridge) 26; Selby (Abbey) 19, York (Minster; Walls; Gates) 33; Thorne 10; Althorpe 19, Brigg 32; Bawtry 9, Barnby Moor 15, East



Robin Hood's Well,
near Doncaster.

Retford (Gothic Church) 18; Tickhill 7, Worksop (Dukeries) 17, Mansfield (Rock Houses; Sherwood Forest) 30.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire)

Old agricultural market-town, the county-town of Dorset, of a Georgian, 18th century urban rather than rustic appearance. The Roman origin of Dorchester may be traced in the regular plan of its chief streets, while Maumbury Ring to the south of the town, and Poundbury on the north, are Roman amphitheatres. Maiden Castle, a series of stupendous earthworks on a hill, 3 miles south-west, was the work of many successive races, and was occupied in turn by the Romans.

Note, in front of St. Peter's Church, in the centre of the town, the bronze statue to the Rev. William Barnes, died 1886, the Dorset poet. Nearly opposite is the quaint house in which lodged the infamous Judge Jeffreys when conducting the "Bloody Assize," 1685, after the Monmouth Rebellion. See "Hangman's Cottage," in Glydepath Lane.

Dorchester and the surrounding country are naturally rich in associations with Thomas Hardy's "Wessex" novels of rustic life. Among them the "Mayor of Casterbridge" deals with the town. Thomas Hardy was born at Upper Bockhampton, near Dorchester, 1840. (Blandford 16, Bridport 14½, Sherborne 19, Crewkerne 21, Bere Regis 11, Weymouth 8, Wareham 17 miles.)

London, 121 miles. Map 3. Population, 9,554. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Antelope, Dorchester, Junction, King's Arms. Golf: Came Down, 18 holes.

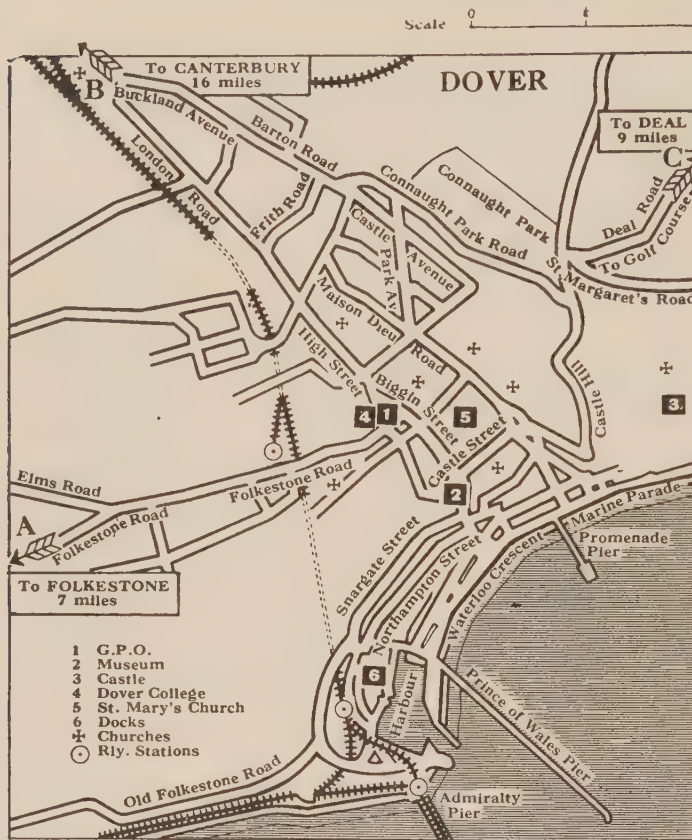
DORCHESTER (Dorsetshire)



Birthplace of Thomas Hardy,
Upper Bockhampton, near Dorchester.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DORCHESTER (Oxfordshire)



London, 49 miles. Map 8. Population, 804. Golf: See Oxford.

Picturesque village, of one long rustic street; situated at the confluence of the rivers Thame and Isis. Dorchester was the cathedral city of the great See of Dorchester, before the establishment of that of Lincoln, from 7th to 11th centuries. The existing Abbey Church, founded 1140, is a very long, narrow building, 13th and 14th centuries. Note on north side of the chancel the famous "Jesse Window," and on south side the fine stone sedilia, and the jewel-like little 12th century stained-glass windows representing scenes in the history of St. Birinus. Note the Early English leaden font. The old "George" inn is picturesque; with dog-gates at foot of the staircase, and remains of a galleried courtyard. (Henley-on-Thames 14, Oxford 9½, Wallingford 4, Thame 14½, Abingdon 6½ miles.)

DORKING (Surrey)

Small semi-agricultural, semi-suburban town, in a beautiful part of Surrey. The parish church, notable for its lofty spire, was rebuilt 1873.

Box Hill, 2 miles, is a famous height and view-point on the North Downs, reached conveniently from Burford Bridge. Deepdene and Betchworth, together with Brockham Bridge, other charming spots of natural beauty, are 2 miles south-east. "Evershed's Rough" is the name of a piece of common and woodland 1½ miles west, to right of the road to Abinger Hammer. On it stands a cross marking where Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was killed by a fall from his horse, July 19th, 1873. Note beside the road, on left, Crossways Farm, 17th century, mentioned in Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways." Leith Hill, 6 miles, is the highest point in South-east England, 967ft., crested by a tower, built 1766, by a Mr. Hull, who was buried, by his own desire, beneath it, 1772. (Leatherhead 5, Epsom 9, London 24, Horsham 11½, Reigate 6, Guildford 13, Godalming 15 miles.)

London, 24 miles. Map 5. Population, 8,056. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Red Lion, White Horse, Commercial. Golf: Betchworth Park G.C., 18 holes.



Quaint Church at Newdigate, Dorking.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Small town on the Dornoch Firth, with 13th century cathedral, and castle ruins. (Golspie 11, Tain 11 miles.)

London, 609 miles. Map 19. Population, 768. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Station, Sutherland Arms. Golf: Royal Dornoch G.C., two 18-hole courses.

DORNOCH
(Sutherlandshire)

Dover dates from the earliest days of recorded history and was in Roman times the starting place of the great military road founded on the Watling Street of the earlier Britons. Dover has in modern times expanded in amazing fashion, considering the difficulties of expansion on a site consisting of a long narrow valley running up from the sea and shut in by steep hills. It is our oldest seaport, and the chief Cinque Port of England, but has witnessed many vicissitudes, owing to the silting up of the harbour and the dangerous roadstead. These disabilities were overcome by the great National Harbour completed about 1910, at a cost of £6,000,000. It encloses 610 acres of sea. Dover Castle, on the Eastern Heights, is of Norman origin. It is still a military asset, and the cliffs are honeycombed with gun-casemates. Adjoining the Castle is the Norman church of St. Mary, neighboured by the Roman "pharos," or lighthouse tower, considered to be the oldest building in England. From Dover heights the coast of France, 21 miles distant, can be plainly seen in clear weather. "Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol" is the name given a cannon standing here. It is of brass, made in 1544, and was given by the Emperor Charles V to Henry VIII. It is popularly, but wrongly, credited with the ability to shoot to "Calais Green." In the North Fall Meadow, behind the Castle, is a concrete model, let into the grass, of an aeroplane, marking the spot where Blériot, the first airman to fly the Channel, landed, Sunday, July 25th, 1909; making the journey from Calais in 37 minutes. On the Parade is a bronze statue of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, who made the double flight in one day, June 2nd, 1910. St. Mary's Church, in the town, is a Saxon and Norman building of venerable appearance. The Town Hall embodies some remains of the ancient "Maison Dieu," or guest-house for strangers and pilgrims, founded about 1208.



The Shakespeare Cliff Colliery and Channel Tunnel Works, looking towards Folkestone.

Shakespeare's Cliff, 350ft., is generally considered to be the spot mentioned by Shakespeare in "King Lear," Act IV, Scene 6. On the western side of it are the abandoned workings of the proposed Channel tunnel, 1884. (Deal 9, Sandwich 15, Margate 22, Folkestone 7, Canterbury 16 miles.)

London, 69 miles. Map 5. Population, 39,985. Market, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Brown House, Esplanade, Grand, Lord Warden, Southview. Golf: St. Margaret's Bay G.C., 18 holes.

Small market-town, on the Cambridge, Ely, and King's Lynn road, on the borders of the Fen-country. (King's Lynn 11, Ely 18, Swaffham 14, March 17, Wisbech 13 miles.)

London, 85 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,343. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Castle, Crown. Golf: King's Lynn, 18 holes.

**DOWNHAM
MARKET**
(Norfolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DRIFFIELD (Yorkshire)

Ancient market-town, 12 miles from Bridlington, 28½ miles from York. The church is remarkable chiefly for its fine 15th-century tower. Prehistoric tumuli near the church and in the surrounding country give evidence of remote settlements here. (Hornsea 17½, Hull 22, Market Weighton 15½, Scarborough 22, Beverley 13, Malton 20 miles.)

London, 216 miles. Map 13. Population, 5,676. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotels: Bell, Buck, Keys. Golf: Bridlington G.C., 18 holes.

DROITWICH (Worcestershire)

A picturesque Worcestershire town now being developed as a spa. The Brine Baths form a cure greatly appreciated by invalids. The Romans worked for salt here, and for a long period the salt industry was the staple trade of the town. Old, half-timbered houses abound. (Worcester 7, Birmingham 19, Kidderminster 9¾, Alcester 13½ miles.)

London, 121 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,588. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Park, Raven, Royal Brine Baths, Worcestershire Brine Baths. Golf: Droitwich, 18 holes.

DUDLEY (Worcestershire)

A typical colliery and ironworking town, in the "Black Country." The grim ruins of Dudley Castle stand on a hill amidst all these activities, and afford a striking contrast between the olden times and modern industrial days. (Birmingham 8, Wolverhampton 6, Stourbridge 5, Walsall 8 miles.)

London, 119 miles. Map 8. Population, 55,908. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Dudley Arms. Golf: Dudley, 9 holes.

DUKERIES

See Ollerton.

DULVERTON (Somerset)

Small town on the southern borders of Exmoor, and on the river Barle. 27½ miles from Exeter, 24 miles from Lynmouth. The scenery, of wooded hills and watery vales, is lovely. This is alike a resort of tourists, of huntsmen, and of anglers. The "Carnarvon Arms," at the approach to the town from Exeter, 2 miles, and on the river Exe, is a favourite meet for the hounds, and an anglers' resort. Pixton Park is a seat of the Earl of Carnarvon. Tarr (or Torr) Steps, 5½ miles, to right of the way to Lynmouth, is the name given to a series of romantically placed stepping-stones across the river Barle. (Bampton 8, Minehead 18 miles.)

London, 180 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,298. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Carnarvon Arms, Lamb, Lion. Golf: Minehead and West Somerset G.C., 18 holes.

DUMBARTON (Dumbartonshire)

Picturesque seaport on the Clyde, 15¼ miles from Glasgow. The modern shipping and industrial developments render Dumbarton less attractive from close quarters than it is at a distance, when the great rock, rising to 326ft., looks like a miniature Gibraltar.

London, 412 miles. Map 16. Population, 22,928. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Dumbarton, 18 holes.

DUMFRIES (Dumfriesshire)



Sweetheart Abbey, 7¼ miles from Dumfries.

This ancient town, having taken up with manufacturing, is now growing out of its olden self. Situated pleasantly on the river Nith, it is locally styled "Queen of the South" (of Scotland). "Burns Street," formerly "Millhole Brae," contains the house in which the poet, Robert Burns, died, 1796, aged 36. The chair in which he was accustomed to sit in the "Globe" inn is still preserved. Elaborate Burns Mausoleum in St. Michael's churchyard.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Lincluden Abbey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is an interesting and picturesque ruin of 15th century. Beautiful tomb of the Princess Margaret, 1430.

Sweetheart Abbey, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a lovely ruin in a beautiful vale. The Abbey of *Dulce Cor*, or New Abbey, was founded by Devorguilla, widow of John Baliol, 1275, in memory of her husband. His heart was buried with her, enclosed in a casket:—

“In Dulciorde Abbey she taketh her rest,

With the heart of her husband embalmed on her breast.”

Criffel, the prominent eminence close at hand, is 1,866ft. The obelisk, on a wooded hill to the south, is a memorial of the Battle of Waterloo. Caerlaverock Castle, 6 miles, by the seashore, is a 15th-century building, wrecked by the English 1570; rebuilt 1638, and besieged and captured by the Covenanters, 1640.

Note in Caerlaverock churchyard the grave of Robert Paterson, Sir Walter Scott's “Old Mortality.” (Lockerbie $12\frac{1}{2}$, Beattock 19, Moffat 21; Annan 16 miles.)

London, 334 miles. Map 14. Population, 19,014. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: County, King's Arms, Station. Golf: Dumfries and County G.C., 18 holes.

Ancient town and fisher-port, on the Great North Road, 365 miles from London, 28 miles from Edinburgh. The Castle ruins, almost as rugged as the red rocky headland by the harbour, on which they stand, are small. The church, rebuilt 1821, contains a vast monument to George Home, Earl of Dunbar, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, 1593. The old Tolbooth, in the main street, is a quaint survival. The Battle of Dunbar, when Cromwell utterly defeated the Scots, was fought to south of the town, between Broxburn and Spott, Sept. 3rd, 1650. (Cockburnspath 6, Haddington 11 miles.)

London, 366 miles. Map 17. Population, 3,837. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bellevue, Roxburgh Marine. Golf: Dunbar, 18 holes.

Small but interesting city, on the Edinburgh and Perth road, $41\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Edinburgh, $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Perth. The cathedral, chiefly 13th century, ruined 1559, was restored 1873–93. The Bishop's Palace is still in ruins. (Stirling 6, Alloa 10 miles.)

London, 421 miles. Map 17. Population, 4,654. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Hydro, Stirling Arms. Golf: Dunblane, 18 holes.

DUMFRIES
(continued)

DUNBAR
(Haddingtonshire)

DUNBLANE
(Perthshire)



Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DUNCHURCH (Warwickshire)

Pretty village on the Holyhead road, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Daventry, 11 miles from Coventry. In the 15th-century church is a curious monument to Thomas Newcombe, "King's Printer" to Charles II, James II, and William III. It represents folding-doors in white marble. Ancient half-timbered house, close by, was once the "Lion" inn, where the Gunpowder Plot conspirators assembled, hoping to hear the success of Guy Fawkes' adventure, Nov. 5th, 1605. Hence, news being brought of the failure, they dispersed in hurried flight. Note the old lock-up and stocks in the village; also white marble statue of Lord John Douglas Montagu Scott. The "Dun Cow" inn refers in its sign to the mythical "Dun Cow" which was supposed once to wander over the adjacent Dunsmore.

Knightlow Cross, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the road to Coventry, is the stone base of a former cross, standing on the prehistoric tumulus called "Knightlow Hill," in a field to the right of the road. Here, annually at sunrise, St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11th, the tenants of the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord of the Manor, in the presence of the Steward, pay various small sums of "Wroth Money." The origin of this custom is lost in antiquity. The tenants afterwards assemble at the "Dun Cow," at a breakfast provided by the Duke of Buccleuch. (Rugby 3, Leamington 13, Warwick 15 miles.)

London, 79 Miles. Map 8. Population, 963. Hotel: Dun Cow. Golf: Rugby G.C., 18 holes.

DUNDEE (Forfarshire)

Modernised, strenuous manufacturing town, busy in the jute and flax-spinning way, and in linen manufacture, shipbuilding, and marmalade making. The oldest trade is the seal and whale fishery. (Blairgowrie 19, Perth 22, Cupar 13, Arbroath 17, Forfar 14 miles.)

London, 423 miles. Map 17. Population, 168,315. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Queen's, Royal British, Russell's Royal. Golf: Dundee G.C., 18 holes.

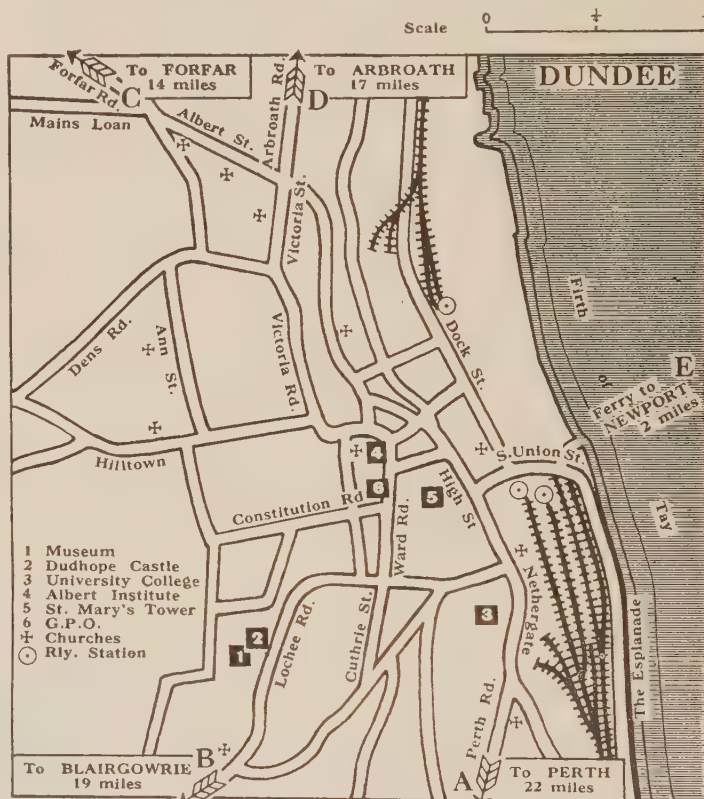
DUNFERMLINE (Fife)

Dunfermline Abbey, where Robert Bruce, King of Scots, was buried, 1329, has been restored. The tower is crested with a parapet bearing in pierced lettering, Bruce's name and title. (Edinburgh 16, Kirkcaldy 14, Stirling 21 miles.)

London, 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Map 17. Population, 39,887. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: City, Royal. Golf: Dunfermline, 18 holes.)

DUNKELD (Perthshire)

Small cathedral city, like a village, on the Perth and Inverness road, $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Perth, $101\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Inverness. Dunkeld is charmingly situated on the river Tay. The Cathedral, originally built in the 12th century, was soon laid in ruins. The choir, rebuilt 1318, is the only part now roofed, and serves as the parish church.



CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The Duke of Atholl has a seat here. The densely-wooded character of the scenery is due to the planting operations by his ancestor, John, Duke of Atholl, 1774-1830. (Pitlochry 12½, Killiecrankie 15½ miles.)

London, 433 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,049. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Atholl Arms, Birnam Taybank. Golf: Dunkeld, 9 holes.

DUNKELD
(continued)

Popular seaside resort on the Clyde, with many natural attractions, and others added. By the shore stands a statue of Burns' "Highland Mary."

London, 426 miles. Map 16. Population, 14,735. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Cowal, McColl's. Golf: Cowal G.C., 18 holes.

DUNOON
(Argyllshire)

Small town, under the 700ft. high hill called "Duns Law." This is an agricultural centre and important cattle and sheep market. (Lauder 19¾, Berwick 15½, Coldstream 10½ miles.)

London, 341 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,865. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Duns, 9 holes.

DUNS
(Berwickshire)

Market-town on the Holyhead road, 12¾ miles from St. Albans, 18¾ miles from Stony Stratford. Dunstable takes its name from the wool-market, or "staple," established here, in this region of chalk downs, by the Augustine monks of the Priory, founded by Henry I in the 12th century. The monastery maintained great flocks of sheep on the downs, and Dunstable wool was once accounted the best in England. The great Norman Priory was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII and the domestic buildings all destroyed, together with the choir, transepts, and central tower of the church, and part of the nave. The remaining portion forms the parish church. The Norman and Early English west front is a charming and interesting work. (Tring 10, Luton 5, Bedford 20, Leighton Buzzard 8, Newport Pagnell 17 miles.)

London, 32 miles. Map 8. Population, 8,894. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Old Sugar Loaf, Red Lion, Saracen's Head. Golf: Dunstable, 18 holes.

DUNSTABLE
(Bedfordshire)

Highly romantic and old-world village, of picturesque beauty; a place of one very broad street, down upon which looks the castle, an ancient fortress, but still the residential seat of the Luttrell family. The Yarn Market, in the centre of the street, is a curious covered timbered structure, dating from 1609. Opposite is the "Luttrell Arms Hotel," once a residence of the Abbots of Cleeve, 15th century. Note the beautiful oak mullioned window, looking upon the courtyard; also the curious 17th century Renaissance plaster overmantels in some of the rooms.

DUNSTER
(Somerset)



Market Hall, Dunster.



The Cloisters, Cleeve Abbey, near Dunster.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DUNSTER (continued)

The church is a large and stately 15th-century building, with fine rood-screen. Cleeve Abbey ruins, 2 miles, are those of a Cistercian monastery, founded 1188. The church has disappeared, and the remains, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, are those of a Gatehouse, the Refectory Cloisters, and Chapter House.

London, 166 miles. Map 3. Population, 705. Hotel: Luttrell Arms. Golf: Minehead, 18 holes.

DUNWICH (Suffolk)

Obscure and tiny village on the crumbling cliffs of Suffolk. The old town and port of Dunwich lies beneath the waves, having been engulfed after a series of storms, 1328–1702. Here was once a large population, with six churches. The ruins of the last church now stand perilously on the cliffs' edge, likely at any time to be undermined by the sea. Although for centuries Dunwich has been declining, it continued to send two members to Parliament until disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

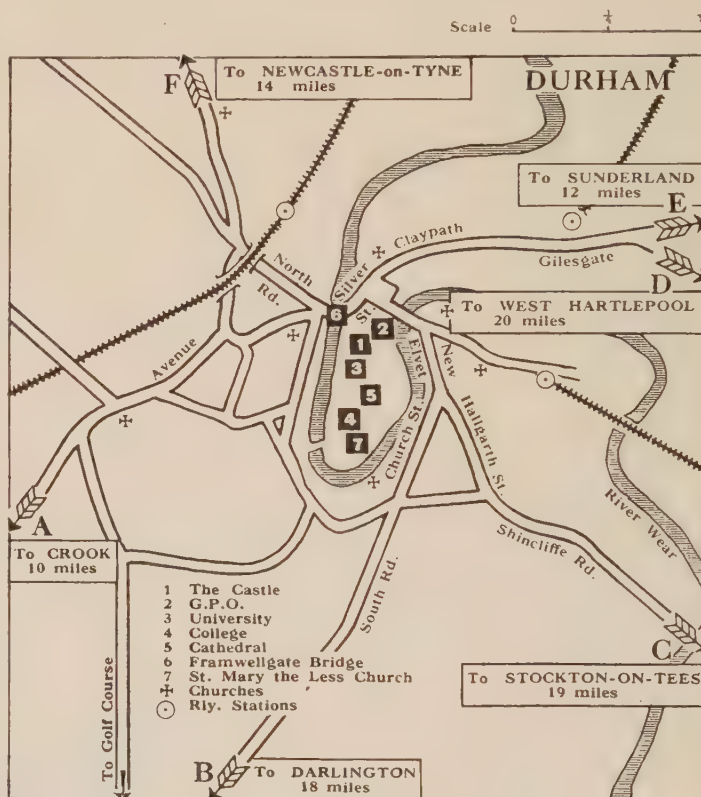
The approach to Dunwich from the main road is by Yoxford, 6½ miles. (Saxmundham 10, Wickham Market 18, Aldeburgh 12 miles.)

London, 101 miles. Map 9. Population, 195. Golf: Aldeburgh, 18 holes.

DURHAM (Durham)

Durham was in the first instance selected as the site of a religious settlement by the monks of Lindisfarne in A.D. 997. For 122 years, following upon the destruction of their primitive church on Holy Island by the Danes, they had led a fugitive life, carrying with them the bones of St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who had died A.D. 687. Settling at first at Chester-le-Street in A.D. 882, they remained there until A.D. 995, when other Danish raids rendered that place dangerous. In 997 they were directed by the agency of a vision to "a place called 'Dunholme,'" which they were told they should recognise by seeing there a woman milking a cow. That was the site of the present Cathedral of Durham, around which the city has grown up.

The site of Durham is of peculiar strength and of great scenic beauty. The river Wear, returning sharply upon itself in a rocky gorge, creates an almost island site, on a lofty plateau. Not easily could an enemy in those times have surprised anyone in possession of this site, which is thus equally suitable for a fortress. The existing Cathedral, of stern and massive grandeur, is largely the work of the first Norman bishop, William Carleph, and of his successor, Ralph Flambard. Even the great central tower, although built so late as 1476, partakes of the same character; and the Bishop's Palace, adjoining, is a castle. The dangers for centuries threatening Durham were indeed great enough to render these precautions essential. Although 80 miles from the Scottish Border, the wars



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between England and Scotland brought hostilities far into the respective countries, and the Bishops watched as well as prayed. They were Counts Palatine of territorial as well as ecclesiastical prominence, and men of wrath and blood. Only 1 mile from Durham, Oct. 17th, 1346, was fought the Battle of Neville's Cross, against the Scots under King David. The Scottish army was utterly defeated, and none fought more strenuously on that day than the Bishop of Durham.

One of the most prominent features of the Cathedral is the beautiful and extremely light Galilee Chapel, added about 1175 to the west front. This was a concession to the women of that period, and took the place of the usual Lady Chapel, at the east end, dedicated to the Virgin. St. Cuthbert, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, and whose bones rest by the High Altar, was a woman-hater, and no woman might in olden days enter his more than usually sacred precincts.

A notable feature of the Cathedral is the Sanctuary knocker on the door of the North Porch. Fugitives from justice reaching the door, and holding on to the knocker, could claim the protection of St. Cuthbert's Peace, a privilege which existed until 1524. The last Count Palatine was William Van Mildert, who was consecrated in 1826, and founded the University of Durham, which now occupies the Bishop's Castle.

London, 259 miles. Map 15. Population, 17,329. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Rose and Crown, Royal County, Three Tuns. Golf: Durham G.C., 9 holes.

Short runs from DURHAM: Chester-le-Street 6, Newcastle-on-Tyne 14, Morpeth (Castle ruins; Bridge) 28; Ponteland 21; Heddon-on-the-Wall (Roman Wall) 21, Corbridge (scenery) 30; Tynemouth 23; Sunderland 12; South Shields 19; West Hartlepool 20; Stockton-on-Tees 19, Middlesbrough (Transporter Bridge) 22, Redcar 31; Darlington (No. 1 Locomotive) 18, Catterick Bridge (Races) 31; Bishop Auckland (Castle) 11, West Auckland 14, Barnard Castle (Castle) 25; Crook 10, Wolsingham 15, Stanhope 21, Alston (highest market-town) 40.

Old town, once busy in the wool and clothing trade; now the locale of extensive engineering works. From the quarries of Dursley came the light stone of which the elaborately vaulted choir of Gloucester Cathedral is constructed. (Tetbury 9½, Sharpness 8½, Gloucester 15 miles.)

London, 111 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,792. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Dursley, 18 holes.

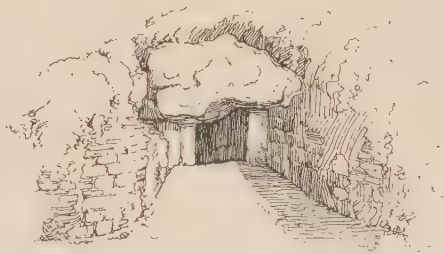
Small coastal fisher-town, very picturesque, and particularly precious to artists. The name "dysart" is of Gaelic origin, and means literally a "desert," or more especially, an outlandish, wild place; a description which still suits Dysart. Here in the 7th century lived St. Serf, a hermit, in one of the many fine damp and uncomfortable caverns chosen by hermits.

At Ceres, a little burgh, 15 miles, note the old Town Hall, with scales of justice sculptured over the door, the inscription "Be Just and Fear Not," and the joughs, or iron collar for misdemeanants, hanging by a chain beside it. (Cupar 17, St. Andrews 22, Kirkcaldy 2, Pittenweem 20, Edinburgh 16, Dunfermline 16 miles.)

London, 394 miles. Map 17. Population, 4,579. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Dysart, 9 holes.

DURHAM
(continued)

DURSLEY
(Gloucestershire)



Uley Barrow, 2 miles east of Dursley.

DYSART
(Fifeshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

EARLSTON (Berwickshire)

EARLSTON, a small burgh, the "Ercildoune" of the Scottish seer or clairvoyant of the 13th century, "Thomas the Rhymer," who died in 1286. The ivy-covered "Rhymer's Tower" remains. Inscription in churchyard, "Old Rhymer's race lies near this place." (Lauder 7, Jedburgh 13½, Kelso 12 miles.)

London, 339 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,643. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Melrose, 9 holes.

EASINGWOLD (Yorkshire)

Large village on the Great North Road. Coxwold, 3½ miles, a picturesque village, has intimate associations with the Rev. Laurence Sterne, who lived at Shandy (i.e., "Crazy") Hall, 1760-68. He was a clergyman at Sutton-in-the-Forest, 9 miles south-east, 1738; and from 1760, of Coxwold. Here was partly written *Tristram Shandy*, and the whole of the *Sentimental Journey*. The house is a very picturesque red-brick building. The church, chiefly 15th century, very beautiful, has an 18th-century chancel. Here are monuments of the Earls Fauconberg. Newburgh Priory was the seat of the Bellasyse family, Earls Fauconberg. (York 14, Thirsk 10¼, Boroughbridge 10, Ripon 16 miles.)

London, 209 miles. Map 13. Population, 2,045. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: George. Golf: See York.

EASTBOURNE (Sussex)

Eastbourne, as a seaside resort, dates from the '60's of the 19th century. The land being chiefly the property of the Dukes of Devonshire, the development of this sometime fisher-village on the Sussex coast was a matter of no very difficult planning, and has resulted in a great and yet growing town. The sea-front of over two miles looks upon a shingle beach, and is rich in gardens. The so-called "Wish Tower," on the front, is only an old Martello tower for coast defence. To the east stretch the levels of Pevensey; westward the newer parts of Eastbourne extend almost to the base of Beachy Head, that bold front of chalk rising to 532ft. The name derives from "Beauchief," i.e., "Fair Head." The Belle Tout lighthouse stands on a reef at the foot of the cliff, and replaces the old one on the summit. Compton Place, in the Old Town, is a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in Devonshire Park. The old parish church is a fine example of the Transitional-Norman style. Beneath the "Lamb" inn is a 13th-century crypt.

Pevensey, 4¾ miles, was the scene of William the Conqueror's landing, Sept. 28th, 1066. It was even then a place of high antiquity, having been the Roman coast fortress of *Anderida*. The sea has since withdrawn one mile, and the Norman Castle, built within the Roman, stands in the marshes adjoining the inland village of Pevensey, with its old cottages and interesting Norman and Early English church. "Pevensey Bay" is a modern line of houses on the beach.

London, 65 miles. Map 5. Population, 62,030. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Albemarle, Albion, Clifton, Hydro, New. Golf: Royal Eastbourne G.C. and other excellent courses.

Short runs from EASTBOURNE: Seaford 10, Newhaven (Channel port) 13, Brighton 22; Polegate 5, Lewes (Castle ruins) 17; Horsebridge 10, Uckfield (Maiden's Head Inn) 21; Cross-in-Hand 17, Tunbridge Wells (Spa; Pantiles) 30; Pevensey (Castle ruin) 5, Bexhill 12, Hastings (Castle; Caves) 17, Rye (Tower and Gate; Churches) 28.

EAST DEREHAM (Norfolk)

Quiet old East Anglian market-town. The church, chiefly 13th and 15th centuries, is large and stately, and has an imposing detached bell-tower, used in the conflict with Napoleon as a gaol for prisoners of war. See in the churchyard the epitaph of one who was shot dead when attempting to escape. In the north transept lies the poet Cowper, died 1800. At the east end of the church, in the churchyard, is St. Withburga's Well, with long inscription. Withburga was the youngest daughter of Anna,



Bonner's Cottages, East Dereham.

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King of the East Angles, in the 7th century. (Holt 18, Thetford 22½, Norwich 16½, Swaffham 12, Aylsham 17¼, Fakenham 13 miles.)

London, 103 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,659. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Arms.

EAST DEREHAM
(continued)

Pleasant and somewhat stately old stone-built town on the London and Eastbourne road, 31 miles from London, 34 miles from Eastbourne. The church was burnt in 1684, in a thunderstorm, and has several times since been renewed. Note the "Sackville College," a noble almshouse, founded by the Duke of Dorset, 1609. The "Judge's Lodgings" are a group of ancient stone-built houses. The "Dorset Arms" inn, an old coaching-house, bears over the door a quotation from the late Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate:

"There is no office in this needful world,

But dignifies the doer, if well done."

Brambletye House, ruins of a 17th century mansion, 2 miles, near Forest Row. (Croydon 20, Reigate 13, Tunbridge Wells 14 miles.)

London, 31 miles. Map 5. Population, 7,319. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Crown, Dorman's Park, Dorset Arms, Felbridge, Railway. Golf: Royal Ashdown Forest G.C., 18 holes.



The "Sackville College,"
East Grinstead.

EAST GRINSTEAD
(Sussex)

Modern railway town, created by the situation here of the L. & S. W. (section of the Southern) Railway works. At North Stoneham, 1 mile, beneath a wooden flooring (which lifts up) on the chancel pavement, is a great stone slab bearing the inscription "Sepultura de la Schola de Slavoni, Ano dni MCCCCXXXI," with the heraldic device of a double-headed eagle. This was the place of interment of a guild of traders from Venice and the Adriatic, who frequented Southampton until the 16th century. (Winchester 8, Southampton 6 miles.)

London, 71 miles. Map 4. Population, 15,617. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Junction, Meadow Bank. Golf: See Southampton.

EASTLEIGH
(Hampshire)

East Linton, or "Prestonwick," village on the Great North Road. (Dunbar 5½, Haddington 5½ miles.)

London, 372 miles. Map 17. Population, 761. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: East Linton, 18 holes.

EAST LINTON
(Haddingtonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ECCLEFECHAN (Dumfriesshire)

Large village, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Gretna Green, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Lockerbie. Here was born, Dec. 4th, 1795, at the so-called "arch-house," Thomas Carlyle. The house, with an arched entry in the middle, was built by Carlyle's father and uncles. Carlyle died in London, 1881, and since then the birthplace has been made a museum of personal relics. His grave is in the kirkyard.

London, 319 miles. Map 14. Population, 680. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Ecclefechan. Golf: Lockerbie, 9 holes.



Birthplace of Thomas Carlyle.

EDENBRIDGE (Kent)

Small town on the river Eden. Hever Castle, 2 miles, adjacent to the village of Hever, is now a seat of Lord Astor, and not accessible. Here Henry VIII courted Anne Boleyn. Hever Church, 14th century, contains the altar-tomb of her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn, who was created Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and Knight of the Garter, and died 1538; a beautiful brass displays him in his Garter robes. Also note the exquisite brass for Margaret Cheyne, 1419. (Tunbridge Wells $11\frac{1}{2}$, Croydon 17 miles.)

London, 27 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,890. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Tonbridge, 14 holes.

EDGWARE (Middlesex)

Ancient village, now suburbanised, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London (Marble Arch). Electric tramways run to Edgware. The "Chandos Arms" is a picturesque old inn.

At Whitechurch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is the church built in 1715 by the Duke of Chandos, Paymaster of the Forces, who built the adjacent grand mansion of Canons. Here is Handel's organ. In the Chandos Chapel is the great marble monument, displaying the first Duke in life-size, with his two adoring wives. In the churchyard is a stone to the memory of William Powell, 1780, the original of Handel's *Harmonious Blacksmith*. The mansion of Canons stands partly on the site of the Duke of Chandos' demolished palace.

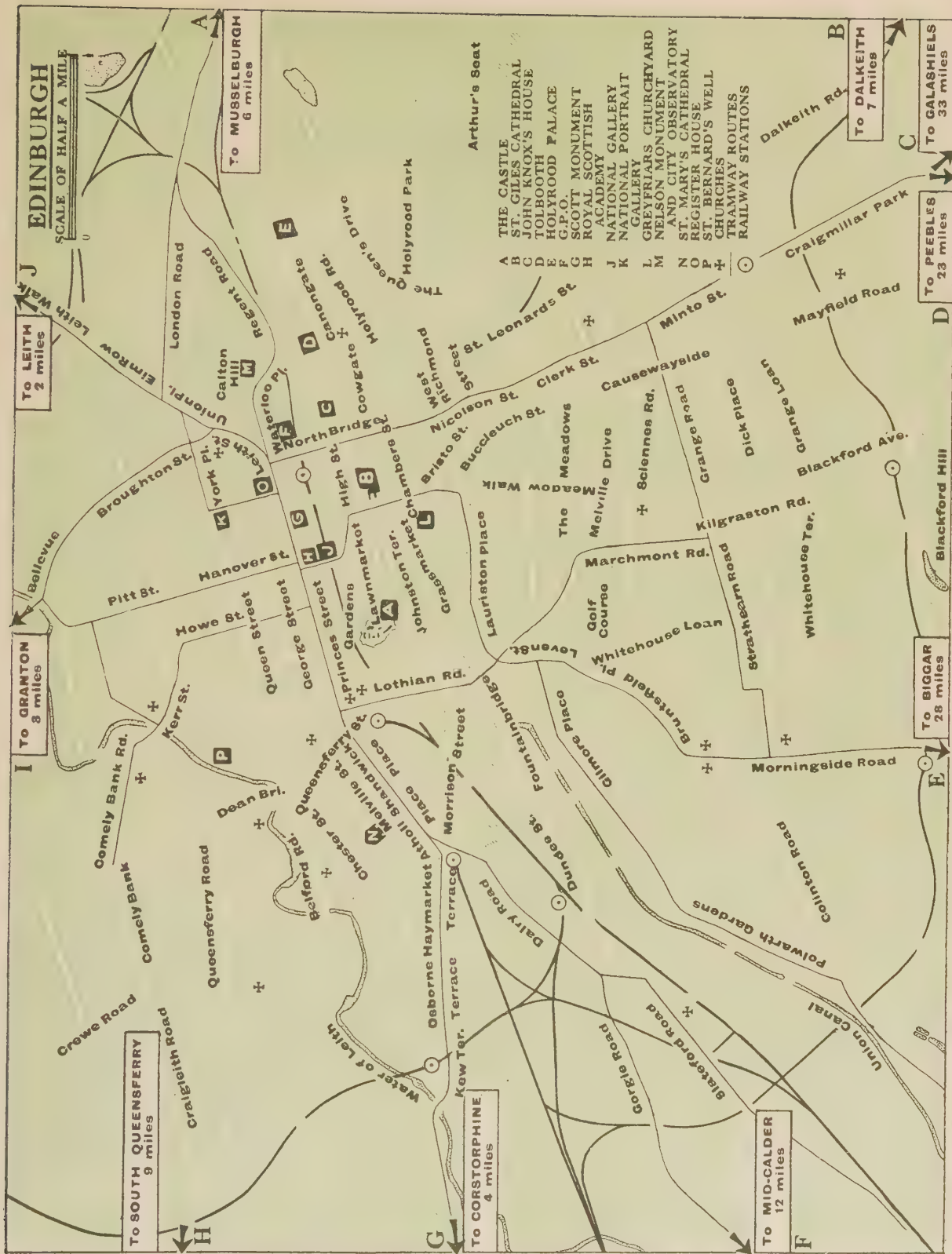
London, 9 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,516. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Edgware G.C., Canon's Park, 18 holes.

EDINBURGH (Midlothian)

"Mine own romantic town," said Sir Walter Scott. It is romantic indeed, alike in situation, in its long story, and in its picturesque buildings. Afar off, you see the smoke of "Auld Reekie," whether from the Pentlands, from off the port of Leith, or by the Great North Road, as you come from Prestonpans and Joppa; and no scent of incense was ever more grateful to a pious worshipper than is the visible reek of Edinburgh's hundred thousand chimneys to the patriotic Scotsman.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is just as much a capital as London, Dublin—or, in effect, York. There is nothing in the least provincial about it. Indeed, one may even declare that it is much more thoroughly national than are London and Dublin. It was the intrusive Saxons who named it "Edwin's Burgh," from the 7th century Edwin, the Saxon King of Northumbria; the Gaelic folk knew it as "Dunedin."

The sea-estuary of the Forth, and the crags of Arthur's Seat, the Calton Hill, and the bastioned heights of the Castle rock are features which make the scenic fortunes of Edinburgh. However vast the modern buildings of the city grow, the builder cannot abate these. In what is now the centre of the city, where the railways run down in the ravine between Old Town and New, was once a fine feature, the Nor' Loch. The Princes Street Gardens make a pleasant exchange.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

EDINBURGH (continued)

The New Town dates from 1774. From that time forth Old Edinburgh began to be no longer a residence of the nobility and the classes. The two towns are the completest antithesis of one another. The Old is Gothic and huddled close together; the New is obsessed with the "classic" idea, and is a town of wide avenues and spacious streets. It is the "modern Athens," and long ago set the seal on that predilection by building on the Calton Hill what now appears an imitation of the ruined Parthenon on the Athenian Acropolis.

But it is to Old Edinburgh the visitor will first turn, to the Castle, still a garrison as well as a show place. There are the Scottish Crown Jewels; "Mons Meg," the cannon made by a smith at Mollance (locally "Mons") in 1435; St. Margaret's Chapel, the smallest in Scotland, dating from about 1085; the ancient Palace and Parliament Hall, and much else. High Street is notable for St. Giles' Cathedral, with the Gothic crown of masonry cresting the tower. A new and most lovely Chapel of the Thistle was added 1911. Close by, on the pavement of Parliament Square, formerly the churchyard, note the sculptured initials "I.K.," and date 1572. They mark where John Knox, the great hero of the Scottish Reformation, lies. In Cowgate and Grassmarket, and in the narrow wynds behind High Street, are many ancient houses, often nine storeys high; now dark and grimy, but once the habitations of the old Scottish nobles, as the sculptured arms over the doorways often show.

Perhaps the saddest as well as the grimmest place in all Edinburgh is Greyfriars churchyard. In the old church of Greyfriars was signed the National Covenant of Scotland, 1638, and in the churchyard are the tombs of many of the martyrs for conscience sake. Here, too, grimly enough, is the mausoleum of one of their persecutors, "Bloody Mackenzie." It is a sad place, but morbidly fascinating. By Canongate, where the Tolbooth, 1591, rears its eminently Scottish architecture, you come to Holyrood Palace, with the ruined Abbey adjoining. The Abbey was founded by David I, in gratitude for having been miraculously saved by the falling of a rood or cross from heaven which intercepted an intended attack upon him by an infuriated stag. The Palace was



The Tolbooth, Canongate, Edinburgh.



Tombs of the Martyrs, Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.

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rebuilt as it now stands by Charles II in 1672; except James IV's Tower, and the old Royal apartments in which the savage Scottish peers slew Rizzio, Queen Mary's favourite. Here are a number of incredible portraits of Scottish Kings, of which we can only say we hope they are not true.

The ruined Abbey owes its condition to the people of Edinburgh, who in 1688 objected to James II's reactionary religious policy. The appearance of the place seems to indicate that they were really in earnest. The bold crags of Arthur's Seat look down on Holyrood.

Of course, this running commentary must necessarily miss much. There is many a quaint house and odd corner:—the reputed "John Knox's House;" White Horse Close; Lady Stair's Close, and many other interests, to engross the visitor.

London, 378 miles. Map 17. Population, 420,264. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Tues. and Wed. Hotels: Caledonian Station, George, North British Station, Queen's Bay (Joppa), Royal. Golf: Numerous excellent courses.

Short runs from EDINBURGH: Portobello 3, Musselburgh (Tolbooth) 6, Aberlady 19, North Berwick (Tantallon Castle; Bass rock) 26; Tranent 10, Haddington (Abbey Church; Knox Institute) 17, Dunbar (Castle ruins) 28; Gifford (Cross; Yester Castle) 20, Cran-shaws 32; Dalkeith (Palace) 7, Pathhead (Crichton Castle) 12, Carfraemill 22, Lauder (Thirlestane Castle) 26, Earlston (Rhymer's Tower) 33; Fushiebridge 13, Stow 27, Gala-shiels (Abbotsford) 33, Melrose (Abbey) 39; Penicuik 10, Leadburn 13, Peebles (Ruins; Castle) 23, Innerleithen 29; West Linton 17, Biggar 28; Mid Calder 12, West Calder 17, Lanark (Clyde Falls) 33; Newmains 30; Broxburn 11, Armadale 21, Airdrie 32; Linlithgow (Palace ruins) 17, Falkirk (Roman Wall) 25, Larbert 28, Bannockburn (Heath) 33, Stirling (Castle) 35; South Queensferry (Forth Bridge; Dundas Castle) 9, ferry to North Queensferry, Dunfermline (Abbey; Palace ruins) 16, Rumbling Bridge 27; Granton 3, ferry to Burntisland, Cowdenbeath 15, Kinross (Loch Leven) 23, or Kirkcaldy 14, Leven 23.

Town on the Exeter road, $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles from London, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bagshot. Egham was in the old days a great coaching centre, but the old "Red Lion" inn is now used for the Local Board Offices and the Egham Dispensary. The church, an ugly Neo-classic building, dates from 1817, but contains many remarkable monuments removed from the ancient Norman church. Runnymede, on which King John signed Magna Charta, 1215, is a stretch of meadow land beside the Thames, between Egham and Old Windsor. Beside the road, on Egham Hill, is the Royal Holloway College, completed 1887, one of the most important colleges for women attached to the University of London. Virginia Water, 3 miles, is a beautiful artificial lake in Windsor Park. Beside it stand a number of ancient columns, brought from Carthage in the reign of George IV, and set up to resemble a temple. Here also is a cascade, falling over rocks brought from Dartmoor.

London, 19 miles. Map 4. Population, 13,735. Early Closing: Thurs. Golf: See Ascot.

Ancient market-town, in an iron-mining district. The ruins of a castle, dating from the 12th century, are picturesque. Calder Abbey, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a ruined Cistercian monastery, situated in a park. Admission on Fridays.

London, 319 miles. Map 14. Population, 6,584. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Globe, King's Arms. Golf: Seascale, 18 holes.

Cathedral city, on the Aberdeen and Inverness road, 67 miles from Aberdeen, 38 miles from Inverness. It is situated in the Vale of Lossie, in what is called the "Garden of Scotland." The cathedral, in ruins, is chiefly of the 13th century, but the Chapter House is 15th century, and in good condition. On Lady Hill is a monument to the last Duke of Gordon. Lossiemouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a small but favourite health-resort and seaport. Fochabers, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is a so-called "model village" built by one of the Dukes of Gordon, to replace an

EDINBURGH
(continued)

EGHAM
(Surrey)

EGREMONT
(Cumberland)

ELGIN
(Elgin)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ELGIN (continued)

older village which stood too near his residence, Gordon Castle, to please him. All that is left of the older place is one pillar of its church, from which still hangs the "jougs," or iron pillory-collar. Pluscardyn Abbey ruins, 7 miles. (Craigellachie 13, Forres 12, Nairn 22 miles.)

London, 558 miles. Map 19. Population, 9,376. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Gordon Arms, Station. Golf: Elgin, 18 holes.

ELLESMERE (Shropshire)

Small agricultural town, taking its name from a lake, or mere, of 120 acres; one of five neighbouring lakes. The church, a large building with central tower, dates back to the 12th and 13th centuries. Historic bowling green occupies site of ancient castle. (Wrexham 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, Shrewsbury 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, Whittington 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Whitechurch 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wem 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, Oswestry 8 miles.)

London, 171 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,831. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Black Lion, Bridgewater Arms. Golf: Oswestry G.C., 18 holes.

ELTHAM (Kent)



The Banqueting Hall, Eltham Palace.

Rapidly developing suburb, 9 miles from London, whose very name, deriving from "Eald-ham," the "old home," proclaims the great age of the original village. On the outskirts, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, stand in private grounds the stately remains of the Royal Palace of Eltham, consisting of a grand banqueting hall, 15th century, with very fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. Eltham Palace remained a royal residence until the time of Henry VIII. The place is approached by an ancient bridge spanning a moat. The presentation of a visiting-card will generally secure a courteous permission to view. (Lewisham 3, Woolwich 3, Bexley 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 9 miles. Map 5. Population, 28,308. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Royal Blackheath G.C., 18 holes; Eltham Warren G.C., 9 holes.

ELY (Cambridgeshire)

Ely Cathedral is the third in length in England, 537ft., and is exceeded only by those of Winchester and St. Albans. Had the Lady Chapel been built on to the east end, as customary, 100ft. would have been added and Ely made easily the longest, but it is placed on the north side. The peculiar situation of Ely Cathedral is such that it can be seen along the level, misty fens for great distances, standing as it does on the "Isle of Ely," which is slightly raised above the dead level of the surrounding country. The building is also of an exceptionally lofty character, with tall western towers and unique central octagonal lantern. The north and south transepts alone remain of the first Norman Abbot's work. The choir was rebuilt in the Early English style. The nave is late Norman, 1170, and the Lady Chapel in the Decorated, 14th-century style. The central lantern is a work of unique design and beauty, replacing a great tower which fell in 1322. The design, by Alan of Walsingham, was planned to obviate any repetition of that disaster. It consists of a circular peristyle and arches which support a wall, octagonal in plan, on which are based the timber vaulting-ribs, supporting the large number of traceried windows of the lantern. The whole composition is exceedingly original, light, and daring; but its success is shown by the fact of its standing unimpaired for over 560 years.

The ruins of the monastery, on the south side of the Cathedral, are extremely picturesque. Here is the Deanery, originally the 13th-century Guesten Hall of the Abbot.

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The Bishop's Palace, 1490-1550, is of red brick. The "King's School," 1541, occupies the 14th century great gatehouse of the Abbey. The Cathedral stands in the upper part of a wooded demesne called "The Park." An old Rectory house was for some time the home of Oliver Cromwell. (Cambridge 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, King's Lynn 28 $\frac{3}{4}$, Earith 13 $\frac{1}{4}$, Newmarket 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 67 miles. Map 9. Population, 7,690. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Bell, Lamb. Golf: Ely, 7 holes.

Old town, 11 miles from London, and almost wholly overwhelmed by suburban developments. Two miles away is the Government Small-arms Factory, east of Enfield Highway on the banks of the Lea. (Barnet 6, Epping 11 miles.)

London, 11 miles. Map 5. Population, 60,743. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Enfield, 18 holes.

Large village, with woodland surroundings, 18 miles from London. The church is modern, Epping old parish church being in a lonely situation, 2 miles distant.

Epping Forest, the remains of the great forest of Essex, is a tract of some 5,600 acres, purchased by the public-spirited Corporation of the City of London in 1882, for £500,000, and declared "free and open for ever." High Beech, the heart of the Forest, is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Epping. (Sawbridgeworth 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, Chelmsford 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Waltham Cross 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, Romford 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 18 miles. Map 5. Population, 4,197. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bell, Cock, Olde Thatched House. Golf: Waltham Abbey, 18 holes.

Town on the Surrey downs, famous for "Epsom Races," chief among these in popular esteem being the "Derby" and the "Oaks," which originated in 1779 and 1780. The Derby is usually run on the 1st Wednesday in June. Towards the close of the 17th century Epsom became famous as a "Spa," owing to its medicinal springs. These are now almost wholly forgotten, as the artificial preparation of Epsom Salts is quite a simple proceeding. Durdans is a seat of the Earl of Rosebery. (Sutton 5, Croydon 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dorking 9 miles.)

London, 15 miles. Map 5. Population, 18,803. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Head. Golf: Epsom, 18 holes.

Pleasant town, on a hill, along the Portsmouth road, 16 miles from London. West of the road is Sandown Park Racecourse. In the village is the old "Bear" inn. Note in the hall, in a glass case, the old-fashioned postillion's boots worn by the rider who drove the fugitive Louis Philippe, King of the French, to Claremont, 1848. Claremont, lately the seat of the Duchess of Albany, was built by Lord Clive, 1768. The estate was purchased by the Crown, 1810, as a residence for Princess Charlotte, only daughter and child of George IV. She died here 1816. Esher old church is a small rustic building behind the "Bear" inn. It contains the old Royal Pew, appertaining to Claremont. Esher New Church, on West End Green, was built 1852, and has also a Claremont Royal Pew, in the chancel. Esher Place, seat of Lord D'Abernon, has in its extensive grounds

ELY
(continued)

ENFIELD
(Middlesex)



The "King and Tinker" Inn, Enfield.

EPPING
(Essex)

EPSOM
(Surrey)

ESHER
(Surrey)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ESHER (continued)

the old gatehouse of a palace of the Bishops of Winchester, built in the 15th century. Here Cardinal Wolsey lived some time, banished from Court by Henry VIII. (Kingston-on-Thames 4, Guildford 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, Staines 9, Windsor 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 16 miles. Map 5. Population, 14,311. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bear. Golf: Thames Ditton and Esher G.C., 9 holes.

ETON (Buckinghamshire)

For Eton, see Windsor and Eton under "W."



Bell Tower, Evesham.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire)

Ancient and historic market-town on the river Avon and in the fertile Vale of Evesham, famous for its plums and other fruit. The great Abbey of Evesham was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII and its stones were so soon and so thoroughly overturned that Leland was able to write in 1540 of its being "gone, a mere heap of rubbish." The Abbey Bell Tower, however, remains. It was the last work undertaken, and is a fine specimen of the Perpendicular style. St. Lawrence and All Saints' Churches are of the same period, and both stand in the same churchyard. The Almonry, with its frontage recently relieved from the plaster covering its beautiful timber-work, is worth notice.

The Battle of Evesham was fought in the outskirts of the town, August 4th, 1265, when Henry III was victorious and Simon de Montfort was slain. Monument to the latter is near the Bell Tower. (Stratford-on-Avon 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Birmingham 30, Cheltenham 16, Tewkesbury 13 miles.)

London, 94 miles. Map 8. Population, 8,685. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bonear, Crown, Northwick. Golf: Evesham G.C., Craycombe, Fladbury, 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

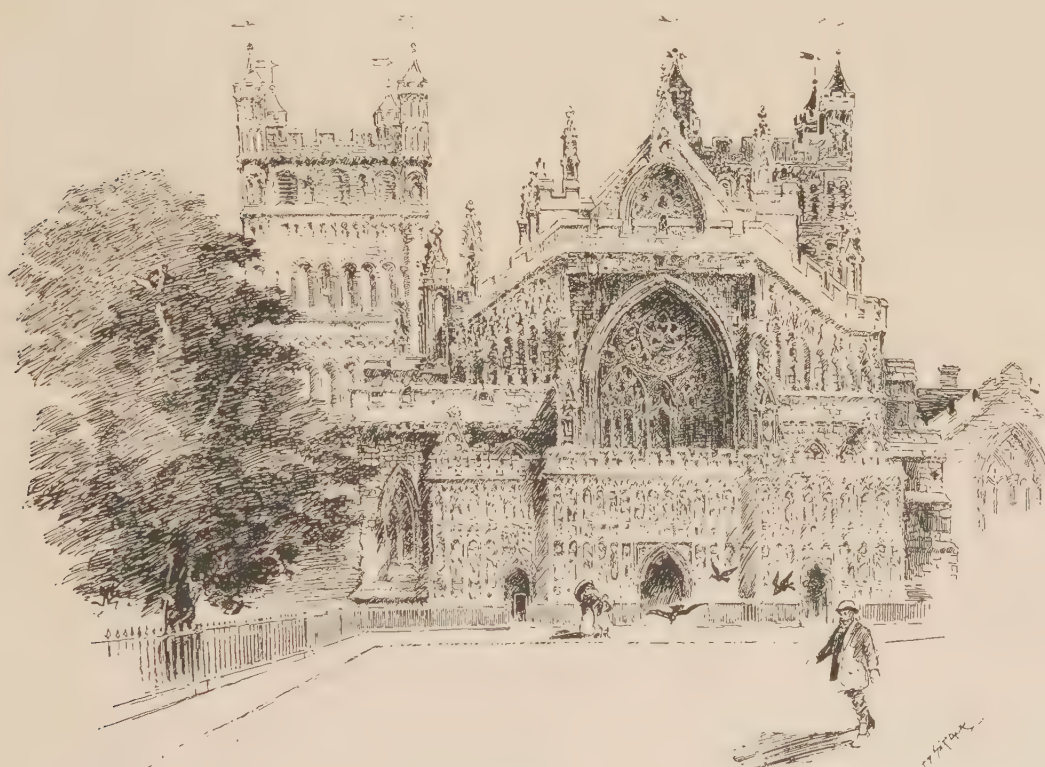
The village takes its name from the wells or springs which form the source of the Hogsmill stream, running into the Thames at Kingston. The pond in which the springs rise is in midst of the village. The old church was demolished 1848, except the now heavily-ivied tower. (Epsom $1\frac{1}{2}$, Sutton 3, Croydon $6\frac{3}{4}$, Kingston-on-Thames 5 miles.)

EWELL
(Surrey)

London, 13 miles. Map 5. Population, 4,187. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See Epsom.

The peculiar name of Exeter derives ultimately from the British "Caerwise," "the camp on the water," but more immediately from the Roman "Isca" which was the Latin way of rendering "Caerwise." The river Exe, the "water" alluded to, flows through the city, and about Topsham, 4 miles, expands gradually into a broad estuary, and 5 miles further meets the sea.

**EXETER
AND
DARTMOOR**
(Devonshire)



The Cathedral, Exeter.

Exeter is an extremely busy and thriving city, in which the Cathedral, hidden away as it is, in its Close of lawns and trees, behind the busy Fore Street and High Street, is the most noteworthy feature. Numerous picturesque old buildings also remain in the bustling and generally modernised streets, as well as many ancient and curious parish churches, often built in among the shops and other business premises. Prominent among them are St. Petroc Church, St. Mary Arches, and St. Mary Major; while St. Mary Steps, in the vicinage of Exe Island, attracts attention for the sake of its odd-looking clock-jacks, representing Henry VIII, attended by two men-at-arms.

The remains of Rougemont Castle are in the public garden called "Northernhay." Hereabouts, too, may be seen sections of the old City Wall, for Exeter has stood more sieges than any other English city. In those olden days of battle, the city fathers earned

THE DUNLOP BOOK

EXETER AND DARTMOOR (continued)

for themselves the title "*Semper Fidelis*," which to-day adorns the Arms of the "Ever-faithful" city. A number of very remarkable underground passages leading beneath the principal streets have of late years been discovered. Among the most obvious of buildings in Exeter is the Guildhall, whose 17th century front projects over the pavement of High Street, the upper floor supported by a bold arcade.

Exeter Cathedral is strongly individual, with nothing resembling it elsewhere. Its design entirely lacks the usual convention of central and western towers, the twin-towers seen prominently in distant views of the city being at the extremities of the north and south transepts. They are of the Norman period, about 1107.

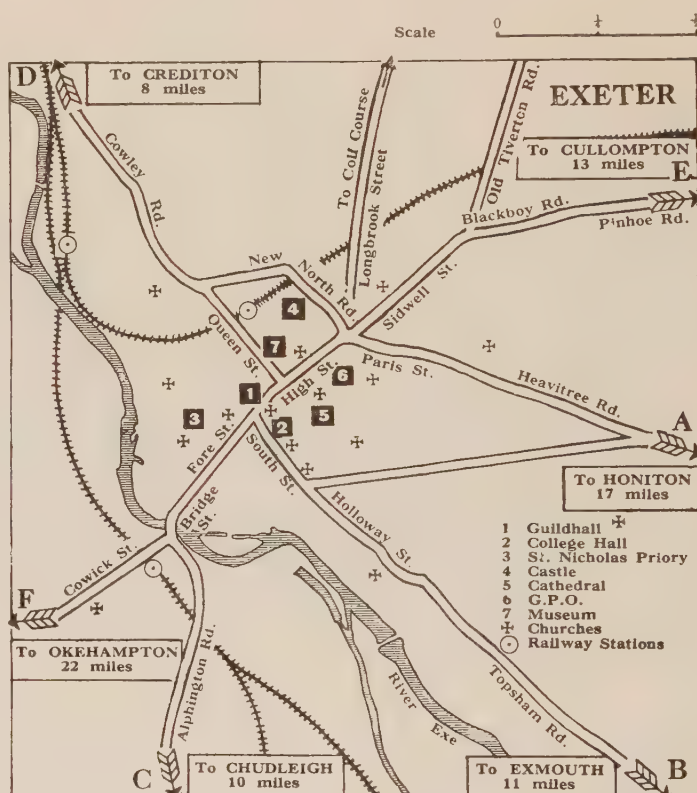
The existing Cathedral may in general be considered a work of the Decorated period, 1270-1350, the west front having been added about 1390. The exterior presents a grey appearance, ranging in places to black. A striking feature is the number of flying-buttresses supporting the choir. The high-pitched roofs are worth noticing for the peculiarly charming silvery grey tone of the lead. It is the original lead roof with ancient decorative cresting, and is generally considered to owe its fine hue to a native admixture of silver.

The interior is a complete contrast; very light, owing to the large aisle-windows, and with a delicate cream-colour effect, due to the use of Beer stone from Beer, near Seaton. The nave is exceptionally broad in proportion to its height, and the elaborate vaulting-ribs are strongly marked. It will be noticed that the tracery of the windows is different in every pair.

Note in the north transept the 14th-century astronomical clock; and projecting from the north triforium of the nave, the Minstrels' Gallery, dating from 1400. The lovely stone Choir-screen, of about 1324, deserves special notice, as also does the highly-enriched pinnaced Bishop's Throne in the Choir, said to have been put together entirely without nails.

The beautiful surroundings of Exeter, including seaside places and moorland, are dealt with in these pages under their individual names. But the short delightful motor-boat and steamer trips from Exeter, along the Exe and Exe Canal, to Double Locks and Turf, may be mentioned. Also the trip to Starcross 8½ miles and Dawlish Warren 10 miles. At Starcross is Powderham Castle, in its beautiful park, seat of the Earl of Devon. The Warren is a sandy region of golf links and bungalows.

For "*Hotels*," "*Short Runs*," etc., see page 109.



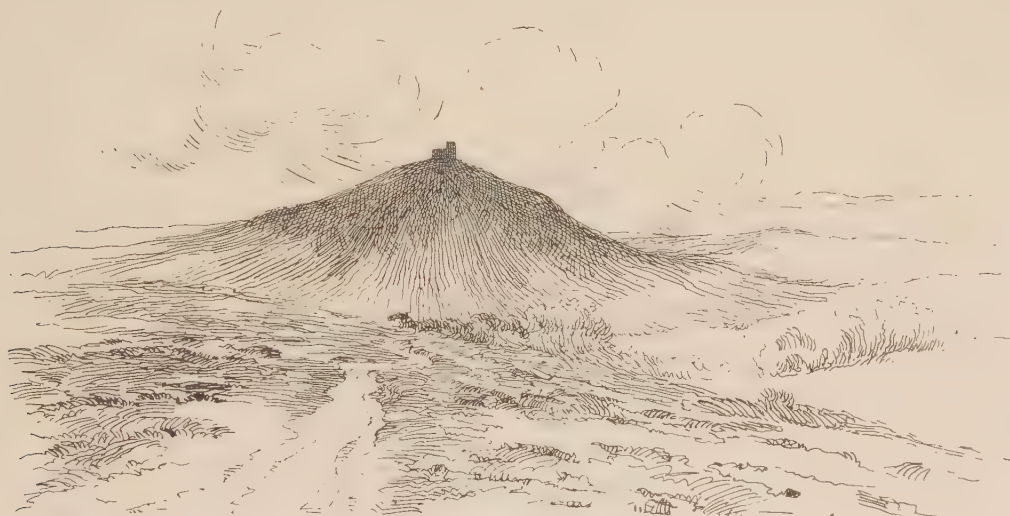
CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

EXETER AND DARTMOOR (continued)

Dartmoor, the wild and mysterious centre of "glorious Devon," forms an irregular quadrangle of about 22 miles on each side—Okehampton and Moretonhampstead on the north, and Tavistock and Ivybridge on the south, indicating the four corners. This area is crossed by two important roads. The higher portions of Dartmoor, namely, those nearest Okehampton, are bleak, wild and rugged—huge masses of granite culminating in fantastic peaks. The lowlands, towards Ivybridge, are well-wooded and musical with the sound of running water—in combes and glens of exquisite beauty. Men of the New Stone Age first peopled the rugged upland, leaving remains of Hut Dwellings, Pounds, Dolmens, Menhirs, Cyst-vaens and Cooking Holes. Ancient Stone Circles are frequently seen, of which the Scor Hill on Gidleigh Common is a good specimen—92ft. in diameter; also interesting lines of standing stones, generally connected with ancient burial places.

Exeter is a good rendezvous for a circular tour of Dartmoor. The road to Ashburton, 20 miles to the south-west, over Haldon Hill, is through fine country, passing Chudleigh, with its romantic rock and glen. From Ashburton it bears west, *via* Tavistock, Lydford, Okehampton, and back through Moretonhampstead.

The following rough itinerary from Exeter, with some short runs off the main road, enables many ancient relics and points of interest to be seen. Buckfastleigh, 3 miles



Brent Tor, near Lydford, Dartmoor.

south of Ashburton, site of old Monastery, abolished by Henry VIII. S. Brent, 5 miles south: here is Brent Hill, 1,000ft., and the river Avon. Didsworth and the Erme Valley on the moor, to the N.W., contain countless prehistoric relics and traces of old tin workings. Continue along the main road, 5 miles, to Ivybridge, from whence Harford, 2 miles north, may be visited. The chief heights to be seen from this point are Three Barrows, Staldon, and Sharp Tor. The most perfect of the stone avenues of Dartmoor starts from a circle on Stall Moor to the north. Cornwood, 2 miles east of Harford. Here is the beautiful ravine of the river Yealm, called Awns and Dendles. Pen Beacon and Shell Tor can be reached from this point. Meavy, 6 miles N.W., possesses a famous oak 25ft. in girth, and a village cross. Sheepstor, 1 mile N.E.: here is the Burrator Reservoir which supplies Plymouth with water.

Tavistock, 7 miles N.W., called "The Western Gate of Dartmoor," takes its name from the river Tavy, on which it stands: good hotel accommodation. Merrivale is 4 miles along the road crossing the moor, in the valley of the Walla: north, is Staple Tor. Lynch Tor and Great Mis Tor can also be reached from here. Around the latter are numerous hut circles and other relics.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

EXETER AND DARTMOOR (continued)

Princetown lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Merrivale. This town originated in 1809 when a prison was started for the French soldiers of the Napoleonic Wars: Two Bridges, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Princetown, is a good point from which to begin or end a tramp over the moor: good hotel. Returning along the Tavistock road, take the road to the right after passing Longford. Peter Tavy is 2 miles from Longford. Langstone Menhir and other ancient remains may be visited. Whit Tor possesses the finest walled encampment on Dartmoor. Lydford, 5 miles north, was burnt by the Danes. The river Lyd here makes its way through a steep wooded ravine. Brent Tor, near by, possesses a 13th century church on its summit.

Okehampton, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lydford, $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Exeter, is mentioned in Domesday Book as Ochementone, from the stream Ockment, rising in Cranmere Pool. Near this pool, supposed to be the centre of the moor, and about which many weird tales are told, also rise the Tavy, Dart, Taw and Teign. The old castle at Okehampton is on the site of a Celtic settlement. Sticklepath, 3 miles from Okehampton, $1\frac{1}{4}$ from Belstone, is a beautiful village. Stone circles and pounds are scattered over this district. Whiddon Down is at the junction of the Exeter and Moretonhampstead roads, 6 miles from Okehampton. Near is Fingle Bridge, one of the most beautiful spots on the moor. Not far off, near Bradmere Pool, is the great Dolmen of Drewsteignton. Chagford is 2 miles off the main road. The Fernworthy Circle, or the Grey Wethers, is reached by following up the course of the Teign. Gidleigh, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.W. of Chagford, has a small ruined castle. Leigh Bridge is a beautiful spot.



Clapper Bridge, Postbridge.

Moretonhampstead, 4 miles from Chagford, is a thriving agricultural town at the head of the Teign Valley, starting-place of the road that crosses the moor to Tavistock. Grimspound, with its 24 hut circles, should be visited from here.

From Moretonhampstead, Postbridge, 8 miles, should be visited. Here is an original Clapper Bridge of massive, piled granite slabs. Manaton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Moreton, is a beautiful village on the river Bovey. From here may be seen "Bowerman's Nose," 40ft. high. Widecombe-in-the-Moor, 6 miles from Moreton, is surrounded by Tors. On one side is Bonehill, with Bel, Rippon and Hay Tors; on the other, Hamilton Down. It is famous for its September Fair and for its great Perpendicular Church, called the Cathedral of the Moor. Buckland-in-the-Moor, 2 miles further south, is a village nestling in woodland. Holne Cot, near by, is the birthplace of Charles Kingsley. Dartmeet, the confluence of the East and West Darts, is a lovely spot. The woods of Holne Chase are very beautiful. The return journey to Ashburton is 3 miles.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Dartmoor can also be seen to advantage by taking the road that cuts across it from Exeter, *via* Moreton, Postbridge, Two Bridges, Princetown, and Yelverton to Plymouth, a pleasant return journey being by way of the South Devon Coast, touching Kingsbridge (Ferry), Dartmouth, Totnes, Brixham, Paignton, Torquay, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Starcross, hence back to Exeter.

London, 170 miles. Map 3. Population, 59,608. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Bude, Globe, Great Western, Imperial, Pople's New London, Rougemont, Royal Clarence, Waverley Central. Golf: Exeter G.C., 9 holes.

Short runs from EXETER: Crediton (Church) 8, Lapford 17, Chulmleigh (Leigh House) 24, Barnstaple (Queen Anne's Walk) 42; Tiverton (Blundell's School) 14, Bampton (Fairs) 24; Cullompton 13, Waterloo Cross 19, Wellington (School) 25, Taunton (Castle) 32; Fair-mile 11, Honiton (Lace) 17, Chard (Chough Inn; Ford Abbey) 30; Axminster (George Inn) 25, Charmouth 30; Sidmouth 14; Sidford 14, Colyford 22, Lyme Regis (scenery) 28; Exmouth 11; Dawlish 12, Teignmouth (coast scenery) 15, Torquay (Kent's Cavern) 23, Paignton 25, Brixham 30; Dartmouth (Castle ruins) 33; Chudleigh (Cavern) 10, Newton Abbot (Dartmoor Centre) 16, Totnes (Castle ruins) 24, Kingsbridge (Museum) 36; Bovey Tracey (moors) 14; Ashburton (Hembury Camp) 20, Plymouth 44; Moretonhampstead (Dartmoor scenery) 12, Two Bridges 25, Tavistock (Abbey ruins) 34; Okehampton (Castle ruins) 22.

See Minehead and Exmoor.

Seaside resort, 11½ miles from Exeter, at the mouth of the river Exe, which at this point is 2 miles broad. The aspect of Exmouth is west, and it is therefore favourably placed for observing the gorgeous sunsets. The sands are fine and extensive. Great care has been taken to beautify the front, along which there are lovely gardens, whose beauty is largely due to the soft Devon climate. Exmouth is essentially modern, and contains nothing of antiquarian interest. Starcross, on the opposite shore, is reached by steam and motor-boat ferries; as also is The Warren, a sandy region of golf links and bungalows, in the mouth of the river. Topsham, 4¾ miles, was formerly the seaport of Exeter, and lies midway between that city and Exmouth.

Budleigh Salterton, a charmingly unconventional little seaside place, 5 miles; 2 miles inland from it is East Budleigh, the mother-village, where will be found Hayes Barton, birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552.

London, 172 miles. Map 3. Population, 13,614. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Imperial, Royal Beacon. Golf: Exmouth G.C., 18 holes.

Quiet old town, originally built on an "ait," "eyot," or "eye," i.e., an islet, between two small streams. The site was thus defended by nature, and was further strengthened by art, in the shape of a prehistoric mound. On this the castle was at a later period built. A few fragments of it remain. The church with tower 100ft. high is an impressive building, chiefly of the 15th century. Note the ornate rood-screen, painted with figures of saints and of kings with supposed saintly attributes.

Hoxne, 4 miles, is the spot where Edmund, Christian King of the East Angles, was put to death by the pagan Danes, A.D. 870, and thus became the martyred saint to whom Bury St. Edmunds owes its name. (Ipswich 21, Harleston 10½, Woodbridge 20½, Bungay 17 miles.)

London, 90 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,781. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Tues.

**EXETER AND
DARTMOOR**
(continued)

EXMOOR

EXMOUTH
(Devonshire)

EYE
(Suffolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

FAIRFORD (Gloucestershire)

FAIRFORD, a pleasant old stone-built village, formerly interested in the old wool and cloth-weaving industry. The present attraction of Fairford (which takes its name from a ford on the river Coln, long since bridged) is the beautiful church built by John Tame, a London merchant, who in 1498 purchased the manor. His son completed the work. The third and last of the Tames was Edmund, who was given a knighthood. Note their monumental brasses.

The Late Perpendicular architecture of the church exhibits the last phase of Gothic art, but the complete series of exquisite stained-glass windows forms the peculiar glory of the building, and among these notably "The Doom," the great west window, illustrating the rewards of the good and the fate of evil-doers. These Fairford windows are the most famous in England, and are of Flemish craftsmanship. During the religious and political troubles of the 17th century the glass was all removed and buried in a secret spot in Fairford Park, being exhumed in quieter times. (Lechlade 4, Cirencester 8½, Faringdon 10, Swindon 12 miles.)

London, 83 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,347. Market, 2nd Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Bull. Golf: Cirencester G.C., 12 holes.

FAKENHAM (Norfolk)

Technically, this little East Anglian town is "Fakenham-Lancaster," the manor being a possession of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, a stately 14th and 15th-century building bears evidence of this, on the font, in the initials "D.L." surmounted by a crown. Walsingham, 5¾ miles, is a village with some remains of the Abbey of Our Lady of Walsingham, once a famous East Anglian place of pilgrimage. (Norwich 25¼, Hunstanton 19, Wells 10, Swaffham 15¾, Holt 12¼, Cromer 22¼ miles.)

London, 110 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,960. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Fakenham, 9 holes.

FALKIRK (Stirlingshire)

Colliery and ironworking district. Here is the Carron Company, founded 1760; the original makers of the small cannon called, from the makers, "Carronades." The two battles of Falkirk were fought respectively in 1298, when Wallace was defeated by the English; and in 1746, when the Scots, under Prince Charles, put the English troops to flight. (Glasgow 23, Edinburgh 24½, Alloa 9, Stirling 11 miles.)

London, 403 miles. Map 17. Population, 42,762. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Falkirk G.C., 18 holes.

FALKLAND (Fifeshire)

Historic town under the Lomond Hills. Here is Falkland Palace, built by James V of Scotland, who died of grief from the Scottish disaster at the Battle of Solway Moss, 1542. The Palace was partly restored in recent years by the Marquis of Bute. (Edinburgh 30, Dundee 23, Perth 17 miles.)

London, 408 miles. Map 17. Population, 2,332. Golf: Falkland, 9 holes.

FALMOUTH (Cornwall)

Falmouth came into existence on a certain and definite date, August 20th, 1660, in a proclamation issued by Charles II, commanding that "Smithike, *alias* Penny-come-Quick, shall for ever after this day be called, named, and known by the name of Falmouth." Smithike, or Penny-come-Quick, had already since 1652 become a market, and to it the custom-house had been removed from Penryn, the old town a little higher up the river. As a seaport it is one of the finest refuges for ships of the largest size. The church, dedicated to "King Charles the Martyr," is one of the five in England dedicated to that unfortunate monarch, and was built 1663. The river Fal is really a long sea-estuary, or fiord, with many subsidiary creeks, all of them exceedingly beautiful, and most deeply embowered amid woods. On the respective headlands on either side of Falmouth Harbour are Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles, built 1542. Opposite Falmouth is the sister town of Flushing, named after Vlissinghe (commonly called "Flushing") in Holland. The Fal affords numerous water excursions, to Malpas Ferry, Truro, or to King Harry Passage. Penryn, 1¼ miles, is the mother-town of Falmouth.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

London, 265 miles. Map 2. Population, 13,318. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bay, Falmouth, Green Bank, King's, Riviera. Golf: Falmouth G.C., 9 holes.

Short runs from FALMOUTH: Gweat 10, Dodson's Gap 13, Lizard (Point, Lighthouse; Cadgwith Cove; Kynance Cove) 21; Mullion (Cove) 17; Penryn 3, Helston 13, Penzance (Market Hall; Morrab Gardens) 26, Land's End 36; Redruth (Carn Brea) 10, Hayle 20, St. Ives (scenery) 25; Truro (Cathedral) 10, Mitchell 17, Newquay 24; St. Austell 24, Lostwithiel (Restormel Castle) 32; Foxey (remains of forts; harbour) 32.

Old town on the Fareham Creek of Portsmouth Harbour. Porchester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at the head of Portsmouth Harbour, is an old-world village, clustered about Porchester Castle, a vast and romantic ruin, standing at the water's edge, on the site of the Roman *Portus Magnus*. The castle, originating with the Normans, in the 12th century, was a point of departure for many English sovereigns who embarked hence for the Continent, or landed here from it. In the 17th and again in the 18th centuries, the castle was used as a prison for war-captives. The church, of the Norman period, stands beside the castle. Titchfield, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is an ancient little market-town. The church, 13th to 15th centuries, contains the Wriothesley Chapel, with monuments of the Earls of Southampton, of that family. The ruins of the manor-house, 16th century, adjoin Titchfield. (Southampton $11\frac{3}{4}$, Chichester $18\frac{1}{4}$, Gosport $5\frac{1}{4}$, Portsmouth 7, Winchester $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

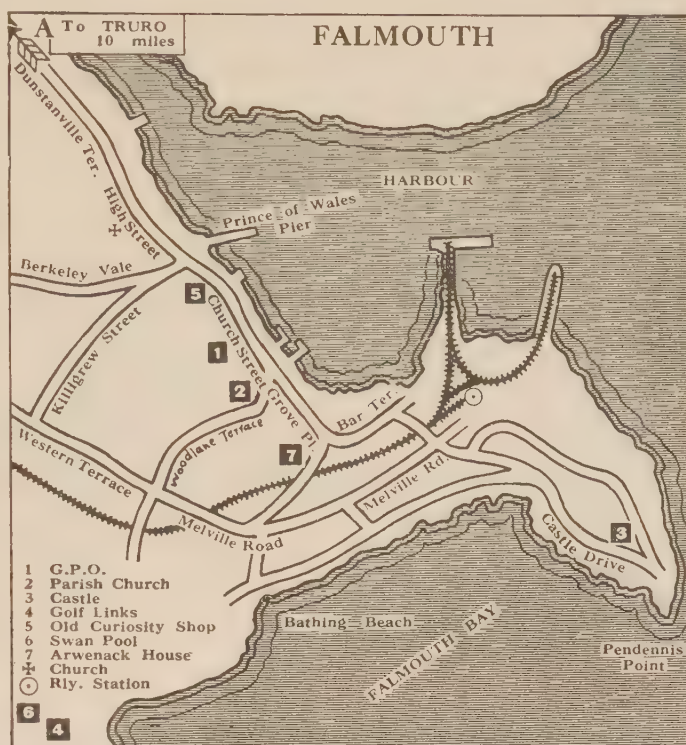
London, 73 miles. Map 4. Population, 10,066. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Red Lion. Golf: Gosport, 18 holes.

Ancient market-town. The church contains some monuments of the Pye family. Henry James Pye was created in 1790 Poet Laureate. He it was who planted "Faringdon Clump," a crown of Scotch fir on Faringdon Hill, prominent for many miles around. Note the tablet on the external wall at the east end of the church, to John Beckley, surgeon in the Navy, whose leg was shot off by a cannon-ball in a naval fight, 1759. The identical cannon-ball is inserted above the tablet.

Radcot Bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a 13th century bridge spanning the Thames. This was the scene of a battle, 1387, when the forces of the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Oxford contended together, and the Earl of Derby (afterwards Henry IV) was victorious. (Witney 8, Swindon $11\frac{3}{4}$, Burford 11, Abingdon $14\frac{1}{4}$, Oxford 17, Bampton $6\frac{1}{4}$, Highworth $6\frac{1}{4}$, Lechlade 6, Wantage 9 miles.)

London, 73 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,758. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bell, Crown. Golf: See Oxford.

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FALMOUTH
(continued)

FAREHAM
(Hampshire)

FARINGDON
(Berkshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

FARNHAM (Surrey)

Ancient agricultural market-town, and site of Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishops of Winchester. The castle, still a residence of the Bishop, is a successor of one built originally A.D. 860; so it is evident that these ecclesiastical dignitaries have had an abiding place of an exceptional character. The castle, rebuilt in 1136, was besieged 1216, and taken, and recaptured, and retaken 1218. Once again it changed hands, and was again reconstructed 1230. The Civil War saw its capture in 1642, by the Parliamentary

forces, when it was partly laid in ruin, to be restored 1662-84 by Bishop Morley. The church, 13th to 15th century, has a stately pinnacled tower. Note in churchyard the tomb of William Cobbett, died 1835. His birthplace, now the "Jolly Farmer" inn, is in Abbey Street.



The "Jolly Farmer" Inn, Farnham. Birthplace of William Cobbett.

Hops are largely grown around Farnham. The "Bush" hotel is an ancient coaching house. Waverley Abbey, 2 miles, in a lovely situation on the river Wey, is a ruin in a private park, to which access is freely granted. This was a Cistercian house, founded 1128, mother of all the Cistercian monasteries in England. Tilford 3½

miles. Here is the "King's Oak," by the bridge. It is mentioned in a deed of 1150. (Frensham Pond 6¼, Guildford 10, Petersfield 18½, Alton 9¼, Aldershot 3 miles.)

London, 40 miles. Map 4. Population, 12,133. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bush, Frensham Pond. Golf: Farnham, 18 holes.

FAVERSHAM (Kent)

Ancient port, on a creek of the Swale. Gunpowder factories and brickworks are the chief interests of Faversham. The town is old-fashioned and picturesque. The Parish Church of "Our Lady of Charity" is Early English, 13th century, but was largely remodelled in the 18th century in a curious semi-classic style. Tower and spire, 1797, are very striking, and not without beauty, the spire supported on a corona of masonry. The Market House is a quaint old building. Into Faversham was brought James II, as a prisoner, by the fishermen who had captured him when attempting to escape the kingdom from Shellness in Sheppey. (Chatham 17½, Canterbury 10, Whitstable 7, Herne Bay 13, Maidstone 19 miles.)

London, 45 miles. Map 5. Population, 10,870. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Ship. Golf: Faversham, 18 holes.

FELIXSTOWE (Suffolk)

Favourite seaside resort, noted for its bracing air, fine sands, and good bathing. The growth of Felixstowe has been quite recent and very rapid, for although the village was ancient, taking its name from St. Felix, who landed on the coast of East Anglia, A.D. 630, it made little progress until the railway came, 1877, and opened up these shores to holiday-folk and seekers after health.

Harwich is across the estuary of the Stour. (Ipswich 11½ miles.)

London, 80 miles. Map 9. Population, 11,655. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Felix, Ordnance, Orwell, Pier. Golf: Felixstowe G.C., Felixstowe Ferry, 18 holes; Eastward Ho! G.C., 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Town on the Holyhead road, 44 miles from London. The church, rebuilt 1726, is in the curious would-be mediæval style called "carpenter-gothic." It was the work of Browne-Willis, an antiquary, and is dedicated to St. Martin, by way of allusion to his father, who was born on St. Martin's Day and in St. Martin's Lane, London. Annually, on St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11th, the custom was long observed of firing a salute from a battery of six toy guns. These gave place in 1906 to two small cannon. The originals, which resemble quart pots, known as Fenny Poppers, are kept in the church.

London, 44 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,305. Market, Mon. and Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Buckingham, 9 holes.



A "Fenny Popper."

**FENNY
STRATFORD**
(Buckingham-
shire)

Festiniog stands amid exquisite scenery, on the Dolgelley-Bettws-y-Coed route. Blaenau Festiniog, 3 miles, is remarkable chiefly for the Festiniog Railway, a line of $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles, between Portmadoc and Duffws. Known as the "Toy Railway," the gauge being only 1ft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in., it is now worked for passenger traffic, in addition to carrying slates from the quarries for shipment at Portmadoc, for which purpose only it was originally constructed. (Bettws-y-Coed $14\frac{1}{2}$, Dolgelley $18\frac{1}{2}$, Portmadoc 10, Beddgelert 12, Harlech 12 miles.)

London, 223 miles. Map 11. Population, 8,143. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Abbey Arms, Pengwern Arms. Golf: Festiniog, 9 holes.

FESTINIOG
(Merionethshire)

Filey, until comparatively recent years a fisher-village, is now an up-to-date seaside resort, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Scarborough. Its great attraction is its quiet and repose, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. It is an ideal place for children. The cliffs here, facing Filey Bay, are rugged and look down upon very fine sands. The northern horn of the bay is formed by the low reef, almost awash at high tide, called "Filey Brigg," running out to sea in the likeness of a rough causeway for a mile. The town is an interesting geological centre. The southern horn of Filey Bay is the fine spectacular bastioned height of Flamborough Head, one of the boldest chalk cliffs in England. The church is a cruciform building, 12th and 13th centuries. (Flamborough village $9\frac{1}{4}$, Hunmanby 3, Bridlington 11 miles.)

London, 237 miles. Map 13. Population, 4,549. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal Crescent. Golf: Filey, 18 holes.

FILEY
(Yorkshire)

Old Welsh fisher-village. Goodwick, adjoining, has recently at great expense been converted into a seaport, to which the name of "Fishguard" is generally applied, by the enterprise of the Great Western Railway. Here is now a commodious harbour for the Great Western's South of Ireland traffic. The "Fishguard Route" to Southern Ireland is maintained chiefly by the sailings of the G.W.R. steamers each weekday from Fishguard to Rosslare, the modern port a few miles south of Wexford. A direct service from Fishguard to Waterford is also operated on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Motor-cars are conveyed by both routes.

FISHGUARD
(Pembrokeshire)

Historically, Fishguard is interesting by reason of the French invasion of the Welsh coast in 1797. The expedition landed 1,400 men, who were so hopelessly insufficient that they surrendered to an irregular force of yeomanry. The coast in this neighbourhood is exceedingly rugged, and the roads steep, but the drive north-ward to Cardigan

THE DUNLOP BOOK

FISHGUARD (continued)

especially at Glen App, is on a most pleasing course. (St. David's 16, Haverfordwest 15, Cardigan 19 miles.)

London, 257 miles. Map 6. Population, 2,999. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Commercial, Fishguard Bay. Golf: Fishguard and Goodwick G.C., 9 holes.

FLEET (Hampshire)

Old village, now entirely rebuilt and enlarged into the likeness of a suburban residential town. Owing to its proximity to Aldershot, Fleet has a distinctly military flavour. Fleet Pond, a familiar object to travellers by the London and South-Western section of the Southern Railway, extends to some 90 acres. (Aldershot 4, Farnborough 6, Odiham 5½, Bagners 9¼ miles.)

London, 37 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,689. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Oatsheaf. Golf: Bramshot G.C., 18 holes; North Hants G.C., 18 holes.

FLINT (Flintshire)

A town in a district of collieries and other industrial developments. Upon the shores of the estuary of the Dee stand the time-worn ruins of Flint Castle, the scene of Bolingbroke's meeting with his cousin and captive, Richard II. The incident is referred to by Shakespeare who thus phrases Bolingbroke's, the Duke of Lancaster's, orders to Northumberland:—

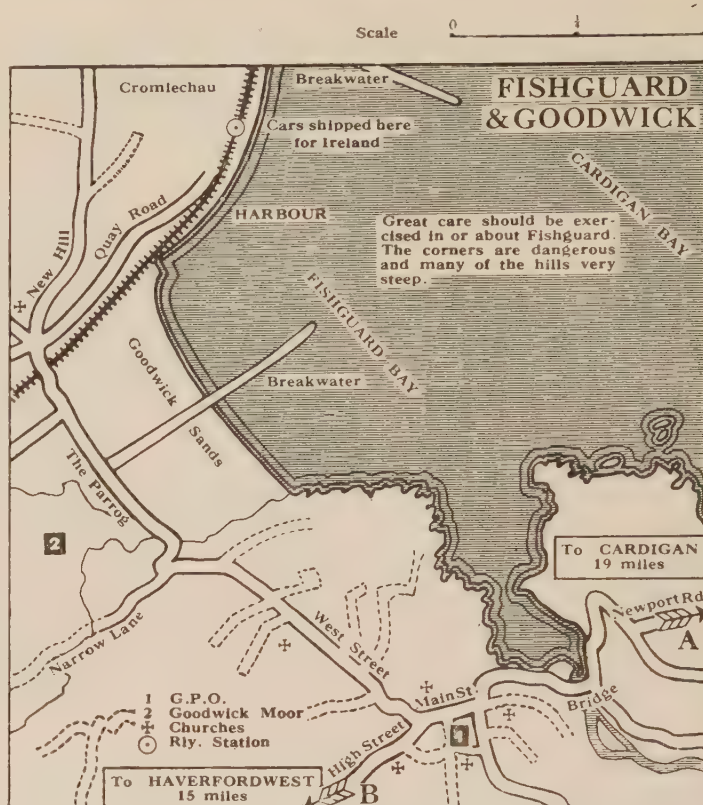
"Go to the rude ribs of that ancient castle,
Through the brazen trumpet sound the breath of parle
Into his ruin'd ears, and thus deliver:
Harry Bolingbroke
On both his knees doth kiss King Richard's hand."

From the "rude ribs" of Flint Castle Richard went forth only as a prisoner on the way to Pontefract Castle, to be murdered in the dungeons there. That is how Bolingbroke won his way to the throne, as Henry the Fourth. (Mold 6 miles.)

London, 193 miles. Map 11. Population, 6,302. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal Oak. Golf: Prestatyn, 18 holes.

FOLKESTONE (Kent)

Folkestone is a combination of the ancient and exceedingly modern. To the Romans it was known as *Lapis Populi*, a name of which "Folkestone" is a literal translation. In Domesday Book it is spelt "Fulchestane." The old town—the original fisher-town by the harbour—is at the seaward end of what was once a valley along which a little stream



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flowed into the sea. From this hollow by the harbour a few streets climbed up towards the ancient parish church on the cliff. All those old streets are narrow and hilly, and in the *Leech of Folkestone (Ingoldsby Legends)* it is humorously said "Rome stood on seven hills—Folkestone seems to have been built upon seventy." To this old-world fishy Folkestone came the railway, altering for ever its ancient simplicity. In 1855, Charles Dickens, noting the beginnings of the modern seaside resort, styled it "New Pavilionstone:" "We are a little mortary and limey at present, but we are getting on capitally." That sketches the beginnings of the long line of tall houses on the Leas, and the building of the original Pavilion Hotel; but Folkestone, the seaside resort of fashion, has extended further westward than that, and now ends only with the ending of the plateau itself looking down upon Sandgate. Next to Dover, Folkestone is the chief Channel port for the Continent.

The Leas form a unique sea-front, because they are not, in fact, on or very near the sea. Originally this was a grassy cliff top, but the houses now face a long and fashionable promenade of lawns and gardens. Down what was once the sloping face of the cliffs are underwoods and thickets, with

occasional stairways leading to the Lower Road. St. Eanswythe's, the ancient parish church on the cliff top at the eastern end of the Leas, overlooks the Old Town. It is chiefly 13th century. The quaintest relic of the Old Town is found in the ancient timbered fish-warehouses and sail and tackle-lofts on the Stade by the harbour. Two Roman villas have been excavated at Folkestone, and are on view at a small charge.

William Harvey, who discovered the principle of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone, 1578, but lies buried at Hempstead, Essex. He died 1657.

East of the Old Town, at the foot of the chalk cliffs, is The Warren, a wild tumbled undercliff of considerable beauty, caused by one of the many landslips that have happened here.

London, 70 miles. Map 5. Population, 37,571. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Crescent House, Foster's Castle, Lyndhurst, Majestic, Metropole, Pier, Regina, Royal Pavilion, Sotheron Lodge, Wampach. Golf: Folkestone, 18 holes.

Short runs from FOLKESTONE: Hythe (Castle) 5, New Romney (Guildhall: original Cinque Ports' Charter) 14, Rye (15th cent. buildings; town defences) 25; Ashford 17, Charing (Gatehouse; Palace remains) 23, Maidstone (Archbishop's Palace) 35; Canterbury (Cathedral; Castle; walls) 17, Whitstable 23; Herne Bay (Reculver) 26; Dover (Castle) 7, Deal (Castle; Museum) 16, Sandwich (Barbican Gate; Richborough Castle) 23, Ramsgate (Harbour) 30, Margate (Pavilion, Winter Garden) 36.

FOLKESTONE
(continued)



The Stade, Folkestone.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

FOOT'S CRAY (Kent)

One of the group of five Kentish villages called collectively "The Crays:" Foot's Cray, North Cray, St. Paul's and St. Mary Cray, and Crayford; all taking their generic name from the little river Cray, which rises near Keston and, after a course of some 10 miles, joins the Dart or Darent below Dartford. The first part of the place-name, "Foot's Cray," comes from the lord of that manor in Saxon times, one Godfrey Fot. The humble little church is of 12th and 14th century date. (Eltham 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, Farningham 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 13 miles. Map 5.
Population, 8,945. Golf: See Eltham.

FORDING-BRIDGE (Hampshire)

Small rustic town on the Hampshire Avon, which here runs through a pleasant valley of water-meadows, and is greatly frequented by anglers. The extensive church, of 13th to 15th centuries, is a fair example of the Early English Decorated and Perpendicular periods. Fordingbridge stands on the particularly charming Christchurch and Salisbury route, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Christchurch, and 11 miles from Salisbury, with interesting villages on the way. Breamore, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a pretty place, with a fine park and Elizabethan mansion of the Hulse family. The house, a rather gaunt and severe red brick specimen of the domestic Tudor style, was built 1576, and largely rebuilt after the fire of 1897. The church, in the park amid ancient yews, retains a Saxon south transept and a Saxon inscription over an internal archway. Note among the memorials of the Hulses, who have given their lives for their country, the tablet to Sir Edward Hamilton Hulse, 7th Baronet, killed at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, 1915; aged 25.

Ibsley, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a small village with a weird little 18th century red-brick church in a lovely spot beside the Avon. Ellingham, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Here is Somerley Park, a seat of the Earl of Normanton. In Ellingham churchyard note the altar-tomb of Dame Alicia Lisle, of Moyle's Court, who was beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2nd, 1685, for giving shelter to two of the Monmouth rebels, fugitives from the Battle of Sedgmoor. Moyle's Court, a property of the Earl of Normanton, this old lady's home, is an early 17th century red-brick mansion in a secluded valley on the right-hand side of the road as you go towards Ringwood, 1 mile from Ellingham. (Southampton 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, Cranborne 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 90 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,394. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Albany, Greyhound. Golf: See Salisbury.

FOREST ROW (Sussex)

Picturesquely situated hamlet on the borders of Ashdown Forest, and on the main London and Eastbourne road, 3 miles south of East Grinstead. Close at hand are the romantic ruins of Brambletye House, consisting chiefly of a gatehouse with cupola-



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crested towers, remains of a mansion built early in the 17th century by Sir Henry Compton. (Lewes 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 34 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,003. Hotel: Brambletye. Golf: Forest Row, 18 holes; 1 m. from station.

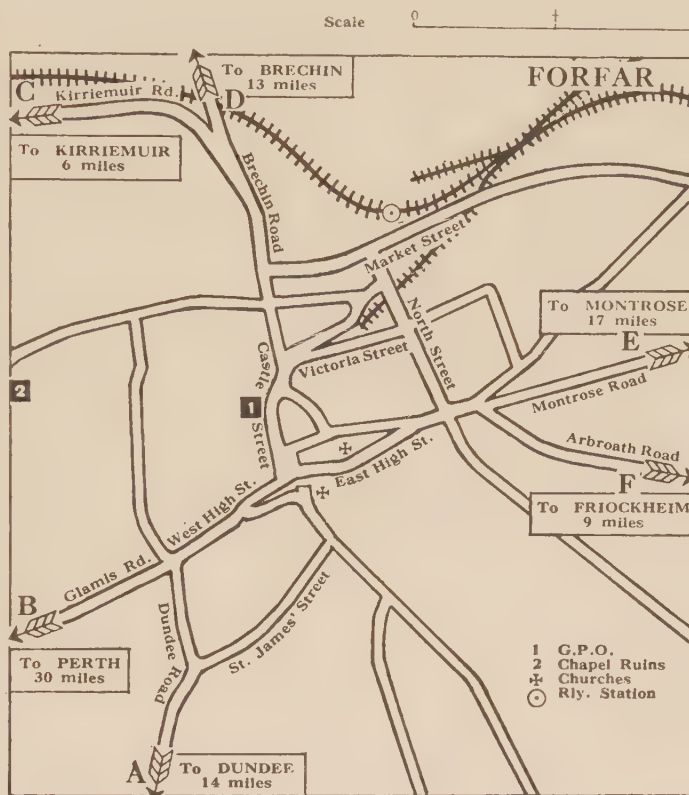
A town engaged in the weaving of coarse cloths, and situated by a small loch. Glamis Castle, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is the ancient and highly-picturesque seat of the Earl of Strathmore; scene of the murder by Macbeth of Duncan in the tragedy, *Macbeth, Thane of Glamis*. But apart from the playwright's gory tale, King Malcolm II of Scotland was murdered here, or in the neighbourhood, in 1034. The Lyon (now Bowes-Lyon) family came into possession of Glamis in 1371, in the person of Sir John Lyon, Baron Forteviot. He brought with him the famous "Lyon Cup," an heirloom yet in the family, and the cause (according to superstitious tales) of many disasters and violent endings to the owners of it. Although of gold, it might be supposed that such a belonging would long since have

been parted with, if there be any foundation for the legends. The Sir John Lyon who brought this ill gift with him was slain in a duel, 1383. But the chief legend of Glamis dates only from the time of Charles, 6th Earl of Strathmore, who also was killed in a duel, 1728. The story goes that he was an inveterate gambler who, not content with a six-day week at the cards, proposed to play also on the Sabbath and with the Devil himself, if no other partner offered. The Devil accepted the challenge and they played. Five years later, the Earl died, and, every Sabbath evening after, the room resounded with noisy card-playing and cursing, until at last it was walled up.

There are alternative legends from which to choose, the most eerie one being that which tells how an immortal monster was born into the family and immured in a secret room. But, whatever the secret of Glamis may be, three persons only at any one time are supposed to be privy to it: the Earl, his chief factor or agent, and the heir, who is initiated on coming of age. It has been said that heirs to the Earldom have often recklessly declared, before initiation, that they would give the secret away, after it had been revealed to them; but this has never been done. Perhaps, like Canning's *Needy Knife-grinder*, they have really no tale to tell. But, on the other hand, we are said to have the testimony of the Bishop of Brechin, a guest at the castle, who, rising early one morning, found the then Earl of Strathmore, still in his evening clothes, praying in the chapel. To an enquiry, the Earl declared the Bishop could do nothing for him, and said, "If you could guess the nature of this secret you would go down on your knees and thank God it is not yours."

FOREST ROW
(continued)

FORFAR
(Forfarshire)



THE DUNLOP BOOK

FORFAR (continued)

Kirriemuir, 6 miles, is the original of "Thrums" and the birthplace of Sir J. M. Barrie. (Breachin 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 447 miles. Map 17. Population, 11,008. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: County, Jarman's, Royal. Golf: Forfar, 18 holes.

FORRES (Elgin)

Ancient town on the river Findhorn, considered to be the site of the Roman station, *Varis*. Forres is on the Elgin and Inverness road, 12 miles from Elgin and 26 miles from Inverness, and is often styled "the Montpellier of Scotland:" a hard saying, perhaps, but intended to convey the idea that the climate is equable and salubrious. The glen of the Findhorn is a region of lovely scenery.

Sueno's Stone, 1 mile on the road to Kinloss, is a sandstone pillar 23ft. high, and considered to be a monument set up in 1014 to commemorate the defeat and expulsion of the Danes in that year. It is elaborately sculptured with groups of strange warriors and stranger beasts, not easily to be classified in any known zoological category.

London, 540 miles. Map 19. Population, 4,669. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Chuny Hill Hydro, Moray Arms, Royal Station. Golf: Forres, 18 holes.

FORT AUGUSTUS (Inverness-shire)

On the Crianlarich, Glencoe, Fort William, and Inverness route, across mid-Scotland, 84 miles from Crianlarich, 34 miles from Inverness, Fort Augustus is also on the great waterway formed by the Caledonian Canal and the chain of lochs which practically divide Scotland into halves. The place takes its name from a military post established here by General Wade, at the southern extremity of Loch Ness, in 1729. The Highlanders in the rising of 1745 seized the fort, but held it for only a short time, retreating on the news of the defeat at Culloden, and the advance of the Duke of Cumberland. The fort itself is still in existence, but is in an enclosed situation, within the grounds of a Benedictine monastery. The village is in the midst of charming scenery of woods and waters. At Ruskich Inn, 12 miles in the direction of Inverness, is a ferry across Loch Ness, leading to Foyers, where there are waterfalls.

London, 536 miles. Map 16. Population, 1,030. Hotels: Lovat Arms and Station.

FORTROSE (Ross)

Small town on the Moray Firth, between Inverness and Cromarty; Inverness 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cromarty 10 miles.

London, 547 miles. Map 18. Population, 963. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Fortrose, 18 holes.

FORT WILLIAM (Inverness-shire)

Pleasant town, on the Crianlarich and Fort Augustus route, 52 miles from Crianlarich, 32 miles from Fort Augustus. It is a touring centre, particularly for the exploration of Ben Nevis. The place takes its name from a fort built here in the 17th century, in the reign of William and Mary, for the purpose of keeping the Scottish clans, especially the Camerons, in subjection. It was at one time proposed to name this settlement

"Maryborough," by way of compliment to the Queen, but the idea never found favour. A less military looking town than Fort William in normal times would be difficult to discover; and a railway station now stands where the fort used to be. The place is overshadowed by the vast bulk of Ben Nevis, the loftiest mountain in the British Isles, 4,406ft. The ascent, involving a journey of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is easy, and visitors generally make a point of "doing" the mountain, which is crested by an observatory.

Glenfinnan, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Loch Shiel, form an excursion for sympathisers with the romantic but feckless Stuarts, for there August 19th, 1745, Prince Charlie gathered the clans and unfurled his banner. A monument, with a figure of the Prince, marks the spot.



Prince Charlie Monument, Glenfinnan.

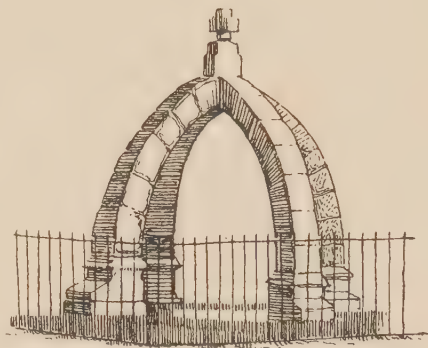
London, 504 miles. Map 16. Population, 1,913. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Alexandra, Palace, Station, Banavie (3 miles). Golf: Fort William G.C., 9 holes.

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For Fountains Abbey, see Ripon.

**FOUNTAINS
ABBEY**
(Yorkshire)

Fowey is a yachting and commercial harbour. The shipping trade has largely increased of late years, chiefly owing to the larger business done in the export of china-clay. The scenery along the Fowey River, which is a deep-water estuary, is very beautiful. Excellent sea and river fishing may be enjoyed. All the streets in "Foy," as it is locally styled, are very narrow. The glory of the town is the great church of St. Finbar, 14th and 15th centuries, built of Pentewan granite. Adjoining it is Place (not "Place House," as it is generally called), seat of the Treffrey family. Plaster-fronted buildings have rather qualified the quaintness of Fowey; but it is a very likeable place, with a very warm climate and a general air of *mañana*, which may well be described as a disposition to perform to-morrow, or next week, or indeed at any time, that which were better done to-day.



Mausoleum, Fowey.

FOWEY
(Cornwall)

London, 240 miles. Map 2. Population, 2,168. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Fowey, St. Catherine's. Golf: Fowey, 9 holes.

Small town in Mid-Suffolk. Here are the extensive ruins of a great castle, originally built by the great Norman family of Bigod, Earls of Norfolk. The last of that race died 1306, and the property was then granted by Edward II to his uncle, Thomas of Brotherton. It eventually passed to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, who lost it by attainder for high treason. The castle was then given by Edward VI to his sister, afterwards Queen Mary. She restored it to the Howards, in whose hands it devolved upon the Suffolk branch of the family. A Howard, Earl of Suffolk, sold the estates in 1635 to Sir Robert Hitcham, who left them to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

FRAMLINGHAM
(Suffolk)

The castle site, in an almost level district with little water, is not at first impressive; but the mound on which it is built and the deep dry moat are huge works. There is scarce anything to be seen within the castle, for it is a roofless shell, but all the exterior walls are perfect.

The noble 14th, 15th, and 16th-century church contains many monuments of the Howards. These are in the chancel, which was specially built for them, 1549. Altar-tomb, with sculptured figures, of Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, 1554, and wife. Tomb of Henry Fitzroy, illegitimate son of Henry VIII and Lady Elizabeth Talboys. He was created Duke of Richmond, but died, aged 17, 1536. Tomb with effigies of the two wives of the 4th Duke of Norfolk. Altar-tomb, with effigy, of the Earl of Surrey, soldier and poet, executed 1547, son of the 3rd Duke. Monument of Sir Robert Hitcham, 1636.

At Dennington, 2½ miles, is a beautiful 14th and 15th-century church. On one of the bench ends is sculptured one of the Skiopedes, a people who were supposed to reside in the hot climates of Africa, and to be endowed by Nature with feet so large that they used them as screens to shade them from the sun! The existence of this curious race has not yet been confirmed by modern explorers. Here is a fine monument of Lord Bardolph,

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FRAMLINGHAM (continued)

1439. He was of those who fought at Agincourt, and was a Knight of the Garter, which emblem is represented on the left leg of his effigy. The monument of his wife, 1445, is beside him. Note in the church a "sand table," as formerly used in rustic schools, to teach children their letters, and how to write. (Ipswich 18½, Woodbridge 10½ miles.)

London, 88 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,397. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown and Horses. Golf: See Aldeburgh.

FRENSHAM (Surrey)

Pleasant village, amid the Surrey heaths, north of the Portsmouth road, 5 miles from Hindhead. Note in the church a curious old copper cauldron, locally called "Mother Ludlam's Cauldron." Mother Ludlam was a witch of ancient local folklore, who was supposed to have resided in a cave (still shown) in Moor Park, Farnham. The vessel is really an old parish porridge-pot. Frensham Ponds are a feature of this beautiful and still wild region. The Great Pond is 2 miles in circumference. Beside it stands the entirely delightful Frensham Pond Hotel. (Farnham 4½ miles.)

London, 44 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,975. Golf: See Farnham.

FRESHWATER (Isle of Wight)

One of the more exclusive of the Isle of Wight resorts, situated on the river Yar, at the western end of the island. It has many associations with Tennyson, whose favourite residence was at Farringford, "close to the edge of a noble down," nearly 1 mile west, between Freshwater and its seaside expansion, Freshwater Bay. A memorial beacon has been erected on the Down.

The curious peaked stacks of rocks called "The Needles" are 4 miles distant, rising out of the sea at the westernmost point. They form very perilous obstacles to navigation between the Channel and the entrance to the Solent, and a lighthouse has therefore long been established at this spot. Alum Bay, 3 miles, is a small seaside resort beautifully facing west. It is remarkable for the variegated sands of its cliffs. Curious souvenirs were long sold in the locality consisting of these sands, bottled in clear glass and disposed in patterns and pictures. It was a quaint Early and Middle Victorian art. Totland Bay, 1½ miles, is a seaside resort of more popular type. (Yarmouth 2 miles.) (See also Isle of Wight.)

London, 96 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,439. Hotel: Freshwater Bay. Golf: Freshwater, 18 holes.

FRINTON-ON-SEA (Essex)

One of the several modern seaside resorts on the Essex coast, 2 miles from Walton-on-the-Naze. Good bathing.

London, 69 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,037. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Grand, Queen's. Golf: Frinton, 18- and 9-hole courses.

FROME (Somerset)

Considerable town on a hilly site. It is largely interested in the cloth-weaving trade. Associations with the saintly Bishop Ken, who died 1711 at Longleat, and was buried according to his own directions, "in the churchyard of the nearest parish within my diocese, under the east window of the chancel, just at sun-rising." His resting-place is marked by an iron grid, on which are represented a mitre and a pastoral staff. In the verse of Lord Houghton:—

"A basket-work whose bars are bent
Iron in place of osier;
And shapes above that represent
A mitre and a crosier."

Broadcloth and woollen goods are made here, and there is a considerable printing industry. (Devizes 19, Bruton 10½, Gillingham 16¾, Warminster 7, Glastonbury 20½, Westbury 8, Shepton Mallet 12, Wells 17 miles.)

London, 108 miles. Map 3. Population, 10,506. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: George. Golf: Mendip G.C., 9 holes.

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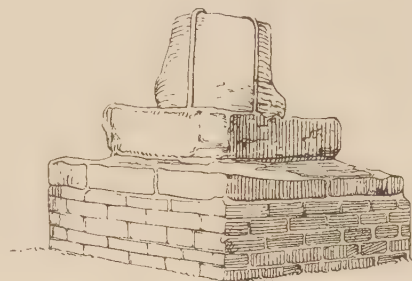
GAINSBOROUGH is an old town on the river Trent; a place of engineering works and manufactories of oil-cake for cattle food. The chief interest is in the ancient mansion known as the "Old Hall." Old, indeed, in its origin, for here stood the building in which Alfred the Great was married to Ethelswitha. Sweyn, the Danish king, afterwards resided, and is thought to have died, here. There is not, however, in the existing buildings of the Old Hall anything of such high antiquity. It was, in fact, built only so comparatively recently as 1480, by Lord Burgh, who here in 1541 magnificently entertained Henry VIII. It would probably have been exceedingly dangerous to entertain him otherwise, and no doubt Lord Burgh was delighted when his guest departed. An extremely beautiful oriel window in the Great Hall is one of the chief relics of that period.

The "St. Oggs" of George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss* was founded on Gainsborough.

The parish church has a rebuilt body, dating from 1745. The modern red-brick church of St. John is large and ornate.

"Castle Hills," outside the town, is the name given to a Danish encampment. (Bawtry 12, Retford 10½, Lincoln 19, Worksop 18½ miles.)

London, 148 miles. Map 13. Population, 19,694. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Monson's Arms. Golf: Thonock G.C., 18 holes.



Old Butter Cross at Haxey,
7½ miles N.W. of Gainsborough.

Busy town, on the Gala Water. The name means the "shields," "shielings," or dwellings on the Gala. Here are manufactories of cloths and tartans. The town coat-of-arms bears a curious device: "two foxes looking at a plum tree, fruited." By tradition, this refers to the capture by the townsmen, during some long-forgotten war, of a party of English soldiers, caught while engaged in purloining plums. (Selkirk 6, Hawick 17¾, Kelso 17, Melrose 4, Jedburgh 16½, Innerleithen 12, Peebles 19½ miles.)

London, 340 miles. Map 15. Population, 12,946. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Douglas, Royal. Golf: Galashiels, 18 holes.



Market Cross, Garstang.

Old market-town, on the main Preston and Lancaster road. Edward II is reputed to have granted the town its charter in 1314, after Bannockburn. (Preston 11, Lancaster 11, Blackpool 17½ miles.)

London, 234 miles. Map 12. Population, 836. Golf: See Preston and Lancaster.

Village on the "Water of Fleet," at the head of an estuary opening into the Solway Firth. Close at hand are the ruins of Cardoness Castle and those of Anwoth church. The hilltop obelisk, a prominent object in the landscape, is a memorial to the Rev. Samuel Rutherford, minister of Anwoth, in the 17th century. Cally Park, the beautiful estate on the opposite side of the water, is the seat of the Murray Stewart family. (Newton Stewart 18½, Castle Douglas 15, Kirkcudbright 8½ miles.)

London, 367 miles. Map 14. Population, 893. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: See Kirkcudbright.

"Gerrards Cross," until recently the name of a Common along the main road from London to Beaconsfield and Oxford, is now that of a new and very attractive residential district, sprung up since the opening of the Great Western and Great Central Joint Railway. The church along the main road was built 1859, from designs by Sir William

GAINSBOROUGH
(Lincolnshire)

GALASHIELS
(Selkirk)

GARSTANG
(Lancashire)

GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET
(Kirkcudbright)

GERRARDS CROSS
(Buckinghamshire)

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GERRARDS CROSS (continued)



Gerrards Cross Common.

Tite, and shows strong Italian influence with dome and campanile. Adjacent is Bulstrode Park, a seat of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. (Uxbridge 4, Beaconsfield 4 miles.)

London, 19 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,208. Hotels: Chalfont Park, Elthorpe. Golf: Gerrards Cross, 18- and 9-hole courses.

Small rustic town, in a dairy-farming district. The church was rebuilt 1838, with the exception of the chancel, in a style supposed to be Gothic. North, 6 miles, is the exceedingly pretty little village of Stourton, Somerset. (Shaftesbury $4\frac{1}{2}$, Mere 4, Frome $15\frac{1}{2}$, Blandford $15\frac{3}{4}$, Shepton Mallet 17, Wincanton $6\frac{1}{2}$, Ilchester $19\frac{1}{2}$, Sherborne 15 miles.)

London, 106 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,294. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Phoenix, Royal. Golf: Shaftesbury and County G.C., 9 holes.

GILLINGHAM (Dorsetshire)

The largest town in Kent. The name of Gillingham in Dorset is pronounced with a hard "G"; that of Gillingham in Kent with a soft one: "Jillingham." By this local shibboleth may the Kentish man be distinguished from the Dorset native.

Gillingham overlooks the estuary of the Medway, and the vast dockyard is the notable feature. The church tower still bears on its turret an iron fire-pot, or cresset, once used as a beacon for navigators passing along this waterway of many creeks and mud flats.

London, 30 miles. Map 5. Population, 54,038. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: United Services G.C., 9 holes.

GILLINGHAM (Kent)

GIRVAN (Ayrshire)

Holiday resort and seaport on the picturesque Ayrshire coast. Here the little Girvan Water runs to the sea. The Ayrshire coast-road affords one of the most charming of runs by motor-car; all the way from Stranraer, in Wigtownshire, past Ballantrae, Girvan, and Turnberry; Ailsa Craig bulking large in most views, together with the bold Heads of Ayr. (Ballantrae $12\frac{3}{4}$, Ayr $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

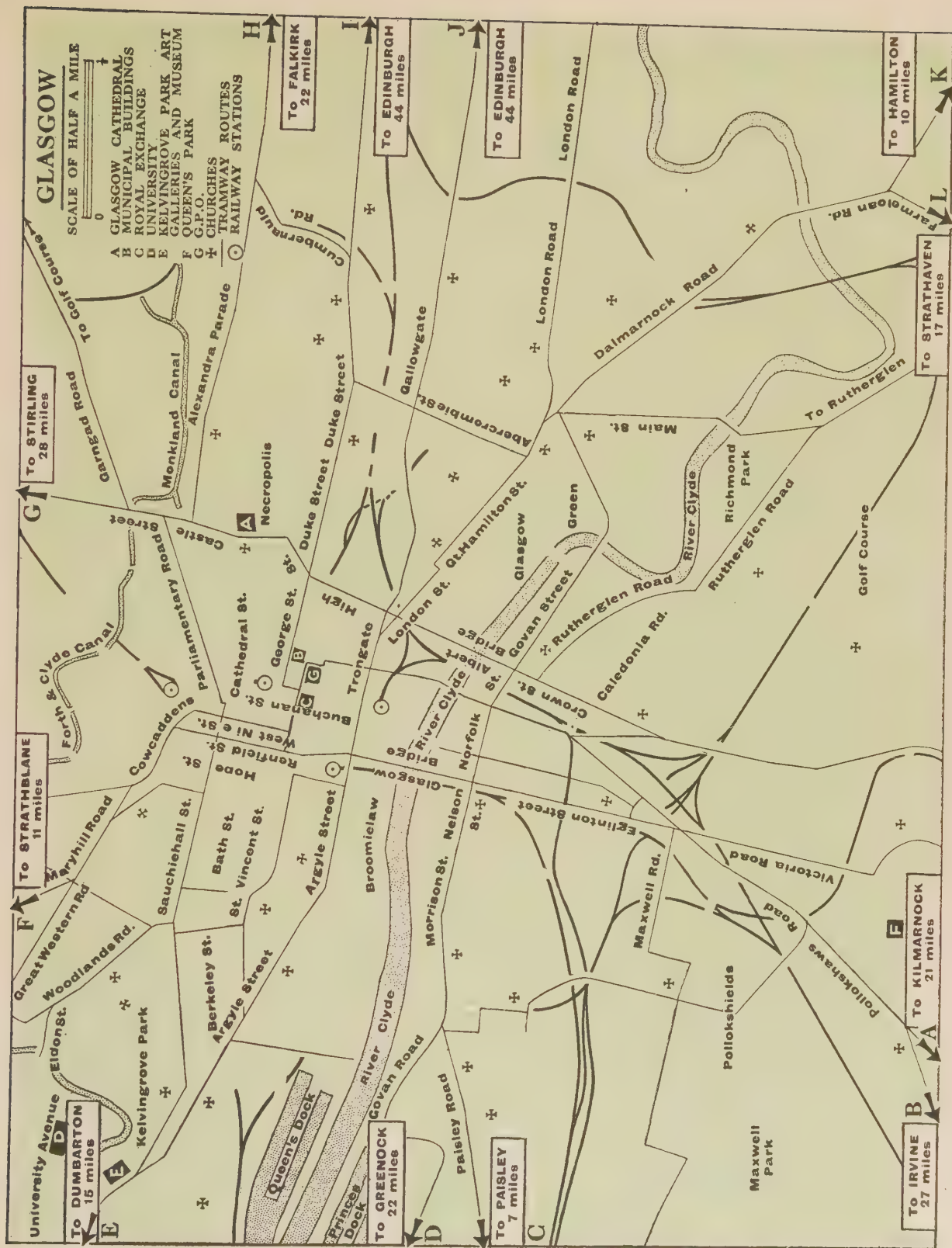
London, 408 miles. Map 14. Population, 8,474. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Arms. Golf: Girvan, 18 holes.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire)

Glasgow proudly styles itself "the second city in the Empire." Otherwise, it is often called the "City of St. Mungo." St. Kentigern, alternatively styled "St. Mungo," was a hermit who lived in the 6th century. In A.D. 560 he built a cell and oratory in what was then a lonely situation in the *glas coed*, or dark wood, on the Molendinar Burn. He died A.D. 603, and was buried on the site where Glasgow Cathedral now stands.

This patron saint of Glasgow was the performer of many alleged miracles; some of them alluded to in the city coat-of-arms. The motto beneath the shield is "Let Glasgow Flourish," a rather secular contraction of the original pious phrase, "Lord, let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word and praising Thy name." The abbreviated form was first used in 1699 when, as satirists said, Glasgow determined to flourish—anyhow. Glasgow is a wonderful place. Not by any means a tourist's haven; but wonderful in its energies, its size, its intolerably crowded streets, and—not least—in its wonderful weather.

But far more wonderful than any other feature is the process by which Glasgow has made its own fortunes under difficulties. The commercial genius and the far-sighted energy of the Scottish people have, from the most unpromising beginnings, made Glasgow one of the greatest ports in the world. As a river, the Clyde in the olden days never counted for much, but as a sea-estuary it has ever been of great moment. Unfortunately its channel was obstructed by shoals and sandbanks. Even so far back as 1565 we read



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GLASGOW (continued)

of efforts being made to increase the depth of this channel ; but in 1651 it was reported to be every day more silted up. At that time no vessel of any considerable draught could approach nearer than Dumbarton, 14 miles distant. Dredging was begun in 1740 ; but yet in 1755 there was a depth of only five feet of water at the Broomielaw at high tide, and at low water 18in. To-day, at the same spot there is a depth of over 25ft., and the largest ocean-going steamers lie at the quays in the heart of the great city. This is the work of man, conquering the disadvantages of nature. Glaswegians are very proud of the Clyde ; and a story told about a Canadian boasting to a Glasgow man of the St. Lawrence River fully illustrates this feeling. The Canadian remarked that a dozen Clydes could be added to the St. Lawrence, and no difference would be detected. "Mebbe," returned the proud citizen of Glasgow, "the St. Lawrence is the wark o' th' Almichty, but we made the Clyde oorsels."

The business fortunes of Glasgow were founded on tobacco, and nourished on the steamship ; the *Comet*, built by Henry Bell, of Helensburgh, being launched upon the Clyde in 1812. The centre of Glasgow is George Square, which looks to a Londoner rather like a smaller Trafalgar Square, the central column being a monument to Sir Walter Scott, instead of to Nelson, and the numerous surrounding statues memorials to other Scottish worthies. On one side of the Square are the "City Chambers," or Town Hall, completed 1888, at a cost of £540,000. The University of Glasgow is a picturesque group of buildings, completed 1871, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, standing in its own grounds on the top of Gilmore Hill, adjacent to Kelvingrove Park. Here also are the Public Art Galleries.

The Cathedral, in one of the most crowded and dingy districts, ranges in date from the 12th to 15th centuries, and includes much beautiful Early English work. There is, however, much stained glass, of such a dense, semi-opaque character, that the interior is nearly always in darkness. The Early English crypt is particularly beautiful. The great Necropolis cemetery, almost completely surrounding the Cathedral, and crowded with a vast array of memorials, is a mournful neighbourhood.

London, 397 miles. Map 16. Population, 1,034,174. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Tues. and Sat. Hotels : Central Station, Grand, More's, North British Station, St. Enoch Station. Golf : Numerous good courses.

Short runs from GLASGOW : Kirkintilloch 8, Kilsyth (Castle ruins) 13 ; Molinburn 9, Dennyloanhead 17, Stirling (Castle) 28 ; Larbert 21 ; Falkirk (Antoninus Wall) 22 ; Airdrie 11, Armadale 23, Edinburgh 44 ; Uddingston 7, Motherwell 11 ; Hamilton (Palace) 10, Lanark (Clyde Falls) 24 ; Strathaven (Castle ruins) 17 ; Kilmarnock (Museum) 21, Ayr (Burns' Monuments) 33 ; Irvine 27 ; Paisley (Coats Memorial Church) 7, Beith 19, Dalry 24, Ardrossan 33 ; West Kilbride (Castle ruins) 30 ; Renfrew 6, Port Glasgow 19, Greenock (Watt Institution) 22, Wemyss Bay (Castle) 30 ; Dumbarton (Castle) 15, Helensburgh (Loch scenery) 23, Garelochhead 31 ; Balloch 22, Luss (Loch Lomond) 31 ; Milngavie 7, Strathblane 11, Killearn 16, Aberfoyle (scenery) 27.

GLASTONBURY (Somerset)



*St. Michael's Tower, Glastonbury.
A retreat on the top of the Tor.*

Ancient and picturesque town, originating in a monastery founded here by King Ina of the West Saxons in the 8th century. By tradition, however, Glastonbury was originated as a religious settlement in the wilds by Joseph of Arimathea, in A.D. 63. The tradition is a cherished one ; how he built a cell and a wattled chapel of reeds here, a primitive Christian building preserved in a covering of lead by Paulinus, in A.D. 630.



*House built like a Church,
near Glastonbury.*

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The monastery was burnt by the Danes, but rebuilt by St. Dunstan, A.D. 940. Again rebuilt, 1115, it was burnt in 1184; and, re-edified many times, always on a more magnificent scale, the great Abbey of Glastonbury became among the most important mitred abbeys in England. The church was 580ft. in length, and thus the longest ecclesiastical building, with the one exception of Winchester Cathedral. Very little remains of it, except the columns that supported the central tower, the very curious and interesting ruins of St. Joseph's Chapel, of the Transitional-Norman and Early English periods, and the foundations of the Edgar and Loretto chapels, which excavations have uncovered. Nearly all the domestic buildings have likewise disappeared; but the Abbot's Kitchen is a quaint and beautiful survival. It dates from about 1420. The Abbot's Barn, on the outskirts of the town, is a fine structure, 93ft. long.

GLASTONBURY
(continued)



The Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury.

The "George" inn, a prominent building with panelled stone front, was built originally as a guest-house for pilgrims by Abbot Selwood, 1475. The two fine parish churches of Glastonbury, St. John's and St. Benedict's, have beautiful examples of the well-known "Somerset" type of tower, crested with overhanging angle-pinnacles. Note on the tower of St. Benedict's the sculptured beer-jugs, in allusion to Abbot Beere, the builder of it. Wirrall Hill, overlooking the town, is (according to legend) the spot where Joseph of Arimathea and his band of pilgrims sank down, exhausted, exclaiming, "Weary All!" St. Joseph then stuck his staff into the ground; it grew and became the famous "Holy Thorn" of Glastonbury, which invariably blossomed on the day of the Nativity. One of the twin trunks of the "Holy Thorn" was at last hewn down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The remaining trunk was cut down in the time of Cromwell. But many descendants of this thorn are flourishing in the neighbourhood, and share its peculiarity, as to blossoming.

Glastonbury Tor is a hill 500ft. high, rising from the level outside the town. From its sudden uprising amid the flats of Sedgemoor, and also from its abrupt pyramid shape, it looks much taller, and is indeed a most impressive sight. The town and neighbourhood of Glastonbury are the mystic region of "Avalon," the land in which King Arthur is supposed to sleep until the hour strikes when Britain shall again need him. (Wells 5½, Taunton 22, Shepton Mallet 8 miles.)

London, 129 miles. Map 3. Population, 4,326. Market, 2nd and 4th Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George, Railway. Golf: Ivythorn G.C., 9 holes.

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GLOSSOP (Derbyshire)

Cotton and calico-printing town, on the wild Sheffield and Manchester road. (Sheffield 24½, Manchester 13½, Chapel-en-le-Frith 9, Buxton 15 miles.)

London, 183 miles. Map 12. Population, 20,508. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Norfolk Arms. Golf: Glossop, 9 holes.

GLOUCESTER (Gloucestershire)

Gloucester is not in the least like the typical quiet and reposeful Cathedral city of poetic dreams. It is a very busy and bustling place, and is also by way of being a port with docks on the navigable Severn.

But, away from those busy chief streets whose regular plan and right-angle intersection are relics of the Roman origin of Gloucester, a complete mediæval calm reigns within the Cathedral close. Gloucester Cathedral is one of the most interesting minsters, archæologically and historically, in the realm. Externally it has the appearance of a building entirely in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, but the interior discloses a vast typically Norman nave. It is indeed, in many respects, the actual church of the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter begun by Abbot Serlo in 1089. The great work of remodelling the building culminated in the construction of the beautiful light and lofty central tower, the task of Abbot Seabrook, 1450, and continued from 1457 by Robert Tully.

In the Chapter House were held some of the sessions of Parliament in those times when Parliament was a perambulating body, attending the king on his travels. In the

Close (called in Gloucester "College Green") is the timbered "Parliament House," where others of these meetings of the nation's councils were held.

The Cloisters are in perfect condition, and probably are the finest cloisters in England. They were built between 1360 and 1381. The latest architectural work was the building of the Lady Chapel, 1457-99. Thirty-five years later, the Reformation ended the old regime. The present Deanery was the Prior's Lodging. Portions of it are Early Norman, and it is said to be the oldest inhabited house in the kingdom.

Chief among the monuments is the lovely shrine of Edward II, murdered in 1327 at Berkeley Castle, and afterwards regarded almost in the light of a saint. The monastery grew greatly enriched by the offerings of pilgrims at his tomb; hence the building of the still-existing "New Inn" in Northgate Street by the monk, John Twynning, in the



The "Parliament House," Gloucester.

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15th century, for the accommodation of visitors. It is the most interesting ancient hostelry in England, and retains all its old-time framework of chestnut timber.

The portrait-effigy of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in the north apsidal chapel is a curious work in oak. It represents him in a recumbent, cross-legged position, and is mounted on an oaken chest, provided with wheels. The unfortunate Duke died 1134 in Cardiff Castle, after an imprisonment of twenty-six years.

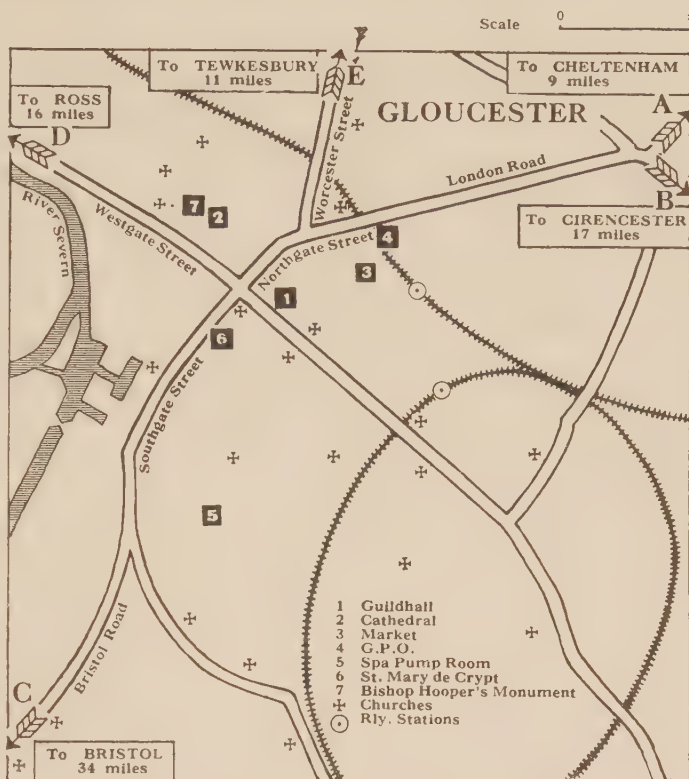
Among the numerous churches of Gloucester, St. Michael's, at Gloucester Cross, in the centre of the city, is prominent alike by its position and for its heavy Perpendicular tower, which, although Perpendicular in architectural style, is scarcely so in fact, having settled distinctly to one side. The noblest tower and spire are those of St. Nicholas, Westgate.

The church of St. Mary de Lode, near the Cathedral, retains its Norman chancel, and is said to stand on the site of a Roman temple. A monument to Bishop Hooper in St. Mary's Square marks the spot of his martyrdom in 1555.



The Courtyard of the "New Inn," Gloucester.

Chepstow (Castle) 28, Caerwent (Roman excavations) 33; Huntley 7, Monmouth (Bridge; Castle remains) 24; Ross (Market Hall) 16, Hereford (Cathedral) 30; Staunton 8, Ledbury (Market House) 16, Great Malvern (Abbey) 24.



GLOUCESTER (continued)

London, 104 miles. Map 8.
Population, 51,330. Market,
Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.
Hotels: Bell, Fleece, New Inn,
Newth's, Saracen's Head,
Spread Eagle. Golf: Gloucester,
18 holes.

Short runs from GLOUCESTER (see also Cheltenham):
Coombe Hill 7, Tewkesbury (Abbey) 11, Worcester (Cathedral) 26; Evesham 24; Cheltenham (Spa; College) 9; Cross Hands Inn 5, Birdlip (hill) 9, Cirencester (Roman remains) 17, Lechlade (Church) 29; Cricklade 24; Stroud 9, Nailsworth (Cotswold scenery) 3, Tetbury 19; Bath 37; Cambridge 11, Berkeley (Castle) 18; Bristol 34; Newnham (Severn views) 12, Lydney 19,

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GODALMING (Surrey)

Quaint old town, on the Portsmouth road. The streets are narrow, and the cobbled pavings have been replaced by asphalt. The situation of the town is low-lying, in the valley of the Wey. The place-name means "Godhelm's Meadow," Godhelm having been the Saxon lord of the place. Charterhouse School buildings, removed from the city of London, in 1870, are prominent on the wooded hill north-east. (Guildford $4\frac{1}{4}$, Hindhead $7\frac{1}{4}$, Haslemere 9, Petworth $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 34 miles. Map 4. Population, 9,193. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, King's Arms, Royal. Golf: West Surrey G.C., 18 holes.

GODMAN- CHESTER (Huntingdon- shire)

Godmanchester, on the Roman Ermine Street, is one of the oldest and smallest of English boroughs, preserving the charter granted by King John (this can be inspected at the Town Hall). The beautiful river Ouse separates Godmanchester from the old county-town of Huntingdon with which it is linked by a fine mediæval bridge. The neighbouring river-girt expanse of Port Holme is claimed to be the largest meadow in England. The town has many quaint old houses, a picturesque Grammar School of red brick, and a charming old water mill of timber construction. The main road from here to Cambridge follows the course of the Roman *Via Devana*. (Huntingdon 1, St. Neots 9, Royston $20\frac{1}{4}$, Cambridge 15, Bedford $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 58 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,034. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See Huntingdon.

GODSTONE (Surrey)

Village on the London and Eastbourne and London and Brighton roads, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Caterham, in a cleft of the North Downs, to which it owes its name, originally "Gatesden," *i.e.*, the gate or passage between the hills. The village, in part facing a rustic common, is a small and scattered one. The ancient "White Hart" inn, alternatively called the "Clayton Arms," originated in the reign of Richard II, the "White Hart" being the best known one of that Sovereign's badges. The church stands away, eastward. In it is a monument to Sir John Evelyn, of Wootton, and Thomasin, his wife, 17th century. (Croydon $9\frac{1}{2}$, Lingfield $6\frac{1}{4}$, Haywards Heath 19, East Grinstead $9\frac{3}{4}$, Westerham 7, Redhill 5, Reigate $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 21 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,937. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Clayton. Golf: See Redhill and Reigate.

GOLSPIE (Sutherlandshire)

Seashore town looking upon the Dornoch Firth, near Loch Fleet. Adjacent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is Dunrobin, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland. It is a great building in the Scottish baronial style, built 1856.

London, 617 miles. Map 19. Population, 1,512. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Sutherland Arms. Golf: Golspie, 18 holes.

GORING (Oxfordshire)

Village prettily situated beside the Thames, opposite Streatley. A bridge crosses the river here. The olden rustic simplicity of Goring is a thing of the past. When the river began to be "discovered" by boating and camping parties, by tourists in general and bungalow-dwellers in particular, Goring became "residential." Here is the "Miller of Mansfield" inn. The sturdy Norman tower of the church remains; the other parts have been rebuilt. The place is styled in Domesday Book, "Garinges." This name indicates "the meadows on the edge"—*i.e.*, of the stream and the massive hills which come down to it. Here that prehistoric track, the Icknield Way, descends from Goring Heath to the crossing of the stream, and thereafter to climb the Berkshire Downs. (Reading $10\frac{1}{2}$, Wantage 15, Wallingford 6, Oxford $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 50 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,989. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Miller of Mansfield, Swan. Golf: See Reading.

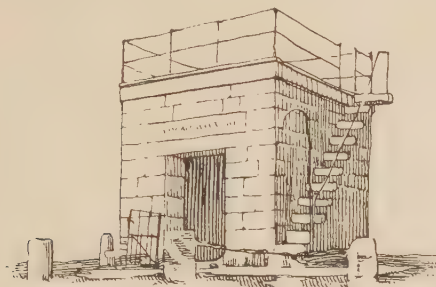
GORLESTON (Norfolk)

Seaside place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Yarmouth. Until recent years it was a fishing-village, but has been greatly developed. The 14th and 15th century church, of great size, has a brass with cross-legged effigy commemorating Sir John Bacon, 1292.

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"Burgh Castle," 3 miles, is the modern name of the great Roman walled fortress and naval base of *Garianonum*, beside the waters of the Yare and the Waveney, which here form an estuary. The massive walls are 9ft. thick. (Lowestoft 8, Bungay 17½ miles.)

London, 122 miles. Map 9. Population, 20,391. Hotel: Cliff. Golf: Gorleston, 18 holes.



Hampsfell Hospice, Grange-over-Sands.

Closing, Wed. Hotel: India Arms. Golf: United Services G.C., 18 holes.

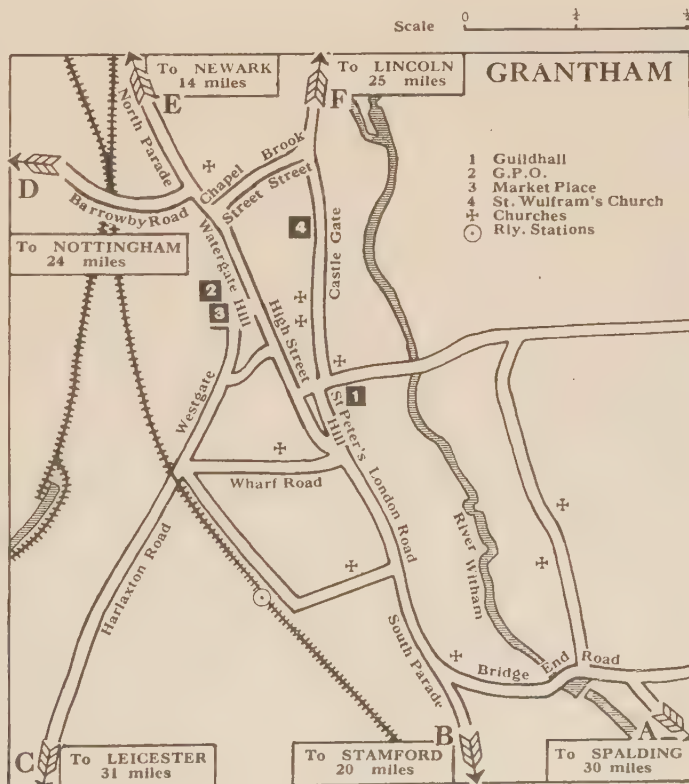
Popular seaside resort for Glasgow people, and a favourite yachting harbour. Situated on the Firth of Clyde, only 26 miles from Glasgow, many steamboat excursions have Gourock for their point of embarkation. (Greenock 3¼, Largs 14¼ miles.)

London, 423 miles. Map 16. Population, 10,128. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Ashton. Golf: Gourock, 18 holes.

Very pleasant little holiday place on the sandy shores of Morecambe Bay, and on the estuary of the river Kent, looking southwards towards Carnforth and Morecambe. The word "Grange" in the place-name indicates that this was one of the outlying properties of the Priory of Cartmel. (Carnforth 13, Kendal 13 miles.)

London, 271 miles. Map 12. Population, 2,920. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: GOLF, Crown, Grange, Belvedere, Berner's Close. Golf: One 18-hole and a 9-hole course.

Ancient, but greatly modernised town on the Great North Road. It is built chiefly of red brick. Engineering works are a feature of the place. These developments contrast with the great and beautiful church of St. Wulfran, a grand work of the 14th century, with noble



GORLESTON
(continued)

GOSPORT
(Hampshire)

GOUROCK
(Renfrewshire)

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS
(Lancashire)

GRANTHAM
(Lincolnshire)

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GRANTHAM

(continued)

crocketed spire rising to a height of 280ft. Equally interesting is the Angel Hotel. This was originally a hostel established by the Knights Templars for the entertainment of wayfarers and pilgrims. Nothing of that early period now remains, the house having been rebuilt at various times in the 14th and 15th centuries. In one of the great rooms, now divided into three, Richard III in 1483 signed the warrant for the execution of the Duke of Buckingham. In Castlegate is the little beerhouse called the "Beehive" or "Living Sign," which has a hive of bees in a little tree outside, and a verse:—

"Stop, traveller, this wondrous sign explore,
And say, when thou hast viewed it o'er and o'er,
GRANTHAM, now two rareties are thine,
A lofty steeple and a Living Sign."

(Melton Mowbray 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, Nottingham 24, Sleaford 14, Bourn 18, Lincoln 25, Stamford 20, Newark 14 miles.)

London, 111 miles. Map 13. Population, 18,902. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel and Royal, George, Red Lion. Golf: 9-hole course at Grantham; 18-hole course at Belton Park.

GRASMERE

(Westmorland)

Picturesque village in the Lake Country, chiefly associated with Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, who lived here, at Dove Cottage, 1799 to 1808. The cottage has now been secured as a memorial of the poet, containing personal relics and furniture. Sixpence is charged for admission. Wordsworth's grave, with those of his family, is in the churchyard. Note the old almsbox, dated 1648, inscribed "S. Oswaldus," in the church.

Grasmere, the lake from which the village takes its name, is considered by many to be the most beautiful of all the lakes. Its especial feature is a quiet beauty, rather than the sublimely grand character of the wilder lakes. The Grasmere Sports are a notable institution and attract spectators from all parts of the country. (Kendal 17, Keswick 12 $\frac{3}{4}$, Ambleside 4, Windermere 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.) (See also Lake District.)

London, 283 miles. Map 14. Population, 1,173. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Dale Lodge, Moss Grove, Prince of Wales Lake, Red Lion, Rothay, Swan. Golf: See Ambleside.

GRAVESEND

(Kent)

Lower Thames-side town, formerly an important starting point for seafarers. In early and Mid-Victorian times Gravesend was a favourite place for Londoners to visit by steamboat excursions; but those days are done, and no one now greatly contemplates Gravesend or the adjacent Rosherville Gardens as places "Where to Spend a Happy Day," as the old phrase went. The place has now become thoroughly commercialised, with great factories by the waterside. The parish church of St. George was rebuilt after a fire in 1727. The Indian Princess Pocahontas, wife of John Rolfe, died 1617, and was buried in the old church. On July 16th, 1914, two memorial windows, subscribed for by the "Dames of Virginia," were unveiled, to the memory of the Princess. (Rochester 7, Dartford 7 miles.)

London, 22 miles. Map 5. Population, 31,137. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Clarendon, Falcon, Mitre. Golf: Mid Kent G.C., 18 holes.

GREAT

BERKHAMSTED

(Hertfordshire)

Large village along the road from Boxmoor to Tring. It is a rustic-looking, rather picturesque place. In the large, rambling church is a curiosity in the shape of one timber column among its stone fellows, and of the same shape and size. The Cowper memorial window in the east chancel wall has a representation of the poet's two pet hares, "Old Tiny, surliest of his race," and "Puss." They are in the lower part of the window and not easily seen, being small and greatly obscured by the reredos. Cowper was born at the Rectory, 1731.

Berkhamsted Place, north, is the site of an ancient castle, of which the great earthworks alone remain. Ashridge Park, seat of Earl Brownlow, is 3 miles north. A right-of-way exists through the park, past the front of the great mansion. The drive through

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the beechwood glades is very lovely, and the view commanding the Vale of Aylesbury from the hill-top beyond the Bridgwater Monument is fine. (Watford $11\frac{1}{4}$, Tring $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 26 miles. Map 8. Population, 7,802. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, King's Arms, Swan. Golf: See Aylesbury.

**GREAT
BERKHAMSTED**
(continued)

Small agricultural town, celebrated for the famous custom of awarding the "Flitch of Bacon;" which, however, originated at Little Dunmow, a tiny place a mile away. The custom derived, in 1244, from a prize given by Robert Fitzwalter, lord of the manor of Dunmow. This was a flitch of bacon, to be given to any married couple who could declare they had not repented of their marriage, sleeping or waking, for a year and a day. This declaration was made on oath before the Prior of Little Dunmow, and in the presence of the townsfolk, the claimants kneeling meanwhile. Very few successful claimants seem ever to have been recorded. The first success on record was in 1445. The custom was revived by Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, in 1855 and 1857, and in several more recent years.

**GREAT
DUNMOW**
(Essex)

Easton Park, Great Dunmow, seat of the Countess of Warwick, is a beautiful demesne. In Little Easton church is the Bouchier Chapel, with tomb of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and his wife, Isabel Plantagenet, aunt of Edward IV. It is surmounted by a fine "Garter" brass. Here also are some fine monuments of the Maynards, ancestors of Lady Warwick. (Bishop's Stortford $9\frac{1}{4}$, Colchester $24\frac{1}{4}$, Saffron Walden $14\frac{1}{4}$, Ongar 14, Chelmsford $12\frac{3}{4}$, Braintree $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 38 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,506. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Saracen's Head. Golf: See Braintree.

Ancient market-town, on the river Torridge. The church was rebuilt 1651, after having been completely destroyed in an explosion of 80 barrels of gunpowder, 1646. Some 200 Royalist prisoners of war, captured by Fairfax, were in the church at the time, and were all blown to pieces.

**GREAT
TORRINGTON**
(Devonshire)

Wear Gifford, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, amid lovely scenery along the Torridge, has a fine 14th and 15th-century church, with monuments of the Giffards and Fortescues. Wear Gifford House, a seat of Earl Fortescue, is a beautiful relic of the 15th century, with courtyard and defensible gatehouse. (Okehampton $25\frac{1}{2}$, Bideford $6\frac{1}{4}$, Holsworthy $15\frac{1}{2}$, South Molton 16, Barnstaple $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 206 miles. Map 2. Population, 2,931. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Globe. Golf: Torrington G.C., 9 holes.

Yarmouth became "Great" in pursuance of a charter granted by Henry III, and is thus distinguished from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. Yarmouth is a crowded town, chiefly of small houses. The congestion of the older streets is due entirely to the former cramped nature of this site upon the narrow sandspit. Hence the peculiar feature of "The Rows," 145 in number, in midst of the town. These are parallel alleys so narrow that they are to be negotiated only by pedestrians or very small handcarts. The older part of the town was walled and fortified, and great stretches of these antique fortifications, with their towers, in a more or less ruinous condition, remain. These works date from 1284-1396.

**GREAT
YARMOUTH**
(Norfolk)

There are, exceptionally to the general close-built character of Yarmouth, some extremely large open areas, notably the Market Place (or "Plain"), and Church Plain of great extent. On Church Plain is the Fishermen's Hospital, an almshouse dating from 1702, recessed in a quaint cobble-stoned courtyard. The parish church of St. Nicholas, considered by some authorities to be "the largest parish church in England," is not by any means so in the spectacular sense, although a comparison of the respective cubic contents with those of St. Michael's, Coventry, and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, the other chief claimants to the honour, might give this result. St. Nicholas is chiefly of 12th and 13th century date. A peculiar feature of the interior is the width of the aisles, each almost double that of the nave. Note the rough seat formed from the vertebræ of a whale. Another

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GREAT YARMOUTH (*continued*)

curiosity is a revolving bookcase of ancient date. St. George's Church is a characteristic 18th-century building, in red brick. The old Tol House in Gaol Street is a highly picturesque structure of flint and stone, with a quaint external staircase. It dates from the 13th century and was originally a kind of combined town hall, court of justice, and prison. The grim dungeons in the basement are still shown. The building is now a public library and museum.

On Hall Quay, near the great modern Town Hall, is the old "Star" hotel, formerly the residence of one of the Elizabethan merchant-adventurers of Yarmouth. It has associations with Nelson.

Yarmouth is alike a great fishing and commercial port and a seaside resort of extensive popularity. In the autumn the herring fishery and curing and packing of the fish employ all the energies of the population, and those also of large numbers of Scottish girls who come south for the purpose. There are two holiday seasons, that of July and August, when Yarmouth is given over to excursionists chiefly from the East End of London; and that of September, when a more exclusive class of visitor appears. Both derive great benefit from the remarkably bracing air and the almost illimitable sands extending to a great depth and in length reaching to Caister, some 3 miles.

Caister, 3 miles, is a fishing village. Here are the ruins of Caister Castle, within a wet moat. This fortress was built by Sir John Falstaff (or Fastolf), 1443-53. (Bungay 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, Norwich 22 $\frac{3}{4}$, Lowestoft 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 123 miles. Map 9. Population, 60,710. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Cromwell, Queen's, Royal, Victoria, White Horse Inn. Golf: Great Yarmouth and Caister G.C., 18 holes.

GREENOCK (*Renfrewshire*)

Busy shipping town on the Clyde, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Glasgow. The town of Port Glasgow adjoins. James Watt, inventor of the steam-engine, was born at Greenock, 1736. A monument to him stands in Union Street. Views over the thronged estuary of the Clyde from the heights behind the town give impressive ideas of the wealth and industry of this shipping region. (Glasgow 22 $\frac{1}{4}$, Paisley 15 $\frac{1}{4}$, Renfrew 16 $\frac{1}{4}$, Govan 19 miles.)

London, 420 miles. Map 16. Population, 81,123. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Tontine. Golf: Greenock, 18 holes.

GREENWICH (*Kent*)

Greenwich has a historic past, together with fine buildings illustrating it. The stately Greenwich Hospital, standing on the site of the former Royal palace called "Placentia," in which Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were born, is in part the work of Sir Christopher Wren. It owes much of its impressive quality to its riverside site. Intended for a newer Royal residence, it was devoted instead to the purposes of a home for wounded sailors at the close of the 17th century. In modern times the "Greenwich Pensioners" have disappeared from the hospital, which is now partly a Naval Museum and in part a Royal Naval Training College.

Trinity Hospital is an almshouse close at hand, founded by Henry, Earl of Northampton, 1814. It is now overshadowed by the vast buildings of the London County Council's electric power-house for the South London tramways.

Greenwich Park, occupying the heights at the rear of the town, is the site of Greenwich Observatory, the headquarters of the Astronomer-Royal, and the zero datum from which longitude is reckoned. The Park extends towards Blackheath and commands wonderful views over London. (London (London Bridge) 8, Woolwich 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

Map 5. Population, 100,450. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: See Bromley.

GRIMSBY (*Lincolnshire*)

A place of very ancient origin, Grimsby is a great and growing commercial and fishing port on the Lincolnshire coast, at the entrance to the Humber. In remote Saxon times Leofric, that notorious Earl of Mercia, who was husband of the celebrated "Lady Godiva," whose exploit at Coventry is a famous story, was the overlord of Grimsby. Here Richard I

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held a Parliament. King John gave the town a charter (or perhaps rather sold it one). Yet in the reign of Henry VIII Grimsby was in a bad way, through the silted-up condition of the harbour, and was reported to own but one ship, with scarce sufficient sailors to man it.

GRIMSBY
(continued)



Quarry Street, Guildford.

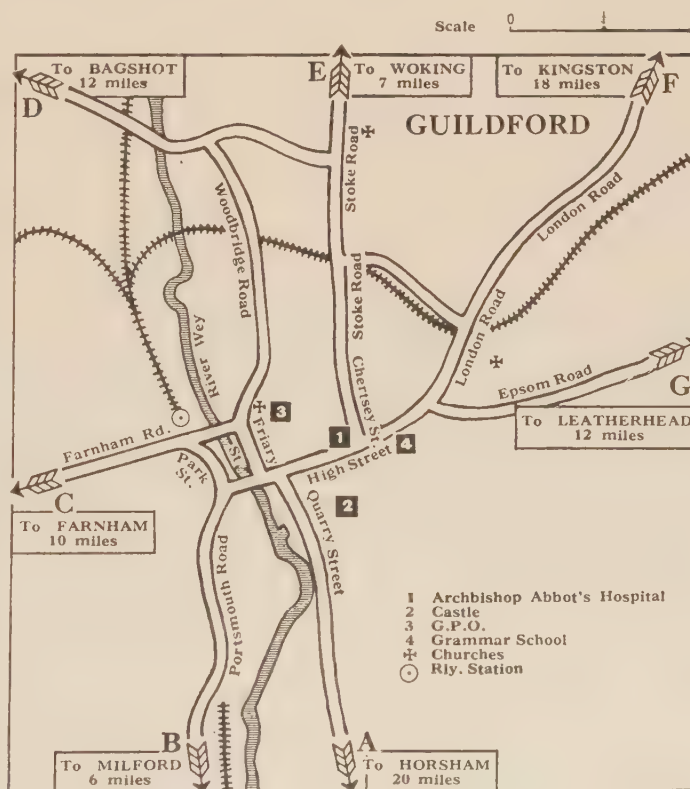
From 1800, with the construction of a new harbour, the modern revival of Grimsby may be said to date. Docks were opened in 1849. To-day the docks, including those of Immingham, 4 miles north-west, and Cleethorpes, south-east, extend a distance of 5 miles. Cleethorpes is also a popular seaside resort, entirely a railway creation. The fine parish church is of 13th and 14th centuries. (Louth 15½, Brigg 21¼ miles.)

London, 168 miles. Map 13. Population, 82,329. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Abbey, Drings, Royal, Ship. Golf: Grimsby and Cleethorpes G.C., 18 holes.

GUILDFORD
(Surrey)

The capital of Surrey, Guildford is on the main Portsmouth road. It has one of the steepest and most picturesque High Streets of

any town in England, descending sharply to the river Wey and lined with many old-world and quaint buildings. Chief among these is the Guildhall, or Town Hall, with large bracket clock projecting boldly over the pavement. Adjacent is Abbot's Hospital, a stately almshouse of red brick and stone, founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1622. See his fine tomb in the church of Holy Trinity, opposite. In a room within the gatehouse of Abbot's Hospital the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was kept prisoner one night when being brought up from the West Country to London, following upon his capture after the Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685. Beneath the old Angel Hotel are some curious vaulted crypts. St. Mary's Church, in part Norman, stands picturesquely in the lower part of the town, in Quarry Street, a narrow thoroughfare, yet the only outlet from Guildford to the south. Guildford Castle keep, of Norman date, is reached by Quarry Street. On the Portsmouth road, on St. Catherine's Hill, 1 mile, stand the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel, built for the use of pilgrims to Canterbury. (Kingston-on-Thames 17¼, Godalming 4¼, Reigate 19¼, Leatherhead 12, Staines 12½, Reading 30½ miles.)



THE DUNLOP BOOK

GUILDFORD (continued)

London, 30 miles. Map 4. Population, 24,927. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed.
Hotels : Lion, Shalford Park. Golf : Guildford, 18 holes.



Old Prison House at Shere,
6 miles S.E. of Guildford.

Short runs from GUILDFORD : Woking 7, Chertsey (Abbey remains) 13, Staines (Runnymede) 16, Windsor (Castle) 22 ; Ripley 6, Weybridge (Brooklands) 14 ; Kingston (Coronation Stone) 18, London 30 ; Leatherhead (Running Horse) 12, Epsom 17, Sutton 21 ; Merrow 2, Gomshall (views) 6, Dorking (Down scenery) 12, Reigate 18, Alfold Crossways 10, Horsham 20 ; Worthing 36 ; Milford 6, Petworth 20, Arundel (Castle) 31 ; Midhurst (Cowdray Castle) 21, Chichester (Cathedral ; Market Cross) 33 ; Hindhead 13, Petersfield (Butser Hill) 26 ; Farnham (Castle) 10, Alton 19, Alresford 29, Winchester (College ; Cathedral ; Castle ruins) 37 ; Bagshot 12.

GUISBOROUGH (Yorkshire)

Small town, somewhat changed since the development of the Cleveland iron-mining industry. The church, in part rebuilt in the 18th century, contains a monument of the Bruce family, brought from Guisborough Priory, founded by Robert de Bruce, 1119-24. The 14th-century remains of the Priory stand in the grounds of Guisborough Hall. (Thirsk 27, Saltburn 6, Whitby 22, Redcar 8, Middlesbrough 10, Stockton-on-Tees 12 miles.)

London, 246 miles. Map 15. Population, 7,105. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed.
Hotel : Buck. Golf : Saltburn-by-the-Sea, 18 holes.

GULLANE (Haddingtonshire)

Picturesque town on the Firth of Forth ; famous for its golfing facilities. On the road to North Berwick (3 miles) is the Dirleton Castle ruin, open weekdays at 6d. admission.

London, 384 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,500. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : MARINE, Bisset's.

HADDINGTON (Haddingtonshire)

HADDINGTON is an old-world town, on the Great North Road, 17 miles from Edinburgh. Its chief feature, at once apparent, is the remarkably broad main street. To this must be added the cobble-stoned and rough nature of the approaches. In midst of the town is the Town Hall, looking very like a church. But the most interesting relic is the partly-ruined Abbey Church, in the quarter called Nungate. It forms a charming picture beside the River Tyne, here crossed by an ancient bridge. The church, built of red sandstone, has a central tower, long roofless, and its lancet windows open to the sky. The tower is spoken of in old records as *Lucerna Laudoniæ*, or the "Lamp of Lothian." The nave is now in use as the parish church. In the roofless choir, carpeted with grass, like a lawn, is buried Jane Welsh Carlyle, wife of Thomas Carlyle (who is buried at his birthplace, Ecclefechan). She was born at Haddington, and died in 1866 in London. (Edinburgh 17, Dunbar 11, Dalkeith 13½ miles.)

London, 377 miles. Map 17. Population, 5,325. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs.
Golf : Haddington, 9 holes.

HADLEIGH (Suffolk)

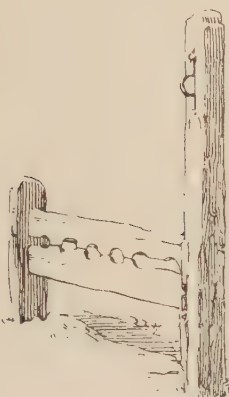
One of the old cloth-making towns of East Anglia. This trade died out in the 18th century. The church is of various periods, from 13th to 15th centuries. In High Street is the "Mayor's House," with a 16th-century enriched plaster frontage. The Rectory Tower, by the churchyard, built by William Pykenham, rector, dates from 1495.

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Note in the church, on north wall of the chancel, a brass to Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of Hadleigh, who was burnt by the Roman Catholics, as a heretic, on Aldham Common, 1555. On that common, 2 miles north-west, is a humble memorial erected 1818, by Dr. Drummond, then rector, neighbouring the original monument bearing the inscription: "1555. D. Taylor in defending that was good, at this plas left his blode." (Ipswich 9, Sudbury 12, Lavenham 10, Stratford St. Mary 6, Bury St. Edmunds 20 miles.)

London, 66 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,038. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See Ipswich.

HADLEIGH
(continued)



*Stocks and Whipping Post
at Folkingham,
4 miles S.W. of Hailsham.*

Small agricultural town, on the London and Eastbourne road, with considerable cattle and sheep-market, held fortnightly. (Eastbourne 8, Uckfield 12½, Battle 14, Hastings 19, Lewes 13 miles.)

London, 57 miles. Map 5. Population, 4,907. Market, Alt. Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: George, Old Manor House. Golf: See Eastbourne.

HAILSHAM
(Sussex)

Old town, on the borders of the Birmingham manufacturing districts. In the church, a partly Norman building, is a memorial urn to the poet Shenstone, who died 1763, and is buried in the churchyard. Halesowen Abbey ruins are in a secluded position, 1½ miles. (Birmingham 7, Bridgnorth 19½, Kidderminster 10, Stourbridge 6½, Wolverhampton 11 miles.)

London, 118 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,121. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Halesowen, 18 holes.

HALESOWEN
(Worcestershire)

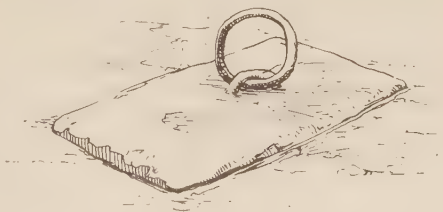
Small town, in the pleasant Colne Valley district of north Essex. A special object of interest is the church, of 14th and 15th-century date, with stately tower. Silk and crêpe-weaving form the staple industry.

Sible Hedingham, 4 miles, is a charming village with an interesting church, 14th century. The tower appears to have been built from moneys left by Sir John Hawkwood, born at Sible Hedingham, 1320. He was the son of a tanner, and was apprenticed to a tailor, but ran away and eventually became a soldier of fortune and commander of a body of mercenaries in Italy. The Italians nicknamed him *l'Acuto*, "the Needle," in allusion to his trade. He rose to great fame and married a daughter of the Duke of Milan. Dying in 1394 a stately monument was erected to him in the Cathedral at Florence, on which he is styled "Giovanni Acutus." Sculptured figures of hawks, in allusion to his name, are seen on the tower of Sible Hedingham church, and a cenotaph within bears the same device. (Chelmsford 18, Braintree 6½, Colchester 13½, Sudbury 8 miles.)

London, 48 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,916. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Halstead, 9 holes.

HALSTEAD
(Essex)

Grim old town on the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Carlisle road. Many of the houses bear evidences of having been built for defence against raiding dangers at the hands of the Scots, notably in the case of the "Red Lion" inn. Note in the 13th-century church a rude slab to one of the Blenkinsopps, incised with a sword and pilgrim's staff, indicating that one of this knightly race forsook a military career and became a pilgrim to the Holy Land. Here also is the altar-tomb of John



*Ring in centre of Haltwhistle Market Place
to which in olden times a Challenger's
Bell was fastened.*

HALTWHISTLE
(Northumberland)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

HALTWHISTLE (continued)

Ridley, 1562, a brother of Bishop Ridley, who was martyred at Oxford. It bears the curious inscription :—

“ John Redle that sum time did be
Then lard of the Wal Ton ;

Gon is he out of thes vale of mesre,
His bons lies under this ston.”

(Carlisle 22, Hexham 15½, Brampton 12 miles.)

London, 298 miles. Map 15. Population, 4,500. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See Hexham.

HAMILTON (Lanarkshire)

Hamilton is a mixture of stateliness and industrialism, being the site of Hamilton Palace and also in the Lanarkshire coal region. Hamilton Palace, seat of the Dukes of Hamilton, is a vast mansion in a great park, and was built by Duke Alexander, the 10th of the title, 1828. Called “the Magnificent,” he was a collector of books and works of art, but his collections were sold at auction in 1882. They realised £400,000. The mausoleum built for occupation by himself when dead is as stately as his residence when living, and cost £130,000. His sarcophagus, of black marble, was that of a queen of Egypt. Note in Hamilton churchyard the monument of four Covenanters, executed 1666. (Glasgow 11½, Larkhall 3½, Strathaven 7½, Airdrie 9¾, Paisley 19 miles.)

London, 385 miles. Map 16. Population, 39,420. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Hamilton, 18 holes.

HAMPTON (Middlesex)

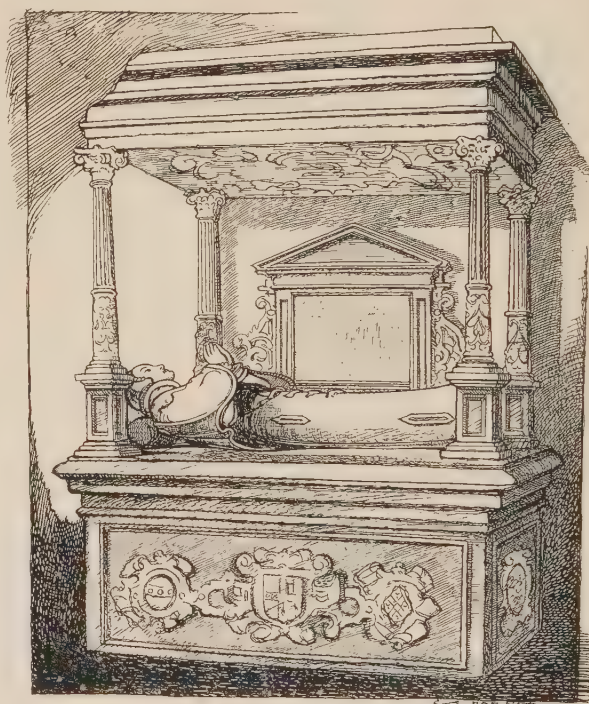
Riverside village on the Thames. In the lobby of the church, rebuilt 1829, is the monument of Mrs. Sibell Penn, foster-mother of Edward VI. She died of small-pox, 1562. Note the long rhymed epitaph, beginning :—

“ Pen here is brought to home, the
place of long a bode,
Where vertu guided hath her
shippe into the quyete rode.”

She is said to haunt her old rooms in Hampton Court Palace. Note also on the south exterior wall of the church a tablet to Huntingdon Shaw, a native of Nottingham, which describes him, curiously, as “an artist in his way, he designed and executed the ornamental ironwork at Hampton Court Palace.” In spite of this, however, it would seem that a Frenchman, one Jean Tijou, really designed the ironwork, and Shaw executed the work. The allusion is chiefly to the wonderful wrought-iron gates on the river-walk of the Palace. They comprise the national emblems of rose, sham-rock, and thistle, and form a work of high art.

Hampton Court Palace is distant 1½ miles. It is one of the famous show places of Britain, associated with Cardinal Wolsey and Henry VIII; and a day spent here will be full of interest.

London, 14 miles. Map 5. Population, 10,677. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Karsino. Golf: Home Park G.C., 18 holes.



Mrs. Penn's Tomb,
Hampton-on-Thames Church.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Small village, remarkable for its castle, built on a crag rising abruptly from surrounding marshes. This fortress, built by Edward I, is now a roofless shell. (Barmouth $10\frac{3}{4}$, Penrhyndeudraeth $6\frac{1}{2}$, Portmadoc 9 miles.)

London, 232 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,006. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Harlech, 18 holes.

HARLECH
(Merionethshire)

Considerable village or small town on the Epping and Bishop's Stortford road. The older portion is away, off the main road, to the left. The place has a certain amount of commerce, being on the Stort Navigation, with a commodious wharf. (Epping $6\frac{1}{2}$, Bishop's Stortford 6 miles.)

London, 25 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,980. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Harlow, 9 holes.

HARLOW
(Essex)

The place-name "Harpenden" means the "Vale of Nightingales." The cheerful-looking village is situated at one end of a very extensive breezy hillside common. (St. Albans $4\frac{3}{4}$, Luton $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 25 miles. Map 8. Population, 6,738. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Railway. Golf: Harpenden G.C., 18 holes.

HARPENDEN
(Hertfordshire)

One of the oldest and favourite among English inland spas and health resorts; a very fashionable place. Situated on what was once a bleak and lonely upland, Harrogate has now many stately and palatial buildings, grouped chiefly around "The Stray," the name given to the remains of the former common, still extending to 200 acres. The curative springs of Harrogate were first discovered by Sir William Slingsby in 1596. The Corporation of the town has done much to foster its natural advantages. The Royal Hall, a town undertaking, was opened in 1903, after costing £69,000. Here are pump rooms, a spa concert hall, and baths, provided with up-to-date appliances.

The Harrogate waters are sulphurous, chalybeate, and saline, and are beneficial in rheumatic ailments, indigestion, and nervous complaints. Some portion also of the health-giving value of Harrogate is due to the brisk dry air. (Leeds 15, Ripon 10, Bradford $21\frac{1}{2}$, Tadcaster $19\frac{1}{2}$, Knaresborough 3, York $21\frac{1}{4}$, Bolton Bridge 16 miles.)

London, 204 miles. Map 12. Population, 38,938. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: CAIRN HYDRO, Adelphi, Beechwood, Clarendon, George, Grand, Lancaster, Majestic, Prince of Wales, Prospect, Southlands. Golf: Harrogate, 18 holes; Pannal, 18 holes, 2 mins. from Pannal station; Oakdale, 18 holes, 10 mins. from Harrogate station.

HARROGATE
(Yorkshire)



THE DUNLOP BOOK

HARROGATE

(continued)

Short runs from HARROGATE: Ripley 3, Pateley Bridge 13; Ripon (Cathedral) 10, Masham (Hackfall Woods) 20, Wensley (scenery) 31; Busby Stoop 18, Northallerton 27; Thirsk 21, Helmsley (Castle ruins) 34; Knaresborough (Castle; Caverns) 3, Boroughbridge 10; York (Minster; walls; gates) 21; Wetherby 9, Tadcaster (Kettleman Bridge) 16, Selby (Abbey) 29; Aberford 17, Ferrybridge 26, Doncaster 40; Harewood (Wharfe scenery) 7, Leeds 15, Wakefield 24; Poole 9, Otley (scenery) 12, Ilkley (Spa; scenery) 18, Skipton (Castle) 27; Bradford 22; Bolton Bridge (Bolton Abbey) 16, Skipton (Castle) 22.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL

(Middlesex)

The hill on which Harrow stands being isolated makes a conspicuous feature in the scenery of West Middlesex. But from the level Harrow Hill looks no inconsiderable height, even though it rises no more than 200ft. The church cresting it gives the finishing touch, and is indeed, as Charles II wittily declared, the exemplification of "the church visible." Harrow School was founded by John Lyon in 1571, upon a yet earlier school. He did not wait to bequeath his wealth, but did the work in his lifetime, and died 1592. Yet he never could have dreamed his school would attain the importance it now possesses. The oldest portion of the existing buildings is later than his day, dating back only to 1615. This is the wing containing the "Fourth Form Room." Many fine buildings were added in the 19th century; among them, the Speech Room, 1874-76, the School Chapel 1854, and the Vaughan Library 1863. In 1922, the Memorial Buildings, commemorating the 650 Harrovians who fell in the Great War, were erected; these include a Memorial Cross, Shrine and Loggia. In the church, note the brass to the school founder, John Lyon. A beautiful, wide-embracing view is obtained from the churchyard, looking over the Middlesex plain, which from this point appears almost like a little-inhabited forest. The ancient elms which shade this view-point and the so-called "Byron's Tomb" are now sadly worn by age and tempest. Here the precocious Byron, as a schoolboy, posing even at that age, reclined and looked upon the landscape with poetic sadness. The tomb is really that of some obscure person named Peachey. It has long since been railed over, for the sake of preserving it, not on Peachey's, but on Byron's, account. (London (Marble Arch) 10, Pinner, 3, Uxbridge 10 miles.)

London, 10 miles. Map 5. Population, 19,468. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Harrow G.C., Preston Road, 18 holes; Hill G.C., 18 holes.

HARTINGTON

(Derbyshire)

Small town, near the Ashbourne and Buxton road, on the upper waters of the river Dove. Beresford Dale is an easy walk south. Charles Cotton's fishing cottage, erected 1674, and bearing that date, with the initials "C.C.," "I.W.," and the inscription "Piscatoribus Sacrum," is a memorial to the friendship of Cotton and Izaak Walton. A footbridge crosses the stream at Pike Pool. The "pike" is a tall column of rock rising from the water. In the "Compleat Angler" we read: "A rock springing up from the middle of the river? That is one of the oddest sights I ever saw." "Why, sir," replied his host, "from that pike that you see standing up there distant from the rock, this is called Pike Pool."

Alstonefield, 4 miles, is a village associated with Charles Cotton. The church contains his tall, box-like pew, well carved with Renaissance design. (Ashbourne 10, Buxton 12½ miles.)

London, 153 miles. Map 12. Population, 828. Hotel: Charles Cotton. Golf: Ashbourne and Dove Valley G.C., 9 holes.

HARTLAND

(Devonshire)

Remote townlet on the north coast of Devon. The parish church of St. Nectan is at Stoke, near the sea, 1½ miles. It is a beautiful 14th and 15th-century building, with lofty tower rising to 128ft. The pulpit bears the odd inscription, "God Save King James Fines." Hartland Abbey is a residence in a fine park, stocked with deer. Hartland Quay, a dangerous, reef-strewn harbour, is a place with a little hotel, or rather, inn, and some few cottages. Hartland Point, a great frowning cliff, the most prominent height of this coast, is a magnificent feature. (Bideford 13½, Clovelly 4½, Bude 16 miles.)

London, 225 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,479. Hotel: Quay. Golf: See Bideford.

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Small naval port, at the estuary of the Stour. Here is also a busy commercial harbour and port of departure for Ostend, the Hook of Holland and other Continental ports. The steamers of the L. & N.E.R. (G.E. section) depart from Parkeston, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Stour. Harwich has always stood in peril of foreign offensives, and there is a fort at the projecting landspit of Landguard on the Suffolk side of the river. Dovercourt adjoins Harwich and is an attractive seaside resort.

Harwich church contains the monument of Sir William Clarke, Secretary-at-War, slain in the naval battle of 1666 between Monck and De Ruyter's ships. (Colchester 21, Dovercourt 2 miles.)

London, 73 miles. Map 9. Population, 13,036. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Great Eastern. Golf: Harwich and Dovercourt G.C., 9 holes.

Now a "residential district," Haslemere was formerly a small village. The neighbourhood is a very beautiful and wild part, often styled the "Surrey highlands," a region where Surrey and Hampshire meet. At Linchmere, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, are the remains of Shulbrede Priory, dating from 1230. Shottermill is a picturesque hamlet, 1 mile distant. On Blackdown is Aldworth, a country-house, one of the residences of Lord Tennyson, who died here 1892. (Godalming 9, Midhurst 8, Chichester 20, Hindhead 3, Petersfield 12 miles.)

London, 43 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,865. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Georgian House, White Horse. Golf: See Hindhead.

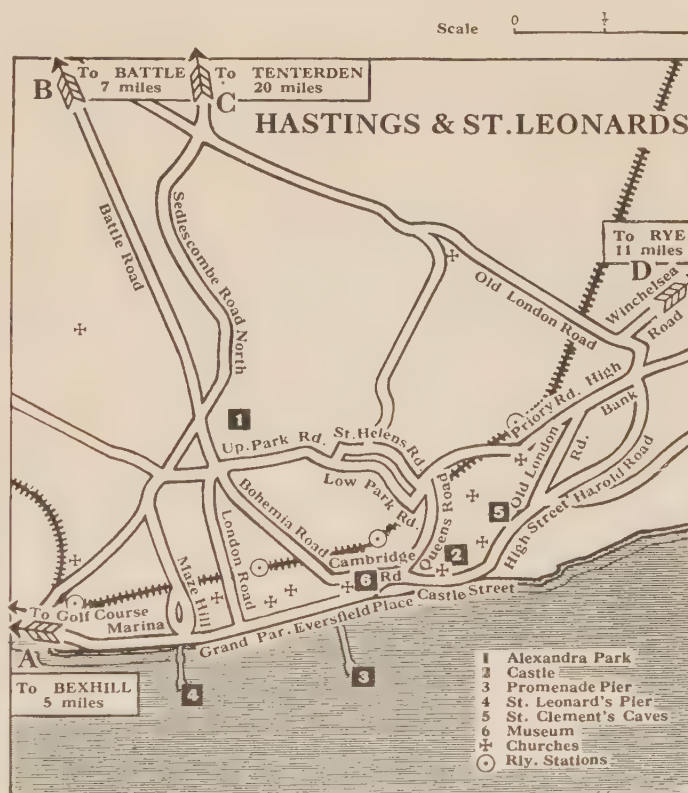
The "Old Town" of Hastings is almost wholly engulfed amid the modern sea-side resort and its westerly extension, St. Leonards, whose combined sea-front extends three miles. Hastings Castle, a mere fragment, crests a lofty cliff. In the valley between the Castle Hill and East Cliff lies the Old Town. Here is All Saints' Church, neighboured by some surviving old houses. On the fore-shore is the Fishmarket, together with a number of curious old tarred timber lofts called "tackle-boxes," used by the fishermen for their gear. Another old church—that of St. Clement—has a cannon-ball beside one of the belfry windows. It was fired into the masonry in some long-forgotten bombardment. The corresponding ball on the other side of the window was placed there from an eccentric desire of the vicar and churchwardens to make a balance in the design.

Ecclesbourne Glen is a favourite walk eastward, 1 mile. Beyond is Fairlight Glen, 2 miles; with the rock-hewn "Lovers' Seat" in the side of the cliff. (Battle 7, Winchelsea 9, Bexhill 5, Eastbourne 17 miles.)

HARWICH
(Essex)

HASLEMERE
(Surrey)

**HASTINGS AND
ST. LEONARDS**
(Sussex)



THE DUNLOP BOOK

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS (continued)



East Cliff, Hastings.

London, 62 miles. Map 5. Population, 66,496. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : ADELPHI, Albany, Alexandria, Castle, Eversfield, Hockley's, Medlow, Queen's, Royal Victoria, Sussex, Waverley. Golf : Hastings, 18 holes ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from station. St. Leonards, 18 holes ; trams 3 mins.

Short runs from HASTINGS : Beahill 5, Eastbourne (Wish Tower ; Beachy Head) 17 ; Polegate 16, Lewes (Castle) 28 ; Horsebridge 17, Uckfield 28 ; Battle 7, Hurst Green 14, Tunbridge Wells (Spa ; Pantiles) 29 ; Seddlescombe 9, Bodiam (Castle) 12 ; Hawkhurst 15, Cranbrook (Sissinghurst Castle) 19, Maidstone (Archbishop's Palace) 33 ; Brede 7, Horn's Cross 10, Northiam 12, Tenterden 20, Ashford (Church tower) 32 ; Rye (15th cent. buildings) 11, New Romney (Guildhall : Cinque Ports' Charter) 23, Hythe (Castle) 32.

HATFIELD (Hertfordshire)

Small town on the Great North Road, chiefly notable for the park surrounding the Marquess of Salisbury's seat, Hatfield House. In front of the park gates is a fine bronze statue of Robert Gascoyne Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, Prime Minister in the closing years of Queen Victoria's reign. Hatfield House stands on the site of a former Royal palace, which was exchanged by James I for Theobalds, near Cheshunt, at that time a residence of Sir Robert Cecil. When Cecil took Hatfield in exchange he was created Lord Cecil and Earl of Salisbury. He pulled down most of the buildings he found and built the existing stately mansion, completed 1611. The present stables are the only remains of the older buildings. Hatfield House is shown at certain times to the public. It is one of the most magnificent of the "stately homes of England." In the church are monuments of the Cecils ; notably that of the first Earl, the builder of Hatfield House. A recumbent portrait effigy of him is seen on a slab which is supported by figures representing Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude. (Baldock $17\frac{3}{4}$, St. Albans $5\frac{1}{4}$, Hertford 7 miles.)

London, 21 miles. Map 5. Population, 9,072. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Red Lion. Golf : See St. Albans.

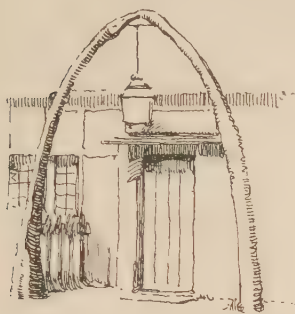
HATHERSAGE (Derbyshire)

Small town on the hilly Sheffield and Chapel-en-le-Frith road. The fine 14th-century church contains monuments of the Eyre family. A spot hard by the south porch, marked by stones 13ft. 4in. apart, is supposed to be the grave of Robin Hood's trusty friend,

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

"Little John," satirically so-called because of his great height. (Sheffield 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, Castleton 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, Chapel-en-le-Frith 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 166 miles. Map 12. Population, 1,694. Market, 1st Wed. Early Closing, Tues. Golf: See Sheffield.



Jaw Bones of a Whale to support a Lamp, at Kedington, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Haverhill.

Old town on the Chichester and Southampton road. Hayling Island, reached by a toll-bridge, is 1 m. distant.

London, 67 miles. Map 4. Population, 4,405. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bear. Golf: Havant G.C., 18 holes.

Curious old hillside town, with an ancient castle built by "Strongbow," the great Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke. The 13th and 15th century church has an elaborately enriched roof. Among the monuments is the figure of a pilgrim with his wallet and scallop-shells. (Narberth 11, Milford Haven 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, Fishguard 15, St. David's 16, Pembroke 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 242 miles. Map 6. Population, 5,750. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Castle, Mariners'. Golf: Haverfordwest, 9 holes.

Small, but busy town, engaged in silk weaving, velvet making, and the making of brushes and cocoanut-matting. (Cambridge 19 $\frac{1}{4}$, Halstead 15, Sudbury 16 miles.)

London, 57 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,083. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed.

Small town on the Chester and Bangor road, near the estuary of the river Dee. William Ewart Gladstone, from 1874 onwards, resided at the mansion called Hawarden Castle, in its extensive park at the end of the village. The ancient castle ruins in the park stand within sight of the mansion.

St. Deiniol's Church has a memorial of Gladstone, together with a tablet recording the sudden death here, during service, of Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1896. In the village is a curious old lock-up, inscribed "House of Correction," built 1750. (Chester 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Holywell 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, Wrexham 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, Queensferry 1, Birkenhead 15, Mold 5 miles.)

London, 185 miles. Map 11. Population, 6,490. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Glynne Arms. Golf: See Chester.

Busy woollen trade town, disclosing few evidences of its great antiquity. The church, rebuilt in the 18th century, stands rather picturesquely, and is reached by a long flight of steps. The tower, rising by diminishing stages, is crested by a quaintly unusual cupola. The Town Hall, in the picturesque turreted Scottish Baronial style, is modern. The "Tower Inn," embodying remains of the town house of the old lords of Drumlanrig, is

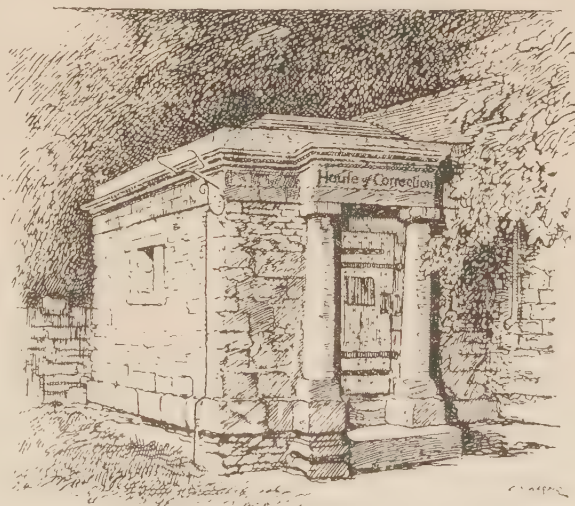
HATHERSAGE
(continued)

HAVANT
(Hampshire)

**HAVERFORD-
WEST**
(Pembrokeshire)

HAVERHILL
(Suffolk)

HAWARDEN
(Flintshire)



The Old Lock-up, Hawarden.

HAWICK
(Roxburghshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

HAWICK (continued)

rather more grim than beautiful. Most ancient of all, however, is the prehistoric mound at the rear of the church, called the "Moot Hill," a tumulus 30ft. high. Branksome Tower, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a rebuilt mansion, overlooking the Teviot River. It is the "Branksome Hall" of Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, in which "Four-and-twenty knights of fame," kinsmen of the bold Buccleuch, assembled before setting forth upon their career of chivalry, cattle-raiding, arson, and assassination—themes upon which the poet enlarges with enthusiasm. (Selkirk $11\frac{3}{4}$, Kelso 21, Jedburgh $9\frac{1}{2}$, Galashiels $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)



Moot Hill, Hawick.

London, 329 miles. Map 15. Population, 16,353. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Tower. Golf: Hawick, 18 holes.

HAWKHURST (Kent)

Small town, pleasantly situated in well-wooded country, extending to the cross-roads at Highgate, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north. Formerly famous for the Sussex iron furnaces established and worked by William Penn, the Quaker. The church is of 14th and 15th century dates. (Hastings 14, Cranbrook $5\frac{1}{4}$, Maidstone 19, Rye 16 miles.)

London, 47 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,120. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Hawkhurst.

HAWKSHEAD (Lancashire)

Rugged old Lakeland town. Most of its "streets" are lanes or alleys, and its houses queer rough unconventional buildings of a ruder age than our own. It is, from the artistic point of view, a gem. The poet Wordsworth was educated at the Grammar School, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sandys, Archbishop of York, whose tomb is in the parish church. (Ambleside $6\frac{1}{2}$, Ulverston $17\frac{1}{2}$, Coniston 5 miles.)

London, 285 miles. Map 14. Population, 569. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: See Ambleside.

HAWORTH (Yorkshire)

Grim, hard-featured town on the Yorkshire Moors, near the Halifax and Keighley road. Haworth has been the centre of curious literary attraction ever since the Brontë sisters in the early Victorian era suddenly made fame for themselves by their novels. There were three sisters and one brother, children of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, who became vicar of Haworth 1820, and died 1861, surviving all his children. Charlotte Brontë, the eldest and most famous, was born 1816, and died 1855, after having earned an almost unexampled fame by her *Jane Eyre* and other novels. Emily died 1848, and Anne 1849. All are buried in the churchyard at Haworth, except Anne, who died and is laid to rest at Scarborough. The old church was rebuilt 1879, with the exception of the tower. Adjoining is the vicarage, remodelled.

Haworth has been drawn into the industrial developments of the district, and is now a place of textile factories. (Keighley $3\frac{1}{2}$, Halifax 10, Bradford 12 miles.)

London, 208 miles. Map 12. Population, 6,605. Early Closing, Tues. Golf: See Keighley.

HAY (Breconshire)

Ancient town on the river Wye, in the old-times debatable land between England and Wales. The place-name derives from "Haie," meaning an enclosure, a derivation it shares with that very distant and very different place, Hayes in Middlesex. Both were founded on what were once wild heaths and commons. Hay Castle, after being the scene of many warlike happenings, was destroyed. Rebuilt in Tudor times as a residence, it so remains. The little town is now a quiet place, waking up only for the periodical

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cattle-markets. (Pontrilas 15½, Hereford 20¼, Brecon 15¼, Leominster 21¾ miles.)

London, 152 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,533. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Hay, 9 holes.

Village on the upper waters of the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge of six arches, in a very picturesque situation. "Housesteads," 7½ miles north, is the modern name given to the ancient Roman station of *Borovicus*, on the Roman Wall. Now a lonely bleak spot, this was once the site of a considerable town, as well as of a military post. This is the finest example of a Roman station along the whole extent of the wall, with remains of the forum, or market-place, and of the north gate. The site is on an easily-defensible ridge, with a chain of marshes and lakes on the lower ground, giving a great degree of safety against surprises. (Hexham 7, Haltwhistle 9, Alston 17, Wearhead 19 miles.)

London, 289 miles. Map 15. Population, 2,440. Golf: See Hexham.

Hayle is not a tourist's haunt, although situated on the beautiful north coast of Cornwall. It is a small town and seaport on the sandy and shallow estuary called the "Hayle River," and is a place of foundries and engineering works. (Land's End 17¼, Penzance 7¼ miles.)

London, 273 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,028. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: See St. Ives.

Reached by a bridge and causeway from Havant, 1 mile. Hayling Island is a pleasant place 4 miles in length by 2 miles in breadth, containing the villages of North and South Hayling. To the west is Langton Harbour; to the east the creeks of Thorney and Chichester Harbour. South Hayling has become a seaside resort. The church is an interesting one of 13th and 14th centuries. Note in churchyard the ancient yew, whose trunk has a girth of 31ft.

London, 72 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,722. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Hayling, 18 holes.

Modern town created by the coming of the London, Brighton, and South-coast Railway, in 1840, when a station was built here, on a solitary common, for Cuckfield, 1½ miles distant. Lindfield, 2 miles, is a picturesque and scattered old village. In the church note a curious effigy, dated 1520, impressed upon three glazed tiles. East Masealls, 1¼ miles, an ancient timbered manor-house, long deserted, has been restored. (Brighton 14¾, Ardingly 5¼ miles.)

London, 39 miles. Map 5. Population, 5,090. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Birch, Station. Golf: Hayward's Heath, 18 holes.

Old town, formerly a seaport, and important long before Hull rose to commercial greatness. Once on a creek of the Humber, the channel long since dried up, and the town is now two miles from the water. Leland, the itinerating antiquary of Henry VIII's time, wrote: "Treuth is, that when Hull began to flourish, Hedon decaied." Hedon has, however, still a Mayor and Corporation, and lost its two-member representation in Parliament only at the Reform Act of 1832. The Corporation of Hedon is considered to be the oldest surviving municipal body in England. The great and noble church is styled the "King of Holderness," the division of Yorkshire in which Hedon is situated. It has a fine central tower, 130ft. high. The church is of all periods from 13th to 15th centuries.

Patrington Church, 10 miles, is the "Queen of Holderness." It is a 14th-century building of great size and beauty, with tower and spire rising to a height of 180ft. Kilnsea, a further 9 miles, is at the end of all good roads. Beyond it is the great sandy beak of Spurn Head, on which are placed two lighthouses. (Hull 6, Winestead 8½, Patrington 10, Welwick 11½, Kilnsea 19 miles.)

London, 183 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,321. Golf: See Hull.

HAY
(continued)

**HAYDON
BRIDGE**
(Northumberland)

HAYLE
(Cornwall)

**HAYLING
ISLAND**
(Hampshire)

**HAYWARD'S
HEATH**
(Sussex)

HEDON
(Yorkshire)

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HELMSLEY (Yorkshire)

The place-name derives from "Elmeslac," the meads of elm trees beside the river Rye. It is a pretty, rustic townlet, with an ancient market-cross to testify to a former importance. The church was rebuilt 1869. Adjacent is Duncombe Park, seat of Earl Faversham, in the grounds of which are the picturesque ruins of a Norman Castle.

Rievaulx (pronounced "Rivers") Abbey is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, across Rye Bridge. The name "Rievaulx" means "Rye Vale." This was one of the earliest Cistercian monasteries in England, founded 1131. Described then as "a great and dreadful solitude," this lovely vale is a desirable place of an exquisite beauty. The ruins of the great Abbey Church are those of choir and transepts. Portions of the nave have recently been excavated. The peculiarity of the site compelled the builders to plan their abbey north and south, instead of the usual east and west. A beautiful grass terrace, made along the hillside in 1758, adds to the enjoyment of the view. (Thirsk $13\frac{1}{2}$, Kirby Moorside $5\frac{3}{4}$, Malton $15\frac{3}{4}$, York 23 miles.)

London, 219 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,303. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Faversham Arms, Black Swan. Golf: Helmsley, 9 holes.

HELSTON (Cornwall)

Old market-town, built along a hillside sloping down to the woods of Penrose and Loe Pool. It is a granite-built, unpretentious place. Loe Pool is the valley of a stream called "the Cober," banked up by the pebbles, which form a bar across the outlet. A long lake of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is thus formed. The solitude, amid the wooded hillsides, is very delightful. The place is a haunt of wild fowl. Formerly one of the coinage towns, Helston still possesses the ancient Coignage Hall.

At Helston, annually on May 8th, is held the ancient immemorial custom of "Furry Day," always attended by thousands of people from far and near. The "Furry Dance," a tune of only a few bars, is played in the streets from dawn to dark, and couples dance along the thoroughfares, into and through the houses and gardens; every class of person partaking. It is a saturnalia in which no one is ashamed to take a part; and indeed, the house which chances to be unvisited by the dancers is thought to be doomed to ill-luck for the ensuing year. The origin of this curious custom is said to derive from the Roman *Floralia*, a celebration in honour of the return of Spring. (Truro 17, Penzance $12\frac{3}{4}$, Redruth 11, Lizard Town $10\frac{1}{2}$, Falmouth 12 miles.)

London, 272 miles. Map 2. Population, 2,616. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Fri. Hotels: Angel, Regent. Golf: See Penzance.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD (Hertfordshire)

Quaint old town, of one long street which, with the southern suburb of Marlowes, extends to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The corporate body governing the town is a "Bailiewick." The church, with characteristic lead-covered Hertfordshire octagonal spire, has a fine vaulted chancel.

The road running northwards, along the valley of the Gade, is of exceptional beauty. Water End, Great and Little Gaddesden, and Ashridge Park, with its lovely beech woods, form a charming round. (Tring 8, Dunstable 12, St. Albans 7, Boxmoor $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 23 miles. Map 8. Population, 13,832. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: King's Arms, Midland. Golf: See St. Albans.

HENLEY-IN- ARDEN (Warwickshire)

Picturesque old town, with a very wide street, narrowed midway by the projecting church; a prominent object with its tall pinnacled tower. The ancient Moot Hall has



Henley-in-Arden.

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been carefully restored and may be inspected by visitors. The town contains many old houses in the half-timbered Warwickshire style. The old church of the adjoining village, Beaudesert, contains Norman work. Wootton Wawen (2 miles) has an exceptionally interesting church. (Birmingham 15, Stratford-on-Avon 8, Alcester 6, Warwick 9 miles.)

London, 98 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,207. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Golden Cross.

Prosperous and picturesque old market-town, beautifully situated *on the north bank of the Thames. The fine old stone bridge which here crosses the river was built in 1789. The sculptured keystones of the central arch, looking up river and down, display heads representing Isis and Thames; the first the head of a woman, the second the bearded head of a man. They are very fine works of art, and were sculptured by Anna Dawson-Damer, a niece of Horace Walpole. The great "Red Lion" hotel, a vast red-brick building, was formerly an important coaching and posting house. Phyllis Court, a mansion amid lovely gardens and lawns sloping to the river, is now a charming riverside club, very popular in Henley Week, the first week in July, when Henley Regatta is held.

"Fairmile," one mile out of Henley, on the road to Oxford, is the name given to a beautiful stretch of highway, of great breadth and planted with a noble double avenue. (Oxford 23½, Great Marlow 7½, Watlington 9¾, Reading 8¾, Maidenhead 8¾ miles.)

London, 35 miles. Map 8. Population, 6,841. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Catherine Wheel, Little White Hart. Golf: Henley, 18 holes.

Busy and prosperous city on the river Wye, centre of the great Herefordshire cattle interests. The Cathedral, 327ft. in length, is a building in red sandstone and interesting by reason of the variety of its architectural parts. The nave is Norman, with heavy cylindrical columns of the character of those at Gloucester and Tewkesbury, but not of their height. It is a very beautiful and impressive nave. The Cathedral suffered severely in the fighting during the Civil War, and again in 1786, when the nave was partly destroyed by the fall of the western tower. The "restoration" following this disaster has been abolished by works undertaken of late years, when, following upon restoration works of considerable extent, a new west front was built. The Early English, Early Decorated, and Perpendicular styles are all represented in the choir, crypt, transept, and Lady Chapel.

The shrine of Bishop Cantilupe, 1282, in the north transept, is of much interest. There are many other monuments of Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. In the south choir-aisle, note the very curious map of the world, made 1314, and representing it as a very different place from that understood by modern cartographers. There is, of course, neither America nor Australia, but such extra-terrestrial items as Paradise and the Day of Judgment enliven the composition.

Much of Hereford city has been modernised, but a fine half-timbered black-and-white house in the centre of the city, at High Town, has been preserved, and is occupied by Lloyd's Bank. It is dated 1620, and is one of the works of that famous Herefordshire architect, John Abel, who wrought splendidly in timber all over the county, and was given by Charles II the title of "King's Carpenter."

Coningsby's Hospital, in the suburb of Widemarsh, is an almshouse founded 1614 by Sir T. Coningsby for old soldiers and servitors. It is popularly called the "Red Coat Hospital," from the colour of the cloaks worn by the inmates. (Monmouth 20, Kingston 19, Leominster 14, Ledbury 14, Ross 14 miles.)

London, 131 miles. Map 7. Population, 23,324. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Castlepool, Davies' Commercial, Green Dragon, Mitre. Golf: Hereford, 18 holes.

**HENLEY-IN-
ARDEN**
(continued)

**HENLEY-ON-
THAMES**
(Oxfordshire)

HEREFORD
(Herefordshire)



*Preaching Cross,
Hereford.*

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HEREFORD (continued)

Short runs from **HEREFORD**: *Leominster* (Parish Church) 14, *Woofferton* 21, *Ludlow* (Castle) 25, *Bromfield* 28, *Craven Arms* (Stokesay Castle) 33; *Bromyard* 14, *Worcester* (Cathedral) 28; *Ledbury* (Market Hall) 14, *Great Malvern* (Abbey Church; scenery) 22, *Worcester* 30; *Ross* (Market House) 14, *Huntley* 23, *Gloucester* (Cathedral) 30, *Cheltenham* (Spa; Colleges) 39; *Monmouth* (Bridge) 20, *Raglan* (Castle ruins) 28, *Usk* (Castle gateway) 33; *Pontrilas* 12, *Abergavenny* (Castle ruins) 23; *Willersley* 13, *Hay* (Castle ruins) 21, *Three Cocks* 25, *Brecon* (Bridge; Castle ruins) 36; *Kington* 19.

HERNE BAY (Kent)

Herne Bay, as a seaside resort, dates from 1830. It is an offshoot from the village of Herne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland. Until 1830 there were but a few scattered fishermen's cottages, on a lonely shore. The original pier, built here, was the enterprise of a company, which spent £50,000 on the work. It was of timber, and 3,000ft. in length. The Clock Tower is the oldest thing in the town, for the original pier has long since gone and a new iron one has taken its place, the third in succession. It is 3,920ft. in length, and is provided with electric cars. The shores are flat and the sea inclined to encroach. It is a good rose-growing district.

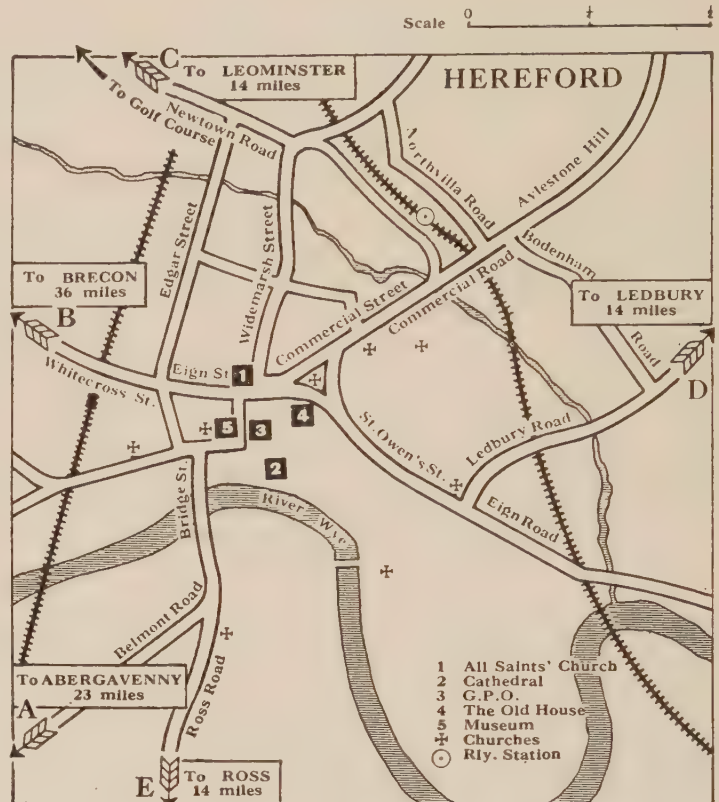
Herne village is a pretty spot, with a beautiful 13th to 15th-century church. Here are some very fine monumental brasses. In the village is pointed out a cottage with a small triangular pane of glass in the roof, next the chimney-stack, said to have been a smuggler's look-out.

Reculver, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the shore, standing on a low earthy cliff stoutly protected by timber groynes and concreted defences, is the site of the Roman station, *Regulbium*. Much of the site has disappeared by encroachment of the sea. The gaunt twin towers are those of a Norman and Early English church, wantonly destroyed 1808. The towers, crested with iron cage-like structures and provided with huge vanes, are preserved as landmarks for mariners. (Margate 16, Ramsgate 16, Whitstable 6, Canterbury 9 miles.)

London, 62 miles. *Map 5*. *Population*, 11,872. *Early Closing*, Thurs. *Hotels*: *Connaught*, *Dolphin*, *Grand*, *Queen's*. *Golf*: *Herne Bay*, 18 holes.

HERTFORD (Hertfordshire)

A pleasant town, capital of Hertfordshire, but with no very great outstanding features. There are some old-fashioned houses decorated with plaster-work; and a preparatory school for Christ's Hospital (the "Bluecoat" School), with quaint little figures on the gate-piers. There are some remains of Hertford Castle.



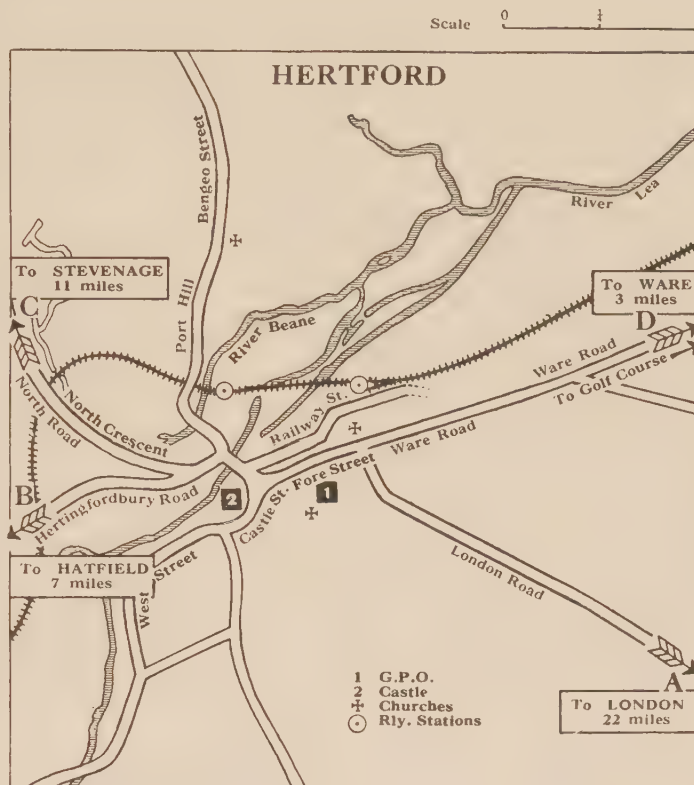
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Panshanger Park is a seat of Lady Desborough, formerly that of Earl Cowper, 2 miles west. Tewin, 4 miles north-west, is a village with a church standing apart, in the fields. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lady Cathcart, who was four times married and four times widowed. She lived in old Tewin House, whose foundations alone remain. The first time she married to please her parents; the second time for money; the third time for a title; and "the fourth husband was put in her way because the Devil owed her a grudge and wanted to punish her for her sins." It was in 1745 that she married for the fourth time one Colonel Maguire, who took her off to Ireland and kept her shut up for nearly twenty years, until his death released her. She had thus the opportunity exemplified by the sentiment engraved on the posy ring she wore: "If I survive, I will have five"; but her last experience sufficed. She died 1789, at the age of 97.

South of the church is the tomb of Lady Anne Grimston, who died in 1710. From it have sprung seven ash-trees, originating the fantastic story that she was a sceptic and had wished, if there were any truth in Christianity, that trees might grow out of her last resting-place, as a sign. (St. Albans 12½, Bishop's Stortford 13, Hoddesdon 4, Stevenage 11, Hitchin 15½ miles.)



Lady Anne Grimston's Tomb,
Tewin, Hertford.



HERTFORD
(continued)

London, 22 miles. Map 9. Population, 10,712. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Dimsdale Arms, Salisbury. Golf: East Herts G.C. (near Ware), 18 holes.

The busy town of Hexham is a stern-looking place, as well befits an ancient town which for centuries lived in arms, ready for Scottish raids across the Border. Hexham Abbey is of great size, as suitable for a building standing on the site of a former cathedral, there having been a bishopric of Hexham from A.D. 680 to 821. The present buildings date back to the 13th century, with the crypt alone remaining of the

HEXHAM
(Northumberland)

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HEXHAM (continued)

original church built by St. Wilfrid at the end of the 7th century. The Frith Stool, or Chair of Peace, standing in the choir, is fashioned out of a single block of stone, and is thought to have been the episcopal seat of St. Wilfrid himself when Bishop of Hexham. It later became the Frith Stool, or Chair of Sanctuary. The nave of the Abbey is a modern rebuilding of the ancient one, destroyed centuries ago. The staircase in the south transept, once leading from the monks' dormitory to the church, is a curious feature.



*Courtyard of old Military Roman Baths,
near Chesters-on-Tyne,
5 miles N. of Hexham.*



*East Abutment of Roman Bridge,
near Chesters-on-Tyne,
5 miles N. of Hexham.*

The Battle of Hexham Levels, May 15th, 1464, 2 miles south-east, was a defeat of the Lancastrians by the Yorkists.

At Chesters, 5 miles north, through the village of Wall, and near Chollerford railway station, are the remains of the Roman station of *Cilurnum*. Admission may be had on Tuesdays and Saturdays, by courtesy of the owners of Chesters. (Newcastle-on-Tyne 20½, Blanchland 11½, Bellingham 17 miles.)

London, 282 miles. Map 15. Population, 8,849. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Abbey, Hydro, Royal. Golf: Hexham, 18 holes.*

HIGHAM FERRERS (Northampton- shire)

Ancient market-town, now almost continuous with Rushden, which is only 1½ miles south. The two places are very busy in the bootmaking way. Nothing is left of the castle of the Ferrers family. The noble church, of the 13th and 14th centuries, is of great interest and beauty. The tower and spire having fallen partly into ruin in the 17th century were rebuilt, 1632, by Archbishop Laud. On the chancel floor is a brass to Thomas Chichele, 1400, and his wife, parents of Archbishop Chichele. Also, on an altar-tomb, a brass to Lawrence Seymour, rector, 1289-1337. Brass, 1489, to Richard Wylleys, warden of the collegiate foundation established by Chichele in 1415. The schoolhouse, another foundation by Chichele, is of the 15th century. The Bedehouse was an almshouse for twelve men and one woman housekeeper.

At Finedon, 4 miles north, the 14th and 15th-century church is a fine and stately building, remarkable for the beautiful "strainer arch," added shortly after the work was completed, when it was found that the clerestory wall could not be sustained without this additional support. The arch is thus really an engineering device, but its merely utilitarian purpose is masked by the beauty of the design. A somewhat similar "strainer arch" is in Rushden church. (Bedford 14¾, Kettering 10, St. Neots 18, Wellingborough 5, Thrapston 7¾, Huntingdon 21½, Northampton 15 miles.)

London, 66 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,851. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Green Dragon. Golf: See Kettering.



The Strainer Arch, Finedon.

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This cheerful-looking little town is well named, being situated on a lofty hill or plateau, overlooking the valley of the upper Thames, 7 miles from Cricklade. The church, a large 15th century building, contains monuments of the Warneford family, including a brass to the memory of Captain Gonville Warneford who, "in faithful discharge of his duty," fell in 1904 in the Aden hinterland. Here is also the monument of Lady Wetherell Warneford, 1861; the last of that family, seated at the neighbouring Warneford Place, Sevenhampton, from the 13th century. A memorial tablet to Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., the first airman to bring down a Zeppelin, was unveiled in the Warneford Chapel of the church, August 21st, 1917. Note in the church a cannon-ball hanging from a chain. This is a relic of the fighting in the Civil War, 1645, when the church was occupied by the Royalists and was afterwards taken by storm by the troops under Fairfax. (Swindon $6\frac{1}{4}$, Burford $13\frac{3}{4}$, Coleshill $2\frac{1}{2}$, Cricklade $7\frac{1}{2}$, Cirencester $14\frac{1}{2}$, Faringdon $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 79 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,072. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Wed.

HIGHWORTH
(Wiltshire)

Centre of the Buckinghamshire chair-making industry, whose establishment is due to the dense beech-woods of this region. Almost every surrounding village and hamlet is busy in some detail of chair-making, of which the largest output is the common kitchen, or "Windsor" chair. High Wycombe has greatly extended of late years, and an almost continuous line of houses extends east and west, from Loudwater to West Wycombe, a distance of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The centre of the town discloses a quaint grouping of the old red-brick Town Hall, built 1757, with the narrow streets by the church, whose lofty tower, built 1522, has some would-be Gothic ornamentation added 1755. Note the vast monument of Henry Petty, Earl of Shelbourne, 1784. The "Red Lion" hotel has a prominent porch, from which Benjamin Disraeli, afterwards leader of the Conservative Party, made his initial political speech, 1832, on his first (and unsuccessful) candidature for Parliamentary election.

HIGH WYCOMBE
(Buckinghamshire)

Hughenden, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is the spot where this great imaginative and constructive statesman lies. He died on "Primrose Day," April 19th, 1881, and is buried in the churchyard, at the east end of the church. From a monument in the chancel, erected by Queen Victoria, hangs his banner, as Knight of the Garter.

West Wycombe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the main road, is an old-world village nestling beneath a remarkable hill which is crested by a church, built by Francis Dashwood, Lord le Despenser, 1763. The tower is surmounted by a huge ball, said to be capable of holding nine persons. A curious mausoleum, built by the same eccentric nobleman, is eastward of the church on the shoulder of the hill. (Beaconsfield $6\frac{1}{4}$, Oxford 25, Amersham $7\frac{1}{4}$, Reading $23\frac{3}{4}$, Aylesbury $16\frac{3}{4}$, Henley-on-Thames 12 miles.)

London, 29 miles. Map 8. Population, 21,952. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Falcon, Red Lion. Golf: Flackwell Heath G.C., 18 holes.

Growing town in the developing Leicestershire coalfield. The traditional trades of Hinckley are boot and stocking-making. The fine large 15th-century church has an ornate oak roof. (Leicester $13\frac{1}{4}$, Nuneaton $4\frac{1}{2}$, Atherstone 8, Ashby-de-la-Zouch $18\frac{1}{2}$, Coventry $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

HINCKLEY
(Leicestershire)

London, 95 miles. Map 8. Population, 13,644. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: George, Union. Golf: Hinckley, 9 holes.

Modern "residential district," on the Portsmouth road. Many people recollect Hindhead when it was yet a lonely height, with only the "Huts" inn to welcome the weary traveller. It was Professor Tyndall who discovered the brisk, healthy air of these "Highlands of Surrey," building himself a house here in 1882. He set a fashion which became so greatly followed that Hindhead is now a place of many villas, hotels, and sanatoria. There is, however, a good deal of wild beauty in this region. Coming up to

HINDHEAD
(Surrey)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

HINDHEAD (continued)

it from Godalming and Milford, the highway rises for some four miles, skirting that deep gorsy hollow, the "Devil's Punch Bowl." The old coach-road went off to the left, climbing to the hill crest, called "Gibbet Hill," from the gibbet on which were exposed the bodies of the three men who in 1786 murdered a sailor tramping the road and rolled his body into the "Punch Bowl." The prominent object on the skyline is a Celtic cross erected on the site of the gibbet by Sir William Erle, 1851. The murdered sailor lies in Thursley churchyard, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the "Royal Huts Hotel," with a gruesome stone sculptured in a representation of the murder. Another stone, reciting the facts and invoking curses upon anyone who shall presume to remove it, stands beside the present road, on the edge of the "Punch Bowl." (Guildford 12, Godalming $7\frac{1}{4}$, Frensham 5, Liphook $5\frac{1}{2}$, Haslemere 3 miles.)

London, 42 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,612. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Beacon, Gorselands, Manor, Moorlands, Royal Huts, Thirstane. Golf: Hindhead, 18 holes.

HITCHIN (Hertfordshire)

A charming old-world town. The church, whose tower is capped with the characteristic Hertfordshire leaded spire, is a great roomy 14th and 15th-century building. There are numerous interesting nooks and corners in the town, notably the curious little almshouse called "The Biggin." The old "Sun" inn is a typical example of the stately hostleries of the coaching and posting-days, with large garden and fine bowling-green. In Tile Hall Street is the little "Coopers' Arms" inn, which occupies the remains of what would seem to be a 15th-century ecclesiastical building; but records appear to make out that it was the Guildhall of the Hitchin tylers and masons, "tyler" indicating a brick-maker. (Bedford $15\frac{3}{4}$, Hatfield $14\frac{3}{4}$, Letchworth $2\frac{1}{2}$, Baldock 5, Luton 9, Biggleswade $10\frac{1}{4}$, Hoddesdon $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 35 miles. Map 9. Population, 13,535. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Cock, Sun. Golf: Letchworth G.C., 18 holes.

HODDESDON (Hertfordshire)

Wide-streeted old town, on the Old North Road. Note the old "Bull" inn, with its quaint front. It is mentioned by the poet, Matthew Prior, in his *Down Hall*, 1715. His chariot, he tells us, halted here:—

"Into an old inn did their equipage roll,
At a town they call Hodsdon, the sign of the Bull."



CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

"Rye House," $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north, is the surviving gateway of the mansion famous in the "Rye House Plot" of 1683, when conspirators proposed to assassinate Charles II on his return from Newmarket Races. It is a red-brick gatehouse, amid a picturesque setting, but the "popular entertainments" of the place tend to vulgarise it. Here, too, is the "Great Bed of Ware," that famous old bedstead capable of holding a dozen people. The "Barons' Hall" is a "mediæval" building constructed some sixty years ago, and the "ancient dungeons" are no older. (Hertford $4\frac{1}{4}$, Ware $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 18 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,410. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: See Hertford.

Ancient agricultural town, famous for its annual Horse Fair. The church, a great and handsome 14th-century building, has some excellent traceried windows of a flamboyant character rare in England. (Spalding $7\frac{1}{2}$, King's Lynn 19, Long Sutton 5, Boston $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 112 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,381. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See King's Lynn.

Remote old agricultural town in North Devon, waking into vigorous life for the annual St. Peter's Fair, when much business is done in horses. In the rectory garden is a curious labyrinth. The district is a very hilly one, and it is locally said that the road to Launceston is "Fourteen miles and fourteen hills." (Bideford $18\frac{1}{4}$, Launceston 14, Great Torrington $15\frac{1}{2}$, Okehampton 19, Bude 10 miles.)

London, 211 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,417. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: See Bude.

Small market-town in well-wooded district; burnt out 1708, hence its comparatively modern aspect. (Cromer $9\frac{1}{2}$, Aylsham $12\frac{1}{2}$, Norwich 22, Wells-next-the-Sea $12\frac{3}{4}$, Fakenham 12, East Dereham 18 miles.)

London, 121 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,249. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Feathers. Golf: See Cromer.

Holyhead (Caer Gybi) is the chief port for Ireland, and the sea-passage to Dublin is 64 miles. The national harbour of refuge, completed in 1873, cost a million-and-a-half pounds sterling, and very much larger sums have been expended by the railway company and the Trinity Board. Holyhead town exists almost wholly on the Irish traffic. The adjacent scenery is impressive, notably at Holyhead Mountain, looking upon the sea, 2 miles distant. The cliffs, looking down upon the South Stack island, which is a rock rising sheer from a troubled sea, give wonderful views over the South Stack Lighthouse. The spot is haunted by innumerable sea-fowl.

Anglesey, the island on whose extremity is Holy Island, on which Holyhead is placed, is a far more interesting place than the town. At Trearddur Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Aberffraw, 17 miles, and at Redwharf Bay, and also at Amlwch, seaside resorts are springing up. (Menai Village $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 257 miles. Map 10. Population, 11,757. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Station. Golf: Holyhead, 18 holes.

This little town, although in a busy industrial district of lead and copper-smelting, with numerous other attendant activities, is our English nearest approach to the faith-healing Lourdes. The long-celebrated Well of St. Winifred gives the place its name. Miracles are hoped for and believed in by many afflicted persons who come hither; the

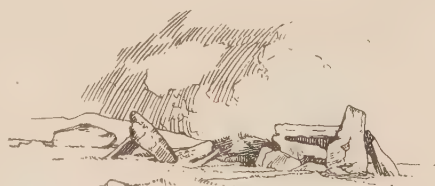
HODDESDON
(continued)

HOLBEACH
(Lincolnshire)

HOLSWORTHY
(Devonshire)

HOLT
(Norfolk)

HOLYHEAD
(Anglesey)



Druids' Stones, Holyhead.

HOLYWELL
(Flintshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

HOLYWELL (continued)

crutches and other invalids' appliances plentifully hung in the chapel would seem to prove some great curative property. There have been invalids resorting to this well since the 9th century. The chapel over it dates from the 15th century, and was built by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. To come to more practical details, this miraculous fount is the property of the Duke of Westminster, who leases it to the town of Holywell. The rent is, however, the nominal one of £1 per annum, for a term of 999 years. The rebuilt parish church contains a curious relic of the older building. This is a bell once used to announce service. It was strapped to the leg of a man known as "the walking belfry," whose duty it was to perambulate the streets, thus calling the faithful to worship.

Basingwerk Abbey ruins are on the road to the river Dee. (Chester 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, Abergelge 17, Denbigh 14, Mold 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, Flint 4, Rhyl 17 miles.)

London, 196 miles. Map 11. Population, 2,907. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Head. Golf: Holywell, 18 holes.

HONITON (Devonshire)

Quiet old town, on the Exeter road. Almost its chief feature is the exceptionally wide street. The parish church of St. Michael, over half a mile out of the town on a picturesque hillside to the left as you approach from the direction of Charmouth, is a 15th-century building greatly injured by fire in 1912. It has been restored in exquisite taste. The interior is largely of a dove-coloured stone. Movable chairs have taken the place of pews, and the floor is of wood blocks. The floor slopes upwards towards the chancel. The two columns next the chancel bear the names of John Takyll and Jone, his wife, in raised lettering. Note just within the north door the table-tomb of Dr. Thomas Marwood, 1617, and his wife Temperance, 1644. He was physician to Queen Elizabeth, and died at the age of 105. The famous "Honiton lace" is still made in the neighbourhood. (Axminster 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Exeter 16, Taunton 17, Tiverton 18, Seaton 10, Sidmouth 9, Lyme Regis 15, Budleigh Salterton 15, Chard 12 miles.)

London, 153 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,090. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Dolphin. Golf: Heathfield G.C., 9 holes.

HORLEY (Surrey)

Motorists along the main London and Brighton road know Horley chiefly from the "Chequers" inn. There are also modern developments in the outskirts, but the central point of the village is along the cross-road between the "Chequers," on the London and Redhill route, and Gatwick, on the London and Reigate route. Here is the ancient village 13th and 14th-century church, with slender shingled spire, neighboured by the "Six Bells" inn. Gatwick Park is a racecourse, opened 1892. (Croydon 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Crawley 5, Balcombe 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 25 miles. Map 5. Population, 6,112. Hotel: Chequers. Golf: See Redhill and Reigate.



Scythes and Pikes,
Horncastle Church.

HORNCASTLE (Lincolnshire)

Old agricultural market-town. The chief event of the year is the Horse Fair, held in August. The church is of all periods from 13th to 15th centuries. Note the monument to Sir Ingram Hopton, commander of the Royalist forces at Winceby Fight, 5 miles east, Oct. 11th, 1643. He was defeated and slain. Some of the scythes mounted as pikes used by the peasantry that day are arranged on the wall.

Scrivelsby Court, 2 miles, in a lovely deer-park, is the ancient seat of the Dymoke family, whose representative holds the office of Hereditary Grand Champion of England at the Coronation of the Sovereign. His olden duty was to ride on horseback into Westminster Hall and to throw down a gauntlet, three times challenging any comer to deny the right of the monarch to his crown and throne. This duty, so far as the challenge is concerned, was duly performed at the last Coronation. The figure of a lion surmounting the lodge gate has a movable fore-paw, raised when the family are at home, and down when they are absent.

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Tattershall Castle, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, was restored by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, 1911. It was built 1440 by the 3rd Lord Cromwell, High Treasurer to Henry VI. It is a tower of red brick, 112ft. high, within a moat, and is a work of great interest. The church, also a work of Lord Cromwell, contains numerous brasses. (Tattershall $8\frac{3}{4}$, Louth 14, Lincoln $21\frac{1}{4}$, Market Rasen 18 miles.)

London, 140 miles. Map 13. Population, 3,461. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Red Lion, Rodney. Golf: Spilsby, 9 holes.

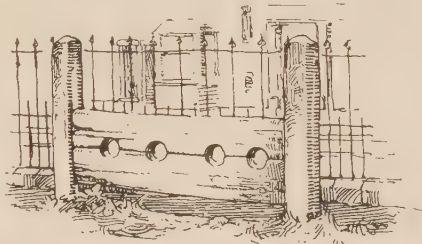
Small town and seaside resort, midway along the coast of Holderness between the cliffs of Flamborough Head and the sands of Spurn Point. The church spire long since fell in ruins. The great feature of the immediate neighbourhood is Hornsea Mere, a lake about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. (Bridlington 17, Hull 18, Beverley 13 miles.)

London, 195 miles. Map 13. Population, 4,278. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Hornsea, 18 holes.

Rustic town, with many old-gabled, stone-tiled and tile-hung houses. The fine church contains the altar-tomb of Lord Braose, 1396, and that of Lord Hoo, 1455. The Grammar School was founded in 1532. In the Market Square remains the Bull Ring, a relic of the barbarous sport of bull-baiting.

Christ's Hospital (the "Bluecoat School"), removed from Newgate Street in the City of London in 1902, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, with a railway station to itself. (Worthing $19\frac{1}{2}$, Dorking $13\frac{1}{4}$, Reigate $15\frac{1}{2}$, East Grinstead 16, Cuckfield 14 miles.)

London, 37 miles. Map 5. Population, 11,413. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Black Horse, Crown, Olde King's Head, Queen's Head. Golf: Horsham, 18 holes.



The Stocks, Horsham.

This is a little town of red brick, dominated by a great collegiate church. The college of priests was dissolved and their church was allowed partly to fall into ruin. Thus the lovely 14th and 15th-century choir and chapter-house are roofless and in decay. In the Saltmarche Chapel are the 13th-century cross-legged effigies of a man and a woman, thought to be portraits of Sir John Metham and his wife. This is considered to be the only cross-legged figure of a woman in the country. The annual Horse Fair, held in September, is the great event of Howden's year. (Thorne $13\frac{1}{2}$, Market Weighton $12\frac{3}{4}$, Selby 11 miles.)

London, 187 miles. Map 13. Population, 2,052. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Selby, 9 holes.

Suburban seaside and golfing resort of Birkenhead and Liverpool, and residential district, together with West Kirby. (New Brighton 11, Chester 19, Birkenhead 8 miles.)

London, 197 miles. Map 12. Population, 17,055. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: West Kirby Hydro. Golf: Royal Liverpool G.C., 18 holes.

Colliery town, remarkable for its church, in which lies Lord Byron, the poet, 1824. His body was conveyed from Greece, where he died. (Nottingham 6, Mansfield $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 134 miles. Map 13. Population, 16,835. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See Nottingham.

Hull is strictly the name of a small stream flowing into the Humber. The name Kingston-upon-Hull was conferred on the visit of Edward I, in 1298, when the King saw that the flourishing villages at the junction of the Hull and the Humber could be developed into a commercial port. Hull now takes the fourth place among the ports of the United

HORNCASTLE
(continued)

HORNSEA
(Yorkshire)

HORSHAM
(Sussex)

HOWDEN
(Yorkshire)

HOYLAKE
(Cheshire)

**HUCKNALL
TORKARD**
(Nottinghamshire)

HULL
(Yorkshire)

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HULL (continued)

Kingdom. It is a great and growing place of shipping interests. The Trinity House of Hull is housed in buildings dating from 1753; with a hall, a chapel, and almshouses. The Trinity Corporation has a number of interesting relics and much valuable plate.

William III is honoured by a gilt equestrian statue; but the most prominent of public monuments is that to William Wilberforce, the philanthropist. It is a Doric column, 90ft. high, with William himself, in grimy effigy, on the summit. The great weatherworn old house where he was born, 1759, is in High Street. The ancient parish church of Holy Trinity is 14th and 15th century, with a brick-built choir. Note the monumental effigies of Sir William de la Pole, 1366, and wife. Hull Museum contains a prehistoric boat, discovered at Brigg, Lincolnshire. It is dug out of a solid oak trunk, and measures 48ft. 6in. long and 5ft. wide. (Beverley 8, Hedon 5 miles.)



London, 220 miles. Map 13. Population, 287,013. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Grosvenor, Royal Station, White House. Golf: Hull, 18 holes.

HUNGERFORD (Berkshire)



*Preaching Cross at Little Bedwin,
near Hungerford.*

a blacksmith who enters the room during lunch, with a box of nails and a hammer. The stranger, addressed as a "colt," is thereupon "shod" by a nail being driven into

Pleasant old town on the Bath road, partly in Berks and partly in Wilts; the river Kennet forming the dividing line. The church, 17th century, stands westward, away from the town. The great annual occasion of Hungerford is Hock Tuesday, or Tutti Day, when two "Tutti-men," provided each with a 10ft. pole decorated with ribbons and flowers, and finished off with an orange, perambulate the town, in pursuance of an ancient charter conferred by John of Gaunt, Lord of the Manor, in the 14th century. The Tutti-men have the prescriptive right to kiss any girl or woman in the town on this day of days. The governing body of Hungerford is presided over by a Constable, instead of by a Mayor. They assemble at lunch on Tutti Day and proceed to imbibe rum-punch and smoke churchwarden pipes. Any guest who has not before attended is espied by

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his boot sole, while half-a-crown is levied on him for the privilege. (Newbury 8½, Marlborough 10, Tidworth 16 miles.)

London, 64 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,784. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bear, Three Swans. Golf: See Marlborough.

Divided into two sharply-contrasting places, "New" and "Old" Hunstanton, the old village is a mile inland; while the modern seaside resort, on the edge of the cliffs, and among the commons, has all the advantages of the fine sands which have made this part of the Norfolk coast so popular. Adjoining the old village is the park of the Le Strange family, whose monuments numerous occupy the church. (Sandringham 8, King's Lynn 16, Fakenham 19, Wells-next-the-Sea 18, Burnham Market 11 miles.)

London, 112 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,282. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Glebe, Golden Lion, Le Strange Arms and Golf Links, Railway, Sandringham. Golf: Hunstanton, 18 holes.

The town, in an agricultural region, existed in Saxon times, and is on the oldest of the trunk highways to the North. It is joined to Godmanchester by a fine 13th-century bridge across the Ouse, which in its course towards St. Ives passes the charming villages of Houghton and Hemingford. Huntingdon was once so much larger than now that it had fifteen churches. However that may be, only two old churches are left, those of All Saints and St. Mary. The first is an example of the very last manifestation of the Gothic spirit, built in 1520. St. Mary's fell down in 1607, and was rebuilt by 1620. Opposite this church is Cowper House where for some time the poet resided.

The Grammar School, a Norman structure with a typical doorway, is the oldest building in the town. Originally a chapel, it has been a school for centuries, and Oliver Cromwell was educated in it.

Oliver Cromwell is the great historical figure of Huntingdon. It is not generally remembered that he was really a Welshman, the name of Cromwell having been taken by an ancestor, one Morgan Williams, who was in the service of Henry VII, the first of the Tudor sovereigns of England, themselves chiefly of Welsh blood. This ancestral Williams, having married a sister of Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's servile minister, assumed the name. Cromwell House (bearing a tablet) marks the site of Oliver's birthplace. The old "George" inn, a hostelry of coaching days, has a picturesque galleried courtyard.

Hinchingbrooke, seat of the Earl of Sandwich, is a mile distant. Here the Cromwell family resided from the reign of Henry VIII; Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the great Oliver, entertained James I on his accession to the Crown of England; he was a Royalist, and so expended his substance for that cause that he was obliged to sell Hinchingbrooke to Sir Sydney Montagu, ancestor of the Earl of Sandwich. The town was plundered by the Royalists under Charles I in 1645. (Ramsey 11½, Higham Ferrers 21½, Tempsford 12½, Royston 21¼, Cambridge 16, Bedford 20¾, Peterborough 19 miles.)

London, 59 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,194. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George, Old Bridge. Golf: Huntingdon, 9 holes.

Neat little town, with modern Town Hall, and in the Market Place a statue of the last of the Dukes of Gordon. Huntly Castle, rising ruinous amid the woods, is a 17th-century building built on the site of Strathbogie Castle, which was in olden times the seat of the Gordons. (Turrieff 17, Banff 20¾, Keith 10 miles.)

London, 529 miles. Map 19. Population, 4,544. Market, 1st and 3rd Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Gordon Arms, Huntly, Strathbogie. Golf: Huntly, 9 holes.

HUNGERFORD
(continued)

HUNSTANTON
(Norfolk)

HUNTINGDON
(Huntingdonshire)

HUNTLY
(Aberdeenshire)

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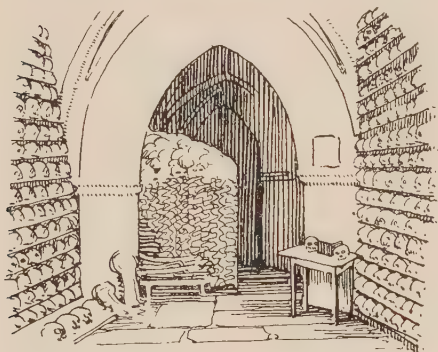
HURSTMON- CEUX (Sussex)

One mile north of Wartling village. The great castle, built of red brick chiefly in the time of Henry VII, has a very stately Gatehouse, with imposing machicolated towers. The Castle has been restored in recent times by its owner, Colonel Claude Lowther. (Hastings 12½, Eastbourne 7, Pevensey 3, Hailsham 4½, Heathfield 10 miles.)

London, 59 miles. Map 5. Hotel: *White Friars*. Golf: *See Eastbourne*.

HYTHE (Kent)

Picturesque old town, once a seaport, now only so in its name which signifies a harbour. The sea has long since retreated and is now a mile distant. The great church, of the Early English period, stands on elevated ground behind the long street of the little town, and has an undercroft, or semi-crypt, in which are preserved a vast number of bones, considered to be those of the slain in some unknown battle. Built into the north wall is a tall Round Tower, similar to the famous Irish Round Towers. Here is the Royal Military Canal, running from Seabrook and Hythe to Dungeness across the northern verge of Romney Marsh. It was constructed, together with the Martello Towers along this flat coast, as a defence against a threatened French invasion, in the time of Napoleon.



*Crypt containing Skulls and Bones,
found near Hythe.*

Saltwood Castle, in the rear of Hythe, was built about 1350 by Archbishop Courtenay, whose shield of arms appears on the gatehouse-towers. In the older castle on this site the four knights

who murdered Thomas à Becket assembled, Dec. 28th, 1170.

Lympne, 2 miles west, is a village with a great 13th-century church, and a restored and remodelled castle, looking across Romney Marsh and out to sea from a height. Beneath the cliff are the remains of the Roman seaport and fortress, *Portus Lemanis*. (Folkestone 4½, New Romney 9¼, Canterbury 18, Rye 21, Ashford 12 miles.)

London, 66 miles. Map 5. Population, 7,764. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: *Imperial, Sea View, Sutherland House, Swan*. Golf: *Hythe*, 18 holes.

ILCHESTER (Somerset)

ILCHESTER is the site of the Roman station, *Ischalis*, one of the most important centres in that era, and at the time of the Norman Conquest a borough of considerable pretensions. Later, a market-town, but now merely a small village on the river Yeo, or Ivel. Of the former five churches, one only is now left. This has a curious octangular tower. The ancient 13th-century mace of the former town corporation is still preserved, and the old market-cross yet stands in the quiet street. In a by-way are to be found some remains of the old hanging-loft of the gaol, long ago demolished. Northover, on the outskirts, is a kind of suburb. (Wincanton 13, Somerton 5, Langport 8½, Yeovil 5, Crewkerne 11, Ilminster 12¼, Glastonbury 12¼, Wells 17½, Taunton 21 miles.)

London, 122 miles. Map 3. Population, 438. Golf: *See Yeovil*.



Ilchester Market Cross.

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Popular seaside resort on the north coast of Devon. The surroundings of Ilfracombe are exceedingly hilly, and great rocky hillsides descend steeply to the sea. A number of rock-walks have been constructed, looking upon the sea, which here is often of a fine spectacular roughness. The Capstone Parade is the principal walk.

ILFRACOMBE
(Devonshire)

Rising from the harbour is a curious pyramidal rock, called Lantern Hill, from the beacon lit upon its summit since early times. This was the work of a religious fraternity. The chapel of St. Nicholas from which this harbour light was shown has long been desecrated. A light is still shown in the winter months, from the end of September to the beginning of May.

The rugged old parish church is of many periods, from the 13th century. Note the quaintly-carved monsters on the stone corbels in the interior, supporting the wagon roof and its array of wooden angels. One represents the lean cow, Chichevache, and another the fat cow, Bycorn: the first in so sorry a condition, because her only food was good women; the second so well-conditioned by reason of her diet being exclusively the abounding one of good and long-suffering husbands. The neighbourhood of Ilfracombe is one of exceptionally fine and interesting drives and excursions. (Combemartin $5\frac{1}{4}$, Lynmouth $15\frac{1}{2}$, Barnstaple $11\frac{1}{2}$, Braunton 8 miles.)

London, 205 miles. Map 2. Population, 11,779. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Berkeley, Cliffe Hydro, Collingwood, Crescent, Great Western, Grosvenor, Ilfracombe, Imperial, Osborne House, Runnacleave. Golf: Ilfracombe, 18 holes.

Modernised ancient town, vastly increased through the coal-mining operations of Derbyshire during the last half-century. The church, greatly remodelled, contains some 13th century monuments. (Nottingham 8, Derby $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

ILKESTON
(Derbyshire)

London, 135 miles. Map 13. Population, 32,269. Market, Sat. and Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See Nottingham.

The pleasant town and favourite health resort of Ilkley, or "Ilkley Wells," or "Ilkley Spa," as it is variously styled, lies at the foot of that massive height, Rombald's Moor. The fine rock-scenery and the vivid summer and autumn colouring of the breezy uplands have been well pictured, but not exaggerated, on the coloured picture-posters issued by the railway companies interested in Ilkley. The bracing air has perhaps as much medicinal virtue as the waters, and in the neighbourhood are many "hydros." The church, chiefly of 15th-century date, contains a carved pew, dated 1633. Three early Saxon crosses, with ornate and grotesque sculptures, are a feature of the churchyard.

ILKLEY
(Yorkshire)



Cow and Calf Rocks, Ilkley.

The smaller rock is supposed to have been detached from the main block by the Giant Rombald when striding across the moor.

A favourite and delightful excursion is to Bolton Abbey, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Really a "Priory," this religious house was founded 1153, and was dissolved 1539. The nave, restored by the 6th Duke of Devonshire, serves as a parish church; but the choir and transepts are in ruins. Note the cross to Lord Frederick Cavendish, assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1882. Here runs the romantic Wharfe, in a rocky chasm in the woods, called "The Strid," a dangerous spot for venturous climbers. (See also Bolton Abbey.) (Skipton $12\frac{3}{4}$, Otley 6, Bradford 14 miles.)

London, 207 miles. Map 12. Population, 9,105. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Craiglands, Crescent, Lister Arms, Middleton, Troutbeck Hydro, Wells House. Golf: Two good 18-hole courses.

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ILMINSTER (Somerset)

Small agricultural market-town, with fine minster-like church: hence the place-name, the "Minster on the River Ile." The central tower resembles that of Wells Cathedral, on a smaller scale. Here are the monumental brasses of Sir William Wadham and his wife, who built the church, about 1400; and of Michael and Dorothy Wadham, founders of Wadham College, Oxford, 17th century. (Ilchester 12, Honiton 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, Crewkerne 7, Taunton 12, Yeovil 14 miles.)

London, 134 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,367. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: George. Golf: See Chard.

INGLETON (Yorkshire)



Grit Boulder deposited by glacier on limestone, Clapham, 4 miles S.E. of Ingleton.

Village amid very picturesque scenery on the river Greta and the Clapham Beck. Ingleborough, rising to 2,373ft., is a mountain visible for many miles around. Sir Walter Scott makes Jeanie Deans speak of "a muckle blue hill they ca' Ingleboro."

Clapham village, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a kind of tidied-up, model place, at the gates of Ingleborough Park. "Clapham Cave," a series of caverns in the mighty flanks of Ingleborough, was discovered 1837. The passages in the limestone rock extend to about half a mile, and are rich in stalactites and stalagmites. A subterranean river flows through. This source of attraction is in the private grounds of the Park. (Kendal 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, Settle 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, Kirkby Lonsdale 6, Hawes 16 miles.)

London, 243 miles. Map 12. Population, 2,464. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Bridge, Ingleboro. Golf: See Kirkby Lonsdale.

INNER-LEITHEN (Peeblesshire)

Little town charmingly placed in a hollow of the hills, at the confluence of the river Leithen with the Tweed. Traquair House (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), a 17th century mansion which served Sir Walter Scott as the model for "Bradwardine" in his novel, *Waverley*, is a place of romantic legend. The gateways, with figures of bears holding the shield of arms of the Earls of Traquair, have remained unopened, it is said, since 1745, when the then Earl is supposed to have declared they should not again be used until a Stuart and a Roman Catholic was once more king. The prospect of their again being used, on those terms, is remote. Another version declares that a widower Earl of Traquair forbade their use until another as beautiful and virtuous as his wife should come to rule the mansion, and the prospect of their use on these terms is equally remote as there are not any longer any Earls and Countesses of that race. (Peebles 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Galashiels 12 miles.)



Traquair Gateway.

London, 352 miles. Map 14. Population, 3,855. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Traquair Arms. Golf: Innerleithen, 9 holes.

INVERARAY (Argyllshire)

The name is an allusion to the situation of this county-town on the river Aray. The place is entirely overshadowed by the great wooded hill of Dunquoich and by the Duke of Argyll's seat, Inveraray Castle, originally built 1745, and greatly injured by fire in 1877.

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The prehistoric Celtic cross seen beside the water was brought from Iona. By whichever way this place is approached magnificent views of loch and mountain scenery charm the eye. (Dalmally 16 $\frac{1}{4}$, Arrochar 22 miles.)

London, 459 miles. Map 16. Population, 735. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Argyll Arms. Golf: Inveraray, 9 holes; 5 mins. from station.

INVERARAY (continued)

Inverness is styled the "Capital of the Highlands." Situated on the river Ness at the north-eastern extremity of the Caledonian Canal, and near the salt-water estuary of the Moray Firth, the city has a very modern and neat appearance. This is due largely to the terraces and embankments lining the river. The Cathedral and the public buildings are all modern. The rough boulder-stone at the base of the Forbes Fountain, declared by Sir Walter Scott to have been the Coronation Stone of the early Lords of the Isles, is called "Clach-na-Cudainn," "the Stone of the Tubs," because it was once a convenient object on which the olden housewives, drawing water from the river, rested their tubs and gossiped meanwhile.

INVERNESS (Inverness-shire)

The Battlefield of Culloden Moor, 5 miles, where the clans fighting for Prince Charlie were defeated April 16th, 1746, is really Drummossie Moor. All around are the cairns of stone marking the burial-places of the slain clansmen. (Freeburn Inn 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nairn 16, Dingwall 14 miles.)

London, 535 miles. Map 18. Population, 24,614. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing,

Wed. Hotels: CALEDONIAN, Bught House, Palace, Royal, Station. Golf: Inverness, 18 holes.

Town on the Aberdeen and Inverness road, 17 miles from Aberdeen, 88 miles from Inverness. The place-name derives from the confluence of the rivers Urie and Don. Near the town is a great mound called "the Bass," beside the Urie. Thomas the Rhymer, the olden Scottish seer and prophet (generally the prophet of disastrous things), wrote:

INVERURIE (Aberdeenshire)

"When Dee and Don shall run in one
And Tweed shall run in Tay,
The bonnie water of Urie
Shall bear the Basse away."

The contingency does not seem to be near at hand. (Huntly 22 miles.)

London, 507 miles. Map 19. Population, 4,330. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Gordon Arms, Kintore Arms. Golf: Inverurie, 9 holes.

"Gyppeswic," as the name was originally spelt, is a populous and busy town and port, a thriving agricultural marketing centre and active in many varied ways, more particularly in the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Ipswich is a port by reason of its situation at the head of the Orwell estuary, some 12 miles in length, running up from Harwich. There are a number of ancient churches. The font of St. Margaret's is curious, with inscription "Sal et Saliva," alluding to the old rite of administering salt to infants at baptism.

The "Great White Horse" inn, in Tavern Street, is a hotel of the coaching age; its formerly open



Great White Horse, Ipswich.

IPSWICH (Suffolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

IPSWICH (continued)



Unfinished Tower at East Bergholt.
"The devil knocked it down," and the bells
are hung in an adjacent shed.



Shed for the Bells which "the devil would
not allow to be hung in the Tower"
at East Bergholt.

courtyard is now roofed over. It appears in the *Pickwick Papers* as the scene of Mr. Pickwick's unfortunate irruption into the bedroom of "the lady with the curl-papers."

Perhaps the most celebrated among the natives of Ipswich was Cardinal Wolsey, born 1471; the son of a butcher. He purposed founding a College here, in his native town, and actually completed it; but Henry VIII suppressed the work, and all now remaining is the red-brick Gatehouse.

Note the very fine mansion in the Butter Market, called "Sparrowe's House;" a work of great and curious beauty in 17th-century plaster-work, with interesting and amusing personifications of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, in bold relief. The last of the Sparrowe family lies in the neighbouring St. Lawrence Church, in the family vault, on which may be read the Latin pun, *Nidus Passerum*—"a nest of sparrows." (Colchester 17, Scole 22, Sudbury 21½, Woodbridge 8, Felixstowe 11, Needham Market 8, Stowmarket 12, Saxmundham 19½ miles.)

London, 69 miles. Map 9. Population, 79,383. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Crown and Anchor, Great White Horse, Princess, Waterloo. Golf: Ipswich, 18 holes.



CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Short runs from IPSWICH : Claydon 4, Stowmarket 12, Bury St. Edmunds (Cathedral ; Norman tower ; Gates ; Museum) 26 ; Woodbridge 8, Wickham Market (Church) 13, Framlingham (Castle ruins) 19 ; Saxmundham 21 ; Aldeburgh 23 ; Orford (Castle ruins) 20 ; Felixstowe 11 ; Colchester (Roman walls ; Castle ; Museum) 17 ; Hadleigh (Gateway ; old houses) 9, Sudbury (Churches) 21, Castle Hedingham (Norman Keep) 28.

IPSWICH
(continued)

Industrial, iron-mining, and coalfield town on the river Severn, taking its name from the iron bridge across the river, built 1780, and at that time thought to be a wonderful achievement, as it was the first of iron bridges, and carried the road across the valley in a single span of 120ft.

IRONBRIDGE
(Shropshire)

Buildwas Abbey ruins, 2 miles, are those of a Cistercian monastery, founded 1135. The Abbey Church, of red sandstone, is tolerably perfect, although roofless. The restored Abbot's house displays much Norman and Early English work. (Bridgnorth 8, Shrewsbury 13, Coalbrookdale 1½, Much Wenlock 6 miles.)

London, 142 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,343. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf : See Wellington.

Ironworking, coal-mining, and chemical manufacturing town. On the sand-warrens of Ardeer are Nobel's dynamite factories, with others at Kilwinning, 3 miles. Eglinton Castle is a seat of the Earl of Eglinton. Bogside Racecourse 1 mile. (Ayr 11½, Largs 20½, Kilmarnock 7, Barrhead 18, Ardrossan 8 miles.)

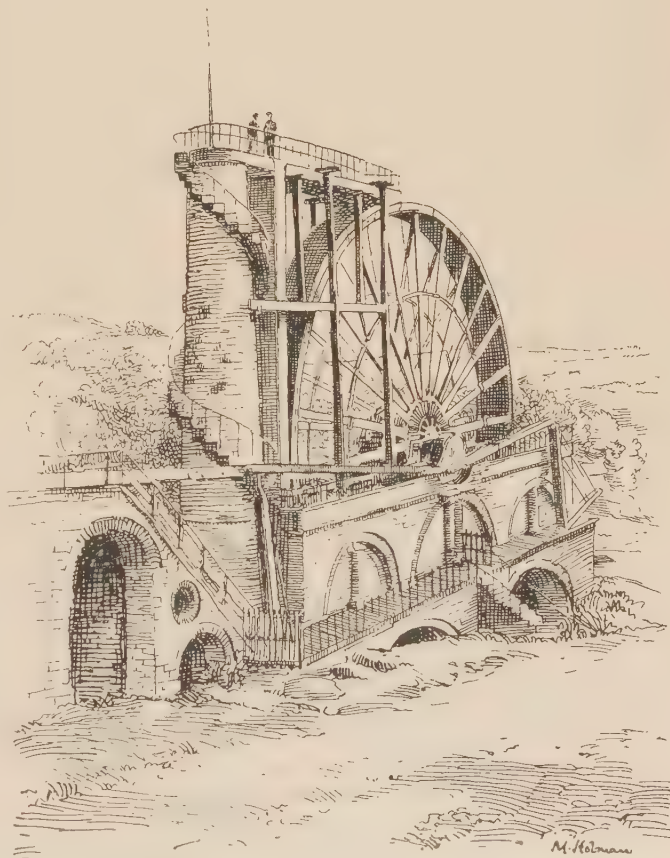
London, 400 miles. Map 14. Population, 7,534. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Golf : Irvine, 18 holes.

IRVINE
(Ayrshire)

Ivybridge is the pretty name of a small place on the main road to Plymouth, situated amid beautiful scenery in a deep wooded vale on the river Erme. The place looks its best when viewed from the lofty viaduct on which the Great Western Railway is carried. The little town is a place of paper-mills. (Plymouth 10½, Ashburton 13, Totnes 12 miles.)

London, 204 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,574. Market, 3rd Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : London. Golf : See Plymouth.

IVYBRIDGE
(Devonshire)



The Big Wheel, Laxey.

Situated in the Irish Sea some 80 miles from Liverpool, the Isle of Man is recognised as one of the beauty spots of the British Isles. The principal town is Douglas, a well-built town on a crescent-shaped bay ; it has several excellent hotels, and is a favourite

ISLE OF MAN

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ISLE OF MAN (continued)

rendezvous for visitors, mainly from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. During the months of July and August it is very full, but in other months it is an ideal spot for a week's motoring.

Other principal towns are Ramsey, Peel, Castletown, Port St. Mary, Port Erin, and Laxey, all on the coast; and inland are many small and picturesque villages. At St. John's is the famous Tynwald Hill, where on the 5th July of each year the Island's laws are read "in the hearing of the people." The constitution is one of the oldest in the world.

Although subject to the British Crown—and loyally so—it has its own parliament, its income-tax is very small, there are no other taxes,* and there is no speed limit—advantages which might well give rise to envy in the breasts of residents in more pretentious places. Physically the island is undulating and rugged, and from the point of view of the cyclist is very hilly, but it offers no difficulties to modern motorists. The highest point is Snaefell mountain (2,045ft.); a good road between Douglas and Ramsey passes within 600 feet of the summit which may actually be reached by electric tram. The Island's greatest charm lies in the many delightful glens, notably Groudle, Garwick, Laxey, Dhoon, Ballure, Glen Helen, Glen Maye, Glenwyllin, and Silverdale. A very fine drive is from Douglas along the picturesque rugged coast-road to Port Soderick. Peel Castle and Castle Rushen should also be visited. At Laxey is the biggest water-wheel in the world, 72½ft. diameter and 6ft. wide, a colossal affair dating from the pre-turbine days: its object was to pump water from the lead mines.

Hotels: Douglas—Belvedere, Castle Mona, Ducker's Trevelyan, Fort Anne, Harney's, Modæna, Peveril, Savoy, Sefton, Windsor, Windermere. Ramsey—Grand, Mitre, Prince of Wales, Ramsey Bay. *Golf in Isle of Man:* Castletown G.C., 18 holes; Douglas G.C. play over Fort Anne links; Fort Anne, 18 holes; Howstrake, 18 holes; Peel G.C., 18 holes; Port Erin G.C., 18 holes; Ramsey G.C., 18 holes.

ISLE OF WIGHT

The Isle of Wight, *Vectis* of the Romans, is reached *via* Southampton-Cowes, Lymington-Yarmouth, or Portsmouth-Ryde. Assuming the Portsmouth-Ryde Ferry is used, and desiring to make a simple circuit of the island, by leaving Ryde Pier Brading Village,



Carisbrooke Castle.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

4½ miles, is reached through Whitefield Wood. It is a quaint old place of great antiquity. Its name signifies "Broad Meadow." Brading Church, much restored, is the oldest in the island. The Roman Villa, between here and Sandown, should be visited. The remains were discovered in 1880, and are thought to have been the centre of a Roman settlement.

SANDOWN, 6½ miles, now a fashionable watering-place, stands on a level site near the mouth of the Yar River, in the centre of a beautiful bay. SHANKLIN, 2 miles, is reached *via* Lake. It is one of the prettiest towns in the island, a large part being built on the cliff overlooking the bay. Here Keats composed "Lamia." Longfellow also stayed here. Shanklin Chine is famous and should not be missed. The four miles between Shanklin and Ventnor present beautiful scenery.

BONCHURCH, 4 miles, is one of the oldest towns in the island, now a suburb of Ventnor. Tennyson came here often; also Thackeray, Dickens, Richard Doyle, John Leech, and many others. In St. Boniface churchyard are the tombs of some members of the Swinburne family—among them that of the poet. East-Dene, the home of the Swinburnes, is close by. Bonchurch Pool is passed on the way into Ventnor. "The landslip" is also on the Bonchurch side of Ventnor. Like Torquay, VENTNOR is built on a series of terraces, one above the other, facing south, thus getting all the sun while being protected from cold winds.

Leaving the town by the Undercliff road, Blackgang is reached, famous for its Chine, a deep cleft in the cliffs. From the observatory at the top of the cliff can be seen the coast of Dorsetshire. Chale, a seaside village, is noted for its bracing climate. Passing the "Star" inn, beyond Chale Green, through Kingston, Shorwell is reached. In the church some 15th-century frescoes have been discovered. Brixton, or Brighstone, is famous as having possessed as its rectors three eminent churchmen, Bishops Ken, Wilberforce, and Moberley. From Mottistone a visit may be paid to the famous Long Stone, possibly the earliest monument on the island.

There are grand views to be obtained while crossing the Downs to FRESHWATER. The bay lies to the left, and the Tennyson Cross is on the summit of the Downs. It marks the spot where Tennyson was wont to sit and gaze out to sea. "Farringford," the poet's home, stands in a lane just off the main road from Freshwater Village to Alum Bay. Here he wrote much of his best work. Garibaldi was also his guest here. From Freshwater, Scratchell's Bay, Alum Bay and the Needles may be visited.

YARMOUTH, 3½ miles, an ancient and historic town, contains some interesting features; among other things, the Castle, Town Hall, Solent Yacht Club, and the Holmes Statue in the parish church. It was near here that Charles I and his attendants waited to be taken across to Hurst Castle. The Castle, only a portion of which remains, was built by Henry VIII.

Through Shalfleet, which possesses a church mentioned in Domesday, NEWPORT, 9¾ miles, is entered. This was the Roman *Meda*, and several of its streets bear names of Latin derivation. The Grammar School was the scene of the conference between Charles I and the Parliamentary Commissioners. The window of the King's bedroom looks on to St. James' Street, and the old schoolroom was used as the presence chamber. Other old buildings are the Chantry House, God's Providence House, Hazard's House, and the Castle Inn.

ISLE OF WIGHT
(continued)



Yacht Racing, at Cowes.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ISLE OF WIGHT (continued)

CARISBROOKE should be visited from here. Its Castle, in the grounds of which are remains of British entrenchments, is of great antiquity. Here Charles I was imprisoned, and here, after his death, his children, Henry of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, were brought. The Princess, dying three days after her arrival, was buried in Newport Church. In the Vicarage grounds of Carisbrooke are the remains of a Roman villa, rarely shown to visitors. Between Freshwater and Carisbrooke are numerous barrows; and traces of Pictish Settlements can be seen near Rowborough.

COWES is famous for its Regatta, held the first week in August. The Royal Yacht Squadron is the premier yacht club in the kingdom. Osborne House, the residence of Queen Victoria, is now the public property of the Crown; a coronation gift to the nation by King Edward VII. "Osborne" is open to inspection three days a week. Whippingham Church is interesting as containing the Battenberg Memorial Chapel. On the way to Binstead, the ruins of Quarr Abbey are passed. From here Ryde is easily reached, the total number of miles traversed being about 57.

RYDE itself is a modern town which has grown rapidly. It stands on the hillside, and is an excellent centre for country rambles. SPITHEAD, the long reach of water between Ryde and Portsmouth, is famous in the annals of the British Navy, although in modern times it is perhaps associated in the mind of the public rather with great Naval Reviews. It was between Ryde and Portsmouth that Kempenfeldt and his men went down on the *Royal George*; and it has witnessed many an important scene in the history of Britain.

Hotels: Sandown—Royal Pier, Sandown; Shanklin—Daish's, Eastmount, Hollier's, Shanklin Towers; Ventnor—Blackgang, Metropole, Royal, Royal Marine; Niton—Undercliff; Freshwater—Freshwater Bay; Newport—Bugle, Warburton, Wheatsheaf; Cowes—Fountain, Gloster; Ryde—Crown, Royal Pier, Yelf's. Golf in I.O.W.: Royal Isle of Wight, 9 holes. Stations: St. Helens and Bembridge, each $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Chale, 9 holes; Cowes, 9 holes; Freshwater, 18 holes; Needles G.C., Alum Bay, 18 holes; Newport, 9 holes; Ryde, 9 holes; Shanklin and Sandown, 18 holes; Ventnor, 12 holes.

JARROW-ON-TYNE (Durham)

JARROW is a rather congested industrial region of docks, wharves, etc. In midst of all these modern developments stands Jarrow church, a very grim and ancient building, with Saxon dedication slab, A.D. 684. The tower dates from 1075–38. Jarrow monastery was the lifelong home of the Venerable Bede, author of *Ecclesiastical History*, born A.D. 673. He was born at Monkwearmouth, 7 miles. (South Shields $4\frac{1}{4}$, Newcastle-on-Tyne 7 miles.)

London, 278 miles. Map 15. Population, 35,590. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Jarrow, 9 holes.

JEDBURGH (Roxburghshire)

Ancient Border town, on the Scottish side; perhaps more famous for the olden process of "Jeddart justice," which was said to be that of hanging a person first and trying him after, than for its great Abbey. The ruins of the Abbey Church are chiefly of the Norman, Early English, and Decorated periods, and are very extensive. Jedburgh being the capital of Roxburghshire has some notable public buildings. The most prominent object, after the Abbey, is the county gaol. The old house in Queen Street, where Mary, Queen of Scots, lodged, 1566, is still in existence. No. 9, Castlegate, is the house where Prince Charlie stayed in 1746. (Carter Bar (where Scotland is quitted) $10\frac{1}{2}$, Newton St. Boswells $9\frac{3}{4}$, Melrose $12\frac{1}{2}$, Kelso 11, Hawick 14 miles.)

London, 325 miles. Map 15. Population, 3,533. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Jedburgh, 9 holes.

JOHN O' GROAT'S (Caithness)

A place famous alike in legend and as the end of the road to the farthest north. The present John o' Groat's house is an hotel, built in 1876 upon the beach, near the site of the original dwelling, which is marked by a mound and flagstaff. The person around

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whom so many legends have accumulated was in possession at the close of the 17th century, as appears from two documents dated 1678 and 1699, preserved in the existing house. He is said to have been the descendant of a Dutchman, one De Groot, who was settled here 150 years earlier. The old house would appear to have been demolished about 1720. It was the ferry-house, erected for the purpose of sheltering passengers for the Orkney Islands, which are seen from this point, across the Pentland Firth.

John o' Groat rented the ferry rights and built the ferry-house in a circular (or perhaps octangular) form, and divided it into eight compartments, so that in whatever way the wind should blow, one at least of these divisions would afford a shelter. From this simple circumstance sprang the legend of the quarrelsome family of Groat, who could not agree as to which of its eight members, jointly owning the land, was the head!

According to the story, this contention was disposed of by the resourceful John o' Groat building an octangular house with eight doors, by which the respective members entered and left, each one sitting at the "head" of the table.

Canisbay, 2 miles west, is a village in whose churchyard many of this family are buried. On the exterior wall of the south transept of the church is a red sandstone slab incised with a cross, on whose steps is the word "Amoriale," which appears to be intended for "A Memorial," with the inscription round it in incoherent phrases and obscure lettering:

"Donald Grot, sone to Jhone Grot, laid me heir April viii day 1568 M.D.L.
Lewys and Donalald Grot and his Gonaield lad and thaal faorbars of Donald
whouse God cald me ye xiii day of April Anno Dominy M.D.L. 1568."

Some of these quaint words are not easily to be understood, but "Lewys" is a more or less phonetic rendering of "Likewise."

The "end-to-end" route, Land's End to John o' Groat's, is 876 miles, the longest continuous run in the United Kingdom. (Wick 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, Thurso 20, Lybster 30 miles.)

London, 686 miles. Map 19. Hotel: John o' Groat's.

KEIGHLEY is a busy town of cotton and worsted factories. It has grown considerably in recent years as a centre for the production of hardware, machinery for the weaving industry, as well as gas and water mains. (Bradford 10, Skipton 10, Halifax 12 miles.)

London, 206 miles. Map 12. Population, 41,942. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Queen's, Victoria. Golf: Keighley, 18 holes.

Cloth-making town on the river Isla. Druidical stone circles exist near here, and the ruined tower was the former stronghold of the Oliphant family. (Huntly 10 miles.)

London, 540 miles. Map 19. Population, 5,972. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Keith, 9 holes; 1 m. from Keith town station.

JOHN O' GROAT'S
(continued)



John o' Groat's.

KEIGHLEY
(Yorkshire)

KEITH
(Banffshire)

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KELSO (Roxburghshire)

Kelso stands at the meeting of the Tweed and the Teviot. The approach from England is by a fine bridge built by Rennie, 1800. Here are the beautiful ruins of Kelso Abbey, of Late Norman and Early English architecture. The ruined condition is due to the English, who, finding it used as a warlike citadel, battered it to pieces in 1545.

Floors Castle, 1 mile, is the stately residence of the Duke of Roxburgh. In the grounds are the ruins of Roxburgh Castle. James II of Scotland recaptured it from the English in 1460, but was killed by the bursting of a cannon. (Galashiels 16½, Selkirk 19, Cornhill 10, Hawick 21, Coldstream 8¾, Kirk Yetholm 8¼ miles.)

London, 338 miles. Map 15. Population, 4,009. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Cross Keys.

KENDAL (Westmorland)

Kendal stands on the river Kent, whence the old name of the place, "Kirkby Kent Dale," and is one of the chief approaches to the Lake District. Something of a stern quality yet lingers about Kendal, reminiscent of the times when these border-lands were always in a disturbed condition. The Castle, however, is only a ruined fragment on the brow of a little hill above the river. Kendal Church, a low rambling building, is a kind of Westmorland Westminster Abbey, the place of sepulture of Parrs, Bellinghams, Stricklands, Howards and others. Note the epitaph on the Revd. Ralph Tyrer, a former vicar, who died in 1627. The curious rhymes are said to have been written by himself:—

London bred me,
Cambridge sped me,
Study taught me,
Learning brought me,
Labour pressed me,
Death oppressed me,
God first gave me,
Earth did crave me.

Westminster fed me,
My sister wed me,
Living sought me,
Kendal caught me,
Sickness distressed me,
The grave possessed me,
Christ did save me,
Heaven would have me.

"My sister wed me" is a metaphorical term, intended to have an academical meaning, indicating that he was educated at Cambridge, but admitted *ad eundem* afterwards to the "sister University" of Oxford, for the purpose of being presented with the living.

The most curious house in Old Kendal is the "Castle Dairy," in Wildman Street. This is an ancient building with enormously thick walls, and still contains some curious relics found in old cupboards and hiding-holes. (Carnforth 16, Shap 14¾, Newby Bridge 11½, Windermere 8½, Sedbergh 10½, Kirkby Lonsdale 12 miles.) (See also Lake District.)

London, 266 miles. Map 11. Population, 14,149. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Commercial, County, King's Arms. Golf: Kendal, 18 holes.

KENILWORTH (Warwickshire)

Small town, remarkable chiefly for its great Castle, built in a low, marshy situation, apparently on a site not easily to be defended. But what was lacking in height was gained by making an artificial defence in the very broad lake contrived on two sides by damming two streams. This defence has long since been drained away. The nucleus of this fortress was the Norman keep built by Geoffrey de Clinton about 1180. This Castle was besieged and taken by Henry III. After passing through many hands, Kenilworth was bestowed by Queen Elizabeth on her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who vastly enlarged the Castle and entertained the Queen to magnificent displays on four different occasions, from 1566 to 1575, in which the water-pageants on the lake figured. Ruined



Castle Dairy, at Kendal.

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in the Civil War, Kenilworth Castle was, after the Restoration, conferred by Charles II on the Earl of Clarendon, whose descendant sold it in 1917. Parts of Kenilworth Abbey have been excavated during recent years; the rich Norman west doorway was formerly part of the Abbey of which a gateway also survives.

Stoneleigh Abbey, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, seat of Lord Leigh, is a mansion embodying some remains of a Cistercian Abbey, including a Gatehouse of 14th century.

The broad highway leading from Kenilworth to Coventry, with its sylvan avenues, is often said to be the most beautiful road in England. (Coventry $5\frac{1}{2}$, Warwick $4\frac{3}{4}$, Leamington $4\frac{1}{4}$, Birmingham 19 miles.)

London, 95 miles. Map 8. Population, 6,752. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Abbey, King's Arms and Castle, Queen and Castle. Golf: Kenilworth, 9 holes; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from station.

Pleasant town in Lakeland, near the northern end of Derwentwater. The main street is almost picturesque, and somewhat foreign-looking by reason of the Town Hall,

KENILWORTH
(continued)

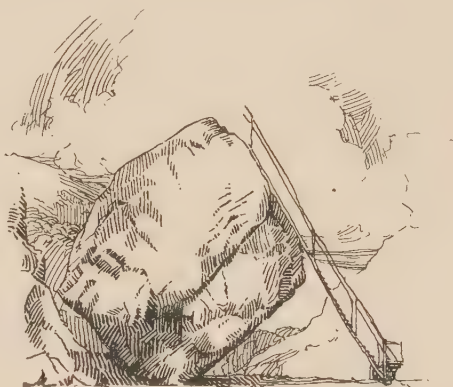
KESWICK
(Cumberland)



Druidical Circle at Keswick.

which looks down the street and has a tower rather Swiss in appearance. Keswick manufactures lead-pencils, though the plumbago mines in Borrowdale have long been exhausted.

Derwentwater is considered by many to be the loveliest of the Lakes, its chief feature being soft beauty rather than the stern grandeur of some others. It is 3 miles long, by rather over a mile in breadth. Richly wooded islands form a great part of its charm. Greta Hall was for many years the home of Robert Southey, Poet Laureate. To it he came in 1803, and died there 1843.



The Bowder Stone, a huge mass of rock of about 1,970 tons poised on one thin edge, in Borrowdale.

Great Crosthwaite Church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, dedicated to St. Kentigern, was built 1553. In the churchyard lies Robert Southey; also Mrs. Lynn Linton, novelist and essayist. (Ambleside $16\frac{3}{4}$, Grange $9\frac{1}{4}$, Penrith 18, Cockermouth 13 miles.)

London, 296 miles. Map 14. Population, 5,559. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Borrowdale, County, George, Keswick, Lodore, Queen's, Royal Oak, Skiddaw. Golf: Keswick, 9 holes.



Cross at Geddington (3 miles N.E. of Kettering).

Market Harborough $11\frac{1}{2}$, Thrapston $9\frac{1}{4}$, Wellingborough $7\frac{1}{2}$, Uppingham $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 76 miles. Map 8. Population, 29,692. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Albion, George, New White Horse, Royal. Golf: Kettering, 18 holes.

Boot-making town. The church is of 14th and 15th century date. In Warkton church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, are monuments of the Montagus, Dukes of Manchester, notably that of the second Duke, called "John the Planter," who died 1749. He had a very useful passion for tree-planting. (Northampton $14\frac{1}{4}$, Stamford 22, Higham Ferrers 10,

KETTERING
(Northamptonshire)

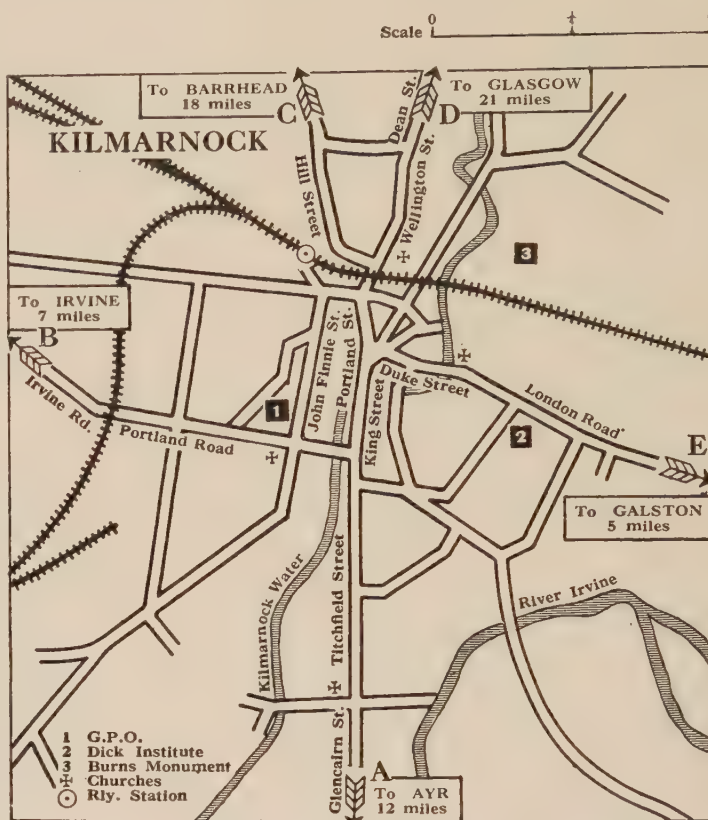
THE DUNLOP BOOK

KEW (Surrey)

The once rural village of Kew, pleasantly grouped around its village green beside the Thames, is now in the Borough of Richmond. The old village and the green remain, while all around are vast modern developments. A priceless asset to Kew are "Kew Gardens," originating from a mansion belonging to Lord Capel, to which extensive botanic gardens were attached. In 1730 Frederick, Prince of Wales, took a long lease, and the property, together with other lands, was acquired by George III, who delighted in Kew, and in 1810 began to build a palace on the site of Lord Capel's mansion. This was never finished, and has long since disappeared. "Old Kew Palace," still remaining, was built about 1631 by a Dutch merchant, Sir Hugh Portman, and was purchased in 1761 by Queen Charlotte. Here George III and his family often resided.

Kew Gardens (or, officially, the "Royal Botanic Gardens") were first opened to the public in 1840, but are primarily maintained for purposes of botanic study. They contain many attractive features, including the great Palm House, built 1848, 262ft. in length and 66ft. high; lakes, a "Chinese" Pagoda, built 1770; and, not least, lovely woodlands and flower-dells. (Richmond 1½, Petersham 3, Kingston-on-Thames 5½ miles.)

London, 6 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,792. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Mid-Surrey, 18 holes.



KEYNSHAM (Somerset)

Small town, between Bath and Bristol. The place-name derives from St. Keyne, an 8th century woman-saint who is said to have exorcised the snakes and serpents of the neighbourhood, turning them into stone. Proof of this is claimed in the plentiful "ammonites," found in the neighbouring rock-strata, and known locally as "St. Keyne's Serpents," although such proof is scarcely convincing, as these fossils are not serpents, and are found in many other localities where the Saint had no sway. Two Roman villas have been unearthed here. (Bath 8, Bristol 5 miles.)

London, 114 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,837. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: See Bristol and Bath.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire)

Old town on the Stour. Here is an industry of carpet-making—the so-called "Kidderminster" carpets. The chair of Richard Baxter, afterwards Nonconformist divine, who was minister here from 1640 to 1666, is in the vestry of the church. Sir Rowland Hill was born at Kidderminster. (Birmingham 17, Bewdley 3, Stourbridge 6¾, Wolverhampton 16, Stourport 3¾, Bromsgrove 9½, Bridgnorth 14, Worcester 14¼ miles.)

London, 120 miles. Map 7. Population, 27,122. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Lion. Golf: Kidderminster, 18 holes; 3 mins. from station.

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Busy industrial town, making boots, carpets and machinery. Centre of the Burns country, and containing one of the numerous monuments to the poet. The now rare first collection of his poems was printed at Kilmarnock. In the old Laigh Kirk are numerous memorials to the Covenanters. (Mauchline $8\frac{3}{4}$, Glasgow 21, Ayr 12, Troon $10\frac{1}{2}$, Irvine 7 miles.)

London, 393 miles. Map 14. Population, 34,625. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Kilmarnock, 18 holes.

KILMARNOCK
(Ayrshire)

Here is Kimbolton Castle, a seat of the Duke of Manchester. The mansion is partly from the designs of the 18th-century architect, Vanbrugh. Near by stood the ancient castle in which died Queen Katherine of Aragon, divorced wife of Henry VIII. In the fine 13th to 15th-century church are numerous monuments of the Montagu family, Earls and Dukes of Manchester; the church has a finely carved timber roof. (Higham Ferrers 10, Bedford $13\frac{1}{4}$, St. Neots 8, Huntingdon 10, Wellingborough 15 miles.)

London, 64 miles. Map 8. Population, 902.

KIMBOLTON
(Huntingdonshire)

Small town. Tulliallan Castle and the ruins of Airth Castle are adjacent. (Clackmannan $4\frac{1}{4}$, Alloa 6 miles.)

London, 404 miles. Map 17. Population, 2,273. Early Closing, Tues. Golf: Tulliallan G.C., 9 holes.

KINCARDINE
(Fifeshire)

Small town, formerly with a market. Kineton is in pleasant country, in the vale at the foot of Edge Hill, 4 miles, where the Battle of Edge Hill was fought Oct. 23rd, 1642. The result was indecisive, neither the King's forces nor those of the Parliamentary army reaping any great result. This was the initial battle of the Civil War. The castellated look-out tower on the ridge which resembles a mediæval structure, but is really a work of the 18th century, stands where King Charles I planted his standard. The view from the tower is a beautiful panoramic one. Edge Hill, with a steep gradient and long descent, is a very dangerous one. (Stratford-on-Avon 10, Banbury $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 82 miles. Map 8. Population, 950. Early Closing, Thurs.

KINETON
(Warwickshire)

Market-town at the head of the navigable "Kingsbridge River," an estuary extending $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, beyond Salcombe. The town is a thriving little place, in the fertile "South Hams" region of South Devon. Dodbrooke, a separate parish, is indistinguishable from Kingsbridge proper. Here was born, 1738, John Wolcot, the 18th-century poet, art-critic and satirist calling himself "Peter Pindar." Crispin's Grammar School, founded by Thomas Crispin, 1670, has a portrait of him on the staircase. (Salcombe $6\frac{1}{2}$, Plymouth $20\frac{1}{2}$, Dartmouth $14\frac{1}{2}$, Newton Abbot 20 miles.)

London, 206 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,945. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Albion, Anchor, King's Arms. Golf: Portlemouth G.C., 9 holes; station: Kingsbridge, 5 m.

KINGSBRIDGE
(Devonshire)

Old townlet, on a height amid a former densely wooded region. The surrounding country is still in part well-wooded and is very lonesome. The place-name means the "King's Manor," or residence in a clearing of the woods. Here was a Royal residence from the time of the Early Saxon monarchs until the 16th century.

Here also are extensive stretches of chalk downs, affording fine exercise-grounds for horses; hence the establishment of the Kingsclere Training Stables. (Reading 18, Whitchurch 8, Winchester 20, Stockbridge 20, Basingstoke 9 miles.)

London, 57 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,239. Market, Tues. Golf: Basingstoke G.C., 9 holes.

KINGSCLERE
(Hampshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

KING'S LYNN (Norfolk)

Lynn became "King's" Lynn so long ago as the time of Henry VIII. The town had always from Norman times been "Lynn Episcopi," or "Bishop's Lynn," from Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, having built a Priory here.

On the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when their properties fell into the King's hands, the place-name of the town changed with the changed ownership.

Lynn is a busy and a very picturesque old seaport, situated on the estuary of the river Ouse, some two miles from the open sea. The approach to the town is by the "South Gates," a defensible gatehouse tower in the ancient town walls. Some of the residences of the merchant-adventurers of Lynn yet remain in the waterside regions of the town, adjoining

their old wharves and storehouses and affording some idea of the great overseas trade of the port in former times. Notable among these is "Clifton's House," in Queen Street, hard by King's Staith Lane. Built 1707, it is entered by a stately enriched Renaissance doorway, with twisted columns, leading into a courtyard.



South Gates, King's Lynn.

In the rear is a brick tower from whose roof the Cliftons' ships could be seen coming home. The very beautiful Custom House, built originally as an Exchange where the merchants of Lynn could conduct their business and hear the current news, is an architectural work of the finest character, erected in the reign of Charles II, whose statue still adorns it.



*Quaint Sign Post at Wolferton.
King's Lynn (6 miles N.).*

The two great parish churches are of rich interest. St. Margaret is chiefly 14th and 15th century and has two stately western towers. The great feature of it is found in the two large "Flemish" brasses to Adam de Walsoken and his wife, 1349, and to Robert Braunche and his two wives, 1364. Braunche was at one time Mayor of Lynn, and entertained Edward III at a magnificent reception.

St. Nicholas is also a 14th and 15th-century church, with a south porch of great beauty. Here are numerous monuments of Lynn worthies, including a local family of Cruso. Greyfriars Steeple is all that remains of a

Franciscan monastery. The Chapel of the Red Mount, in a wooded public garden known as "The Walks," dates from 1483. It is thought to have once held some holy relic, intended to hearten the pilgrims who used to make pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The Guildhall is a curious old building of stone and flint, dated 1624. Here are kept the magnificent ancient regalia of the Corporation. (Littleport $23\frac{3}{4}$, Wisbech $13\frac{1}{4}$, Holbeach 19, Castle Rising $4\frac{1}{2}$, Hunstanton $15\frac{3}{4}$, Fakenham $21\frac{1}{2}$, Stoke Ferry $14\frac{1}{2}$, Swaffham $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 96 miles. Map 9. Population, 19,968. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Cozens, Duke's Head, Globe. Golf: King's Lynn G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from KING'S LYNN: Dersingham (Sandringham Park) 9, Hunstanton (Hall) 16; Hillington 7, Docking 16, Burnham Westgate 21, Wells 28; Fakenham 22; Narborough 10, Swaffham (Market Cross) 16, East Dereham (Bell Tower) 28; Setchey 4, Stradsett 10; Stoke Ferry 14, Mundford 22, Thetford (Priory ruins) 30; Downham Market (Denver Sluice) 11, Littleport 24, Ely (Cathedral) 29; Nordelph 15, March 28; Wisbech (Museum) 13, Guyhirne 20, Thorney 27, Peterborough (Cathedral) 30; Long Sutton 14, Holbeach 19, Spalding (Ayscough Hall) 27.

Very ancient town on the main London to Portsmouth road. Modern residential developments do not prevent it still retaining much of its individual character, especially in the Market Place. Here, enclosed within an ornamental iron railing, is the Coronation Stone on which the Saxon kings, from Edward the Elder, A.D. 901, to Ethelred the Unready, A.D. 978, received their crowns. The imposing gilded statue of Queen Anne, over the porch of the Town Hall, is "imposing" in more than one sense. Looked at from behind, from the windows of the building, it is seen to be only a semicircular shell, with no back. The parish church has a brick 17th-century tower and stands in a picturesque corner of a narrow and crooked street which is really the main road. A pretty feature of Kingston is the Thames-side parade, along the main road towards Surbiton. Lovekyn's Chapel, 1 mile, at Norbiton, on the main road from Putney to Kingston, was a wayside chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, built by Edward Lovekyn, 1367. It is now used as a kind of gymnasium for the adjacent old Grammar School. (London (Hyde Park Corner) $10\frac{1}{2}$, Ripley $11\frac{3}{4}$, Guildford $17\frac{3}{4}$, Ewell $5\frac{1}{4}$, Hampton Court $1\frac{1}{2}$, Weybridge 8, Leatherhead $8\frac{1}{4}$, Kew $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 12 miles. Map 5. Population, 39,484. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Griffin, Sun. Golf: Coombe Hill G.C., 18 holes.

Small place on the Perth to Inverness route. The local pronunciation is "Kinyewssie" Ben Macdhui, the loftiest of the surrounding mountains, rises to a height of 4,296ft. Ruthven Castle, on the opposite side of the river Spey, is a ruin. It was in 1718 converted into barracks for troops intended to keep the Highlanders in check within their wild glens, but it was wrecked by the clansmen in the rising of 1745.

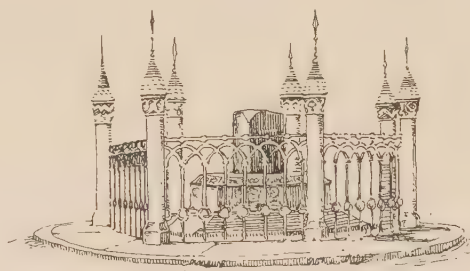
Cluny Castle, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is the seat of the Cluny Macpherson. The romantic crags of Craigdu are associated with Prince Charlie and the rising of 1745, when, on the failure of that desperate enterprise, he and the Cluny Macpherson of that time hid in the caves.

Loch Laggan, 17 miles, is a picturesque lake 7 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile broad, with some islets. (Aviemore 12, Grantown 27 miles.)

London, 511 miles. Map 16. Population, 2,718. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Star. Golf: Kingussie G.C., 18 holes.

KING'S LYNN
(continued)

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
(Surrey)



Saxon Coronation Stone at
Kingston-on-Thames.

KINGUSSIE
(Inverness-shire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

KINLOCH RANNOCH (Perthshire)

Pleasant village, greatly frequented by anglers, on the eastern extremity of Loch Rannoch, which is 10 miles long by 1 mile broad. The great mountain, Schiehallion, 3,547ft., is a feature in all views. (Pitlochry 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 469 miles. Map 16. Population, 663. Hotels: *Bunrannoch, Dunalastair, Loch Rannoch.* Golf: *Kinloch Rannoch G.C.*, 9 holes.

KINROSS (Kinross-shire)

Small town on the Edinburgh and Perth route, by Granton Ferry, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Edinburgh, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Perth. It is notable chiefly as a convenient place whence to



explore Loch Leven, a beautiful and historic lake immediately adjacent, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 2 miles broad, stocked with Loch Leven pink trout, together with perch. There are several islands; on the largest of them is Lochleven Castle, scene of the imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots, from July, 1567, to May 2nd, 1568, when she escaped in a boat. The grey old fortress was then situated more romantically than now, the walls rising sheer from the water, but the water level has been lowered. (Cowdenbeath 8, Alloa 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 404 miles. Map 17. Population, 3,137. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: *Green.* Golf: *Kinross G.C.*, 9 holes.

KIRBYMOOR- SIDE (Yorkshire)

*Sinnington Green,
near Kirbymoorside.*

Small town, famed chiefly for the romantic end of George Villiers, the witty and profligate Duke of Buckingham, in 1678. He is said in Pope's satire to have died

"In the worst inn's worst room,"

in circumstances almost unimaginably squalid. The house yet stands, next the "King's Head" inn, but it is declared by local historians to have been never other than a private house, and one of the best in the little town. The Duke was not buried here, but in the church register may be read the record of his death, in the weirdly-spelt entry:—

"Gorges Vilaus, Lord dooke of bookingham, etc."

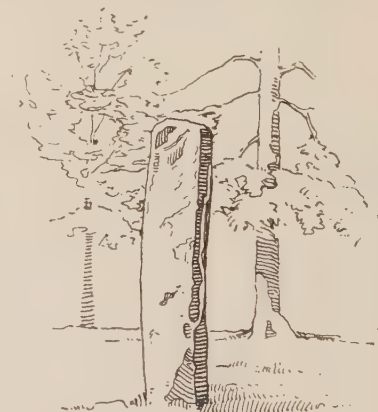
Kirkdale, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has a small 13th-century church, with an interesting sundial, dated 1060, over the south door. It bears the longest Saxon inscription known to antiquaries. Close by the church is a famous cave, discovered 1821, when it was found to be rich in bones of bears, elephants, hyænas, and other wild creatures of the remote past. (Thirsk 19 $\frac{1}{4}$, Pickering 8, Malton 13 miles.)

London, 221 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,695. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs.

KIRKBY LONSDALE (Westmorland)

Charming old-world townlet, on the river Lune, which foams over a rocky bed beneath an ancient bridge of three arches, on which is a column inscribed, "Feare God Honer the King," 1673. The fine Norman and 13th to 15th-century church is the most interesting in Westmorland. (Kendal 12, Settle 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lancaster 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kirkby Stephen 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 250 miles. Map 12. Population, 1,394. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: *Royal, Vale of Lune, Waverley.* Golf: *Kirkby Lonsdale*, 9 holes.



Roman Milestone at Middleton,
Kirkby Lonsdale. (6 miles N.)

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Small ancient town, on the river Eden, here crossed by an old bridge. In the church is a monument of Thomas, Lord Wharton, and his two wives, all three lying side-by-side in effigy. He was Lord Warden of the Marches, and commander, with Sir William Musgrave, of the English forces which utterly routed the Scots at the Battle of Solway Moss, Dec. 14th, 1542. He died in 1568, and, curiously enough, although the inscription distinctly says he and his two wives are buried here, they are all three laid at Healaugh, near Tadcaster, where another tomb will be found, with similar effigies. Here also are monuments of the Musgraves, and one to Sir Andrew de Harclay, who by tradition slew the last wild boar on Wild Boar Fell. Note the remains of a very ancient cross, with rude sculptures representing Satan bound with ropes. (Hawes 17, Appleby 10 miles.)

London, 266 miles. Map 15. Population, 1,542. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Black Bull, King's Arms.

Populous town and district. The "lang toon o' Kirkcaldy" is a striving place of engineering shops, ironworks, pottery and linoleum factories, beside the sea, on the Firth of Forth. The road from Linktown, through Kirkcaldy, Pathhead, and Sinclairtown, is practically one long street of 3 miles. The house in High Street in which Adam Smith, the economist, wrote "The Wealth of Nations," is still pointed out. (Edinburgh 14, St. Andrews 23½ miles.)

London, 392 miles. Map 17. Population, 45,915. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Station. Golf: Kirkcaldy G.C., 18 holes.

Pleasant residential quiet town, on the estuary of the river Dee. The place-name means "the Church of St. Cuthbert," who, according to legend, landed here, A.D. 661, on a mission from Melrose to the rude natives of Galloway and was, with his following, detained on this then inhospitable coast and miraculously supplied with food after Cuthbert had offered up prayers. The old Tolbooth, a picturesque building with a spire, is said to have been built of materials from Dundrennan Abbey, 7 miles distant. In front of it is the Market Cross, erected 1504. Here are the ruins of a Castle of the Maclellan of Bombie. "St. Mary's Isle," south of the town, is now a peninsula. Here was a seat of the Earls of Selkirk. (Auchencairn 11½, Gatehouse of Fleet 8½, New Galloway 19, Castle Douglas 10 miles.)

London, 362 miles. Map 14. Population, 3,054. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Kirkcudbright G.C., 9 holes.

Village associated with Robert Burns. In the churchyard of the ruined church are the tombstones of the originals of "Tam o' Shanter" and "Soutar Johnny" (Douglas Graham and John Davidson). (Ayr 13, Maybole 4½ miles.)

London, 402 miles. Map 14. Population, 1,685.

Cloth-weaving town. It is the "Thrums" of Sir J. M. Barrie's story, *A Window in Thrums*. (Forfar 6, Brechin 15 miles.)

London, 440 miles. Map 17. Population, 5,074. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Ogilvy Arms. Golf: Kirriemuir G.C., 18 holes.

Ancient town on the romantic river Nidd, which here runs between steep cliff-like craggy banks. The ruins of the castle destroyed by the Parliament in 1648, after the siege of 1644, stands on a height; quite recently Norman remains have been found on the site. The fine church, of 13th to 15th centuries, bears to this day traces of the Scottish raid of 1318, when the enemy, in an attempt to destroy the tower and the people who had sought refuge in it, kindled a fire at the foot. The tower was not greatly injured, but the traces of burning are yet there.

**KIRKBY
STEPHEN**
(Westmorland)

KIRKCALDY
(Fife)

KIRKCUDBRIGHT
(Kirkcudbright)

KIRKOSWALD
(Ayrshire)

KIRRIEMUIR
(Forfarshire)

**KNARES-
BOROUGH**
(Yorkshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

KNARES- BOROUGH (continued)

Knaresborough is doubly famous: for Mother Shipton and for Eugene Aram. Mother Shipton, the prophetess, is said to have been born here, about the end of the 15th century, and to have prophesied steam, airships, and other things then considered to be beyond the wildest dreams.

Eugene Aram was a schoolmaster who with an accomplice murdered Daniel Clarke in St. Robert's Cave, Feb. 7th, 1745, and buried his body in the floor. It was a sordid crime, having for its object Clarke's share in a robbery they had committed. Aram was executed at York in 1759. St. Robert's Cave is in the cliff-side, one mile below the town. The exterior is carved with a huge representation of a man drawing a sword. The "Dropping Well" is a discharge of petrifying water from a cliff near the castle. (York $18\frac{1}{4}$, Harrogate $3\frac{1}{4}$, Wetherby $7\frac{1}{2}$, Pateley Bridge 15 miles.)

London, 201 miles. Map 12. Population, 5,518. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Elephant and Castle. Golf: Knaresborough G.C., 9 holes.



Curious Figure, entrance to St. Robert's Cave Temple, Knaresborough.

KNIGHTON (Radnorshire)

Small town in pleasant country amid the Welsh hills. Caer Caradoc, where the British chieftain, called by the Romans "Caractacus," made his great stand against the enemy, is 3 miles north of the town. On the golf-links are traces of "Offa's Dyke," the boundary-earth-work set by Offa, King of Mercia, between his kingdom and the Welsh, whom he could not subdue. Hence Knighton is known to the Welsh as "Tref-y-Clawdd"—the "town on the dyke." (Llandrindod Wells $18\frac{1}{2}$, Ludlow 17, Presteign $7\frac{1}{2}$, Newton $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 157 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,701. Hotel: Norton Arms. Golf: Knighton G.C., 9 holes.

KNOWLE (Warwickshire)

The ancient town of Knowle is now something of an outlying suburban residential district of Birmingham. Here is a very large and beautiful church of 15th century. The old "Swan" inn, has a fine wrought-iron sign. (Birmingham 10, Warwick 10, Henley-in-Arden 8 miles.)

London, 100 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,535. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Copt Heath G.C., 18 holes.

KNUTSFORD (Cheshire)

Ancient and picturesque market-town, figuring as "Cranford" in Mrs. Gaskell's story of that name. She is buried in the grounds of the Unitarian Chapel here.

The place-name derives from "Knut's" (or "Canute's") Ford. Annually on May Day here is a hearty celebration of the coming of Spring. The streets are elaborately cleaned and each householder carefully sands the portion in front of his house with a fine red sand, distributing it from a funnel, in fanciful patterns. Much dancing and pageanting take place throughout the day.

Tatton Park, seat of the Egerton family, is to the north of the town. Nether (or Lower) Peover, 3 miles. The church is a 13th-century building, almost entirely constructed of timber. (Macclesfield 11, Northwich 7, Wilmslow $7\frac{1}{4}$, Manchester 19, Warrington 12, Congleton 15 miles.)

London, 174 miles. Map 12. Population, 5,411. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Red Cow, Royal George. Golf: Knutsford G.C., 9 holes.

THE LAKE DISTRICT

A VISIT to the Lake District more than realises one's anticipations, and a holiday spent here satisfies a variety of feelings that in workaday life must needs be suppressed or starved—æsthetic taste, romantic aspirations, the pioneer instinct, the spirit of adventure, and the passion for freedom.

The area properly called the Lake District is of comparatively small extent. Its main features may be surveyed, and many of its more obvious beauty-spots visited, within little more than a week, or by motorists in a day or two. Two roads only traverse the whole district throughout. A first-class highway runs from Kendal to the Carlisle-Cockermouth road at Bothel *via* Windermere Village, Ambleside and Keswick, passing along the shores of Windermere, Rydal Water, Grasmere and Thirlmere, approaching Derwentwater at Keswick, and skirting Bassenthwaite Lake. The other through route consists of a series of roads of various grades connecting Penrith with Barrow-in-Furness *via* Pooley Bridge (Ullswater), Patterdale, Kirkstone Pass, Ambleside (for Windermere), Skelwith Bridge, Coniston, Ulverston, and Dalton-in-Furness. This is an inferior road in parts, and the section between Kirkstone Pass and Ambleside should be strictly avoided by motor cars, the alternative route *via* Troutbeck and Low Wood being followed.

Ullswater is also connected by good roads with Derwentwater, *via* Penrith and *via* Matterdale. Both these routes avail themselves of the important cross-road from Penrith to Cockermouth *via* Keswick. Another road that is often found a great convenience is the coast road from Cockermouth *via* Whitehaven and Gosforth to Broughton-in-Furness. A valuable link for both motorists and pedestrians is the WINDERMERE STEAM FERRY. This plies between Ferry Nab, just below Bowness, and the landing-stage on the opposite (western) shore. The ferry is found useful by motorists bound for Hawkshead or Coniston from Kendal, or *vice versa*. Bowness itself lies on the road linking up Windermere with the Furness district *via* Newby Bridge and Ulverston.

THE LAKE DISTRICT



H. Holman

Derwentwater. Friar's Crag

THE DUNLOP BOOK

THE LAKE DISTRICT (continued)

Of motor roads penetrating into mountain districts but not offering good through routes, the most important are those from Seascale to Wastwater and Seascale to Eskdale; from Whitehaven to Ennerdale Water; from Cockermouth to Crummock Water and Buttermere; from Keswick to Seatoller (Borrowdale); from Penrith to Haweswater; from Ambleside to Fell Foot (for Wrynose Pass) and from Ambleside to Dungeon Ghyll.

It will thus be evident that the five western lakes, and Haweswater on the east, can be approached by road from their lower ends, but have no road-connection with the other lakes except for three difficult passes connecting Buttermere and Crummock Water with Keswick, namely Whinlatter and Newlands Passes, and the famous (or notorious) Honister Hause.



Langdale Pikes, Ambleside.

The distinguishing notes of the Lake District scenery are exquisiteness, and rich variety packed into small compass. The mountain views by no means lack grandeur; the grandeur of mountain scenery depends not on size (as the people who rush off to Switzerland wrongly think), but on outlines and proportion. But the grandeur of the Lakeland fells is enhanced by the rich wooded valleys and soft green straths that nestle at their feet, and the myriad colours of the vegetation that clothes their sides. Such contrasts may be noted where the rugged steeps of Glaramara and Base Brown meet the tree-fringed levels of Borrowdale; or where the emerald floor of Langdale stops abruptly at the foot of the strange-shaped peaks that tower above it. Even scenes of savage wildness are not lacking: the view of Wastwater and its surroundings from its lower end is as awe-inspiring as anyone can desire.

The colour effects of Lakeland can hardly be surpassed in nature. Wherever the fellsides are unbroken by precipices, they are richly clad with bracken that passes, as the year proceeds, through every shade of green and brown. Elsewhere lie scattered rocks, adorned with ferns and mosses and purple lichens. Woods, fringing the lakes, and growing in profusion in the combs, are especially conspicuous on the main routes, and add to the voluptuous charm of the valleys. Tarns and lakelets mirror the light in the mountain hollows. The faces of the fells are diversified by countless rills, tumbling down in cascades of foam, and often broken by waterfalls. These are of rich variety. Some are cascades, like Lodore; some, lofty single falls, like Scale Force and Aira Force; others are massive, as Skelwith Force near Ambleside, which derives an added beauty from its background of trees. The wildest and most terrifying are Dungeon Ghyll in Great Langdale, and Pier

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Ghyll near Sty Head Pass. The most picturesque are Tilberthwaite Ghyll, near Coniston, and the remote Dalegarth Force, near Boot in Eskdale.

The rivers and mountain torrents present another element of Lakeland beauty. Their colours are often in pleasing contrast with the herbage on their banks. Sometimes they are rich peaty brown, like the becks that beguile you with cheerful prattle on your way through Whinlatter Pass. Some appear to be a beautiful clear green, as the Derwent where it flows over slaty beds in Borrowdale.

The scenery is further diversified by variation of mountain outline. This is due partly to differences in geological structure. The rocks are of great variety, ranging from volcanic "necks" like Castle Head, Keswick, to "desk-like" limestone escarpments such as Whitbarrow Scar; but the majority of the high fells belong to one of two geological formations, the Skiddaw slate, and the "green slate" or Borrowdale volcanic series. These produce two distinct types of mountain scenery: the former, fells with bold clear-cut outlines and steep green sides, like Skiddaw itself, Grasmoor and Eel Crag, and their neighbours; the latter, mountains of rugged contours, broken by frequent precipices, as for instance the Scafell, Coniston, and Helvellyn groups.

Of the mountain tarns, a typical selection would include Blea Tarn, between the Langdales; Red Tarn, Helvellyn; Scales Tarn, Saddleback; Easedale Tarn, near Grasmere; Watendlath Tarn, in a miniature Scottish glen up behind Lodore; Sprinkling Tarn, near Esk Hause, where you seem to be on the roof of the world: each of these has its own peculiar beauty, and an harmonious setting.

No attempt has been made here, or in what follows, to give anything like an exhaustive or even wholly representative list of points worth seeing. The majority of the conventional "sights" have been universally praised by all sorts and conditions, and are certainly worth a visit (including even Lodore, which though overpraised by Southey has been criticized by others more than it deserves).

The Lake District is one of the finest health resorts in England. There is no need to trouble about statistics. The open-air life, the pure air, the constant pleasurable and healthy excitement, regular exercise, good food and restful sleep all combine to make a holiday here truly recuperative. To any child of wholesome tastes, a visit here will be a landmark, a perpetual joy in retrospect. Young people, and men and women in their prime or still active in spite of age, will find it an ideal pleasure-ground. The infirm, and those who desire perfect rest, may view many of its beauties without effort, and will derive strength and calmness from their surroundings.

Certain warnings must be given. Deep and narrow valleys should be avoided except by those active enough to spend the days on the fells; they are especially unsuitable for young children and delicate adults. For these, open situations such as those of Keswick, Windermere or Ambleside are to be preferred. Again, visitors who come here straight from toil in cities should resist all temptation to overdo things at first, and should not even in the most promising weather venture to climb any high fell (except Skiddaw), or traverse any of the wilder passes, except with an experienced companion *and* a compass *and* at least a small stock of provisions. Brooding mist may suddenly enshroud the mountain tops at any time.

This brings us to the topic of weather. It is useless to attempt to deny that the Lake District is a rainy one. The rainfall figures for Seathwaite are proverbial, a sort of meteorological joke; and why the tops of the stone walls in Borrowdale are so flat is because they sometimes have to be used as footpaths. Yet Keswick, a few miles away, shows an average rainfall of 45 inches only, and for hours of sunshine takes by no means a low place. The rain falls heavily, and often, but not continuously. Between the showers the sunshine is brilliant, and nature shows an aspect of virgin freshness. The beauty and brightness of the colours in Lakeland, the clarity of its atmosphere, and the presence of its innumerable mountain rills, are due in no small part to the frequent rainstorms. Far the best views are obtainable in showery weather: mountain walks at such a time will often reward one with exquisite vignettes of scenery glimpsed through rifts in the clouds. It is very seldom muggy here, or obstinately dull; mist is uncommon except on the high fells; and visitors never complain of having a holiday here spoiled by rain unless they are so foolish as to come unprepared for it.

**THE LAKE
DISTRICT**
(continued)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

THE LAKE DISTRICT (continued)

Every ordinary holiday pursuit and hobby of a healthy open-air kind may be indulged in here. Mountaineering and explorations on foot naturally take the premier place: the best views, speaking generally, are obtainable from points to which vehicles have no access. Mountaineers proper are well acquainted, at least by hearsay, with all the notable climbs; novices can get all the information and help they need at Wasdale Head or Rosthwaite or Dungeon Ghyll. Mountain lovers who have no ambition to rank as Alpinists or expert "shin-scrappers" will find Saddleback, and Helvellyn (3,118ft.) by Striding Edge and Swirrel Edge, exciting but not dangerous. Splendid views are to be had from Ill Bell, St. Sunday Crag, Red Screes, Wansfell Pike, Grasmoor, and Glaramara: none of these except the last-named presents any serious difficulty. The best lake view is obtained from Red Pike, Buttermere; the most diversified, from Conistone Old Man. Great Gable is of some difficulty, but should certainly be climbed if weather permits: from Westmorland Cairn, south of its summit, is a view pronounced by experienced judges to be the finest mountain view in England. The easiest of the higher fells is Skiddaw (3,054ft.). For a comprehensive panorama, Black Combe (near Silecroft Station) may be recommended.

Little inferior to the views obtainable from mountain summits are those seen from the higher mountain passes. Of these the wildest are situated near the central ganglion of fells that culminates in Scafell Pike (3,210ft.), the highest mountain in England. They include Scarf Gap, between Buttermere and Ennerdale; Black Sail Pass, from Ennerdale to Wasdale Head; Sty Head Pass, from Wasdale to Seathwaite in Borrowdale; and the difficult Esk Hause Pass, a regular junction, where tracks converge from Borrowdale (two), Eskdale, Wasdale, and Langdale (Rossett Ghyll Pass). The walk from Great Langdale to Wasdale Head by Rossett Ghyll Pass, Esk Hause Pass, and the west side of Sty Head Pass, is an adventure to be remembered, but should not be undertaken except in settled clear weather. Garburn Pass, and Nan Bield Pass or Gatescarth Pass, afford a route from Troutbeck Vale near Windermere to remote Haweswater. From Ullswater, Grisedale Pass leads by Grisedale Tarn, below the pyramidal Dollywaggon Pike, to Grasmere; Sticks Pass, over the Helvellyn range to Thirlmere. A route of great beauty and variety, with very wild stretches, connects Windermere with Upper Eskdale, proceeding from Ambleside by Little Langdale, Wrynose Pass, Cockley Beck, and Hardknott Pass. Stake Pass (Great Langdale to Borrowdale) should be avoided. It is not dangerous: worse than that, it is dull.



Wastwater.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

THE LAKE DISTRICT (continued)

Many excellent view-points are accessible by quiet easy walks or short climbs. Among them may be mentioned Orrest Head, Miller Brow, and Barn Gates, near Windermere; Nab Scar, Red Bank, and Loughrigg Terrace, near Ambleside; Blea Tarn Pass, between the Langdales; Kailpot Crag, Ullswater; at or near Keswick, Friar's Crag, Castle Head, Catbells, and Latrigg; in Borrowdale, the Bowder Stone and Castle Crag; in the Coniston district, High Cross and Tarn Hows.

The lakes themselves afford unusual opportunities for water sports of all kinds: boating and yachting, trips on steamers and motor-launches, bathing (for expert swimmers), and fishing (salmon, trout, char, pike, and perch). In winter there are skating and curling on the smaller lakes, and tobogganing near Keswick and Ambleside. Lakeland, unlike most holiday resorts, is well worth a visit in winter: after a fall of snow, the countryside is beautiful beyond all dreams. Several packs of foxhounds, harriers, and beagles hunt the district: hunting is a real sport here (and real hard work), not a mere social function; much of it is done on foot. A day with the Blencathra is an adventure that lingers long in the memory. Even the mere golfer is catered for. There are five sporting courses within the district, and several of a milder variety on its outskirts.

A great summer attraction peculiar to Lakeland is the Grasmere Sports, which take place annually in August. The events include the Guides' Race, nowadays to the top of Castle Rock; the Hound Trail, a ten-mile cross-country race on the flanks of Steel Fell, Seat Sandal and Rydal Fell; pole-leaping; and the far-famed wrestling contests. The meeting is followed next day by sheep-dog trials near Windermere.

Botanists, students of natural history, and geologists will find this region an inexhaustible mine of treasures. Ferns and mosses are especially abundant, and it may interest bird-lovers to know that there is a sanctuary for sea-birds on Drigg Common, a stretch of shore near Ravenglass. For antiquarians there is less of interest, but the prehistoric stone circle near Keswick is remarkably perfect, and Hawkshead "town" is wholly a relic of a past century. Furness Abbey, Cartmel Priory Church, and the little Cartmel Fell Church attract students of church architecture.

The whole neighbourhood, especially along the Windermere-Keswick highway, is rich in literary and historical associations. Memories of Wordsworth, Samuel and Hartley Coleridge, Southey, and de Quincey, cluster round Keswick, Grasmere, and Rydal Water, and much of Ruskin's life was spent within sight of Coniston.

Care should be taken by intending visitors to secure accommodation beforehand. The only towns of considerable size within the district are Keswick, Ambleside, and Windermere-with-Bowness. Motorists will also find Penrith, Cockermouth, and Kendal, though outside Lakeland proper, quite convenient, and, for the western side, Seascale. Mountaineers have their own special headquarters. Among comfortable and convenient smaller places may be mentioned Watendlath, near Keswick; the villages immediately round Keswick; Hawkshead and Coniston; for Eskdale and Wastwater, Boot; and for the other western lakes, Buttermere and Loweswater villages.

A word as to the folk who inhabit this paradise. They are kindly, hospitable and obliging, but may at first startle the Southron by their seeming uncouthness. This is merely a rather clumsy expression of manly independence; servility finds no place here, though it is a holiday ground. The local dialect is worth while taking trouble to learn; it certainly *needs* some trouble. The conversation of Cumbrian "statesmen" is racy and shrewd, and well worth listening to; Cumbrian anecdotes rank among the best. Many of them come from the inexhaustible repertory of that prince of innkeepers, the late Will Ritson of Wasdale Head. He was a sterling character of a peculiar fame rivalled only by that of Will Owen of Pen-y-Gwryd (Snowdonia).

Most of the hotel-keepers of this district are Cumbrians born. They run their businesses most efficiently, and treat their visitors fairly. Scarcely anywhere else in the world is there such a large number of first-class hotels in such a small area. The food you get here is excellent, largely the produce of the countryside, local salmon and trout, bacon, mutton, and dairy produce. It is in north Lakeland, too, that one ambrosial dish is to be enjoyed in its supreme excellence. Do not let many hours of your visit elapse before asking for a Cumbrian "plate-cake."

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LAMBOURN (Berkshire)

LAMBOURN is an ancient market-town amid the Berkshire Downs, in the Lambourn Valley. Its modern prosperity depends largely upon the racehorse training stables in the neighbourhood. The large and fine church is of 12th century, with stately pinnaced tower. Note in the churchyard a stone with epitaph on one John Carter, labourer, who was executed at Reading in 1833, for setting fire to Lambourn. (Newbury 13, Great Faringdon 13½, Shrivenham 9¼ miles.)

London, 69 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,193. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Castle.



Lambourn.

LAMPETER (Cardiganshire)

Small town of plaster-fronted houses, in a pleasant valley of the river Teifi. The place-name is a debased form of the original "Llanbedr-pont-Stephen." Being in a more easily-reached situation, Lampeter has now secured much of the county business formerly transacted at Cardigan. Here is a Theological College, founded in 1822. (Aberayron 13, Tregaron 11, Llandovery 20 miles.)

London, 203 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,812. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Peterwell G.C., 9 holes.

LANARK (Lanarkshire)

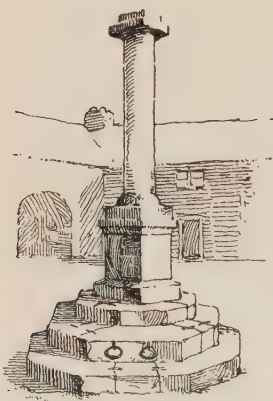
Modern-looking town, capital of the shire, beautifully situated on the Clyde. Here is a huge statue of Wallace, one of the Scottish national heroes, in front of the church. "New Lanark," 1 mile, was founded by the socialists, David Dale and Robert Arkwright, 1788. It was a settlement of cotton-weavers, and an unsuccessful one.

Falls of the Clyde, at Cora Lin, 1½ miles, are three cascades of about 85ft. The scene is one of great beauty. (Hamilton 14¼, Carnwath 6¾, Airdrie 17 miles.)

London, 377 miles. Map 14. Population, 6,268. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Clydesdale. Golf: Lanark G.C., 18 holes.

LANCASTER (Lancashire)

The ancient historic town of Lancaster stands boldly on the river Lune. Industrialism has claimed Lancaster, for here is seated a very considerable manufacture of oilcloth, founded by the Williamson family, of whom Lord Ashton is the head. Lancaster Castle is now in use as the County Gaol and Assize Courts. The great gatehouse, called "John o' Gaunt's," is an impressive one, flanked by heavy towers. Adjoining the castle is St. Mary's Church, a very large and imposing 15th-century building, grouping well in distant views of the town. Note at "Horseshoe Corner," in the middle of Lancaster, in the roadway where two important streets cross, a horseshoe let into the paving. This is the representative, according to the story, of a shoe cast by John o' Gaunt's horse on this spot. It is renewed every seven years. The modern motto of the town is "Luck to Loyne." The Williamson Memorial, in the park occupying the site of what once was Lancaster Moor, is a massive kind of temple, which from its position on that height dwarfs and puts out of scale all the historic buildings of the town. (Preston 22, Kendal 22½ miles.)



Market Cross and Pillory at
Burton-in-Kendal.
8½ miles N. of Lancaster.

London, 245 miles. Map 12. Population, 40,266. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Alexandra, County, Royal King's Arms. Golf: Lancaster G.C., 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The most westerly point in England, looking out upon the wild waters of the Atlantic, with no land between it and America except the Scilly Islands, some 27 miles off-shore. They are clearly seen on clear evenings, when they take on the likeness of black spots on the sun as it sinks below the horizon.

The granite cliffs of Land's End are only some 60ft. in height, and the scenery there is not so impressive as at Cape Cornwall, to the north, nor as the grand cliffs and rocks at Chair Ladder, Tol-pedn-Penwith and St. Levan, to the south. But the spot is always visited in summer by crowds of excursionists. (Penzance 10, John o' Groat's 876 miles.)

London, 290 miles. Map 2. Hotels: Land's End, Penwith House (Sennen).



First and Last House at Land's End.

LAND'S END
(Cornwall)

Quiet agricultural town. Here are Kelway's flower-growing grounds. The "Hanging Chapel" is a 15th century building, so-called because it is built on an arch spanning a road.

Muchelney, 2 miles, is a small village with the interesting remains of an Abbey founded by King Athelstan, A.D. 939. There are some fragments of the cloisters, together with the Abbot's House. A curious old house called the Almonry is worth notice, also the 15th century vicarage. The parish church is 15th century.

Huish Episcopi, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a rustic village with a 15th-century church and lovely tower. (Taunton 13, Crewkerne 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Glastonbury 16, Somerton 4, Bridgwater 12, Sherborne 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Yeovil 13 miles.)

London, 129 miles. Map 3. Population, 781. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Langport Arms.



Hanging Chapel at Langport.

LANGPORT
(Somerset)

Fishing village, famous as the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk, 1675, the model from whom Daniel Defoe drew "Robinson Crusoe." A statue of that distressed mariner, appropriately dressed in the goat-skin costume of the story, has in recent years been erected. The curious isolated hill near by, rising to 965ft., is called "Largo Law." Beneath it is the pretty glen known as "Kiel's den."

Kilconquhar, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is styled locally "Kinewcher." The name comes from the dedication of the church to St. Conacher. (Leven 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, Kirkcaldy 17, Pittenweem 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, St. Andrews 21 miles.)

London, 405 miles. Map 17. Population, 3,215. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Innerleven G.C., 18 holes.

Seaside resort and yachting station on Largs Bay. The sheltered position induces a climate of remarkable mildness. A mound near the church marks where the slain in a battle, 1063, between Alexander III and Haakon IV, of Norway, were buried. Knock Castle, 2 miles, stands boldly on its seaward hill. (Ardrossan 12, Gourock 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 420 miles. Map 16. Population, 12,637. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Elderslie Pension, Royal, Victoria. Golf: Largs G.C., 9 holes.



Robinson Crusoe.

LARGO
(Fife)

LARGS
(Ayrshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LAUDER (Berwickshire)

Small town at the approach to Thirlestane Castle, seat of the Earl of Lauderdale. (Earlston 7, Dalkeith 19½, Duns 18, Greenlaw 12½, Kelso 18, Galashiels 13 miles.)

London, 346 miles. Map 17. Population, 1,369. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Lauder G.C., 9 holes.

LAUNCESTON (Cornwall)



South Gateway at
Launceston.

Ancient town, originally named "Dunheved," i.e., "hill-head." It stands on a very hilly site, and the streets are in some cases very steep. Launceston Castle stands on a rugged rock on which the prehistoric castle of Dunheved was built. The Norman shell-keep, the nucleus of the fortress, is a prominent object in most views. Within it, in the space now a garden, the Protestant martyrs of the 16th century suffered for their beliefs. Gateways of the time of Henry VIII are the final works here. The last appearance of the castle in warfare was when it was garrisoned for the King in 1645. The following year it was surrendered to the Parliamentary army. George Fox, the Quaker, was imprisoned here, 1656. The beautiful church of St. Mary Magdalen, built 1524, has a remarkable exterior, that hardest and most stubborn of materials, granite, being elaborately enriched with sculptured decoration. The detached tower, exceptionally plain to severity, is nearly 200 years earlier than the body of the building. The "White Hart" hotel has the unusual feature of a Norman entrance. (Okehampton 18½, Holsworthy 14, Kilkhampton 19, Bodmin 21½, Bude 22 miles.)

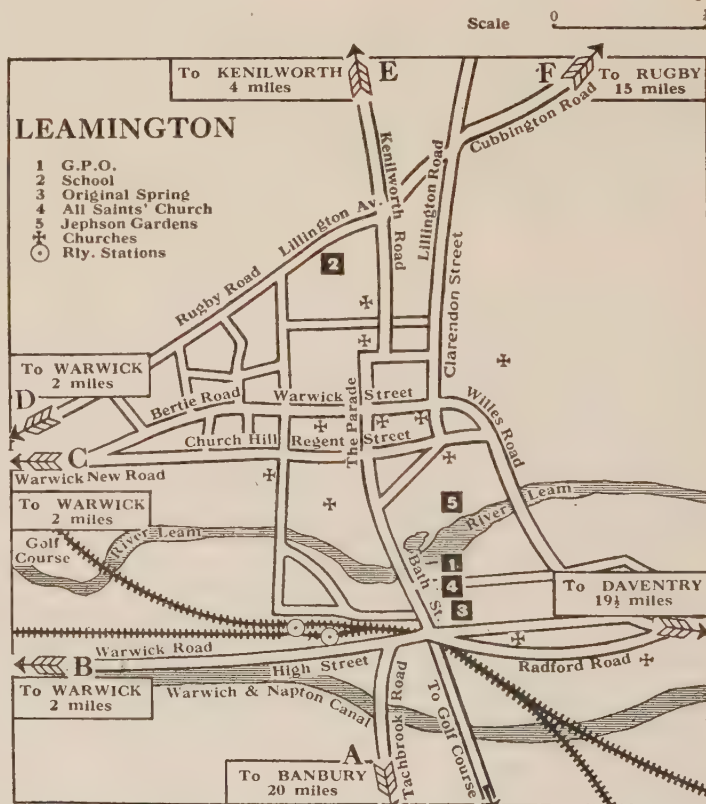
London, 211 miles. Map 2. Population, 3,981. Market, Sat. and Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Dunheved, Eliot Arms (Square and Compass), King's Arms, White Hart.

LEAMINGTON (Warwickshire)

Fashionable spa, situated on the little river Leam. In 1786 the mineral springs, which had been known since the time of Queen Elizabeth, were first exploited and baths established. The fortune of Leamington was at once assured. The Jephson Gardens and the Pump Room are in the centre of the town. (Warwick 2, Daventry 19½, Kenilworth 4, Coventry 10, Rugby 15 miles.)

London, 90 miles. Map 8. Population, 28,946. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bath, Clarendon, Crown, Manor House, Regent. Golf: Leamington G.C., 9 holes; Leamington and County, 18 holes.

Short runs from LEAMINGTON: Warwick (Castle) 2, Birmingham 25; Kenilworth (Castle) 4, Stonebridge (Cyclists' Memorial) 13, Lichfield (Cathedral) 32; Coventry (3 Spires; Almshouses) 10; Rugby (School) 15; Southam 7, Daventry 19½, Northampton (Eleanor Cross) 29; Banbury (Cross) 20;



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*Old House at Long Itchington. 6 miles
E. of Leamington.*

Mickleham, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, on the lovely road to Dorking, is a pretty village with picturesque church. On the tomb of the Gilmour family, in the churchyard, is inset a small metal replica of an aeroplane. Here lies Graham Gilmour, who was killed by his aeroplane falling in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, Feb. 17th, 1912. (Dorking 5, Kingston-on-Thames $8\frac{1}{4}$, Redhill $11\frac{1}{4}$, Guildford $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 19 miles. Map 5. Population, 5,821. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Red House, Swan. Golf: Leatherhead G.C., 18 holes.

Small rustic town, on the upper Thames. The place-name derives from "Leach-let," the spot where the river Leach flows into the Thames. The 15th-century church has a lofty stone spire, greatly admired by Leland, the antiquary of Henry VIII's time. He calls it a "pratie pyramis of stone." Note the curious carvings of heads on the buttresses of the tower. Above Lechlade begins the Thames and Severn Canal, constructed in the 18th century. Its beginning is marked by the lock and gates at Inglesham Round House, a picturesque spot. (Abingdon $20\frac{1}{4}$, Fairford 4, Burford $8\frac{3}{4}$, Great Faringdon 6, Swindon 11 miles.)

London, 79 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,048. Market, Last Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: New Inn.

Highly-picturesque old town, with numerous black-and-white timber and plaster houses and some good stone examples. The beautiful old-world Market House has an open ground floor, intended for the market in wet weather. It is supported on 16 sturdy posts of Spanish chestnut, from Malvern Chase, and is as strong and well-found as when built, 1633. In the room upstairs is a table dated 1648.

The church, of red sandstone, is a noble building of many periods, from Norman to 15th century, and has a detached tower with lofty spire. The north chapel, 14th century, has windows adorned with the "ball-flower" decoration, peculiar to that period, and somewhat rare.

Bosbury, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north. In the churchyard lies Edna Lyall, novelist, died 1903. Here is an ancient cross inscribed roughly by the 17th-century Puritan soldiery:—

"Honour not the +
But honour God for Christ."

Stratford-on-Avon (*Shakespeare Memorials*) 10, Shipston 20, Chipping Norton 31; Broadway (*Cotswold scenery*) 25, Winchcomb (*Church; George Inn*) 33; Evesham (*Avon scenery*) 25.

Small town, beside the river Mole, in very pleasant country near the North Downs. The streets are narrow and winding. The small "Running Horse" inn hard by the long bridge crossing the Mole is of some interest, the landlady in the time of Henry VII having been satirised by Skelton, then Poet Laureate, in his poem, "The Tunning of Elynor Rummyng."



The "Running Horse," Leatherhead.

LEAMINGTON
(continued)

LEATHERHEAD
(Surrey)

LECHLADE
(Gloucestershire)

LEDBURY
(Herefordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LEDBURY (continued)

(Hereford 13, Tewkesbury 14, Malvern 7 $\frac{3}{4}$, Worcester 16, Bromyard 12 $\frac{3}{4}$, Ross 12 $\frac{1}{4}$, Gloucester 16 miles.)

London, 117 miles. Map 7. Population, 3,152. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Feathers, Royal Oak. Golf: Ledbury G.C., 9 holes.

LEEDS (Yorkshire)



Half-way Pillar at Kirkstall, near Leeds.
(Half-way between London and Edinburgh.)

Leeds, the prominent city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has grown from a small farming village of some 400 people in the time of the Norman Conquest, to its present position as the scene of the production of about one-third of the country's woollen manufacture. Here is also activity in the engineering and leather industries. Noteworthy, because Charles I was lodged therein as a prisoner in 1646, is the Red Hall in Upperhead Row. There is a fine equestrian statue of the Black Prince in City Square; and at the Town Hall, an imposing structure in Victoria Square, one may often enjoy an excellent organ recital. Fine public Art Gallery and Museum. The Yorkshire College ranks as a distinct University.

Within easy reach of the city is Kirkstall Abbey, ruins of an old-time Monastery which was despoiled in 1640 at the Dissolution and many of its stones were used in widening the old Leeds Bridge. The remains of no less than six chapels are here to be seen, and the west façade with its Norman doorway is still beautiful. In Briggate may be seen a shop with overhanging upper storey dating back to 1613.

London, 191 miles. Map 12. Population, 458,320. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Golden Lion, Great Northern, Imperial, Metropole, Queen's, Victory. Golf: Numerous excellent courses.

Short runs from LEEDS: Harewood 8, Harrogate (Spa; Stray) 15, Ripley 18, Pateley Bridge 28; Ripon (Cathedral) 25; Knaresborough (Castle; Caves) 18; Wetherby 13, Boroughbridge 25; Tadcaster (Kettleman Bridge) 14, York (Minster; Walls; Gates) 23; Selby (Abbey) 21; Pontefract 13, Doncaster 27; Wakefield 9, Barnsley 20; Huddersfield 16; Bradford 9; Halifax 15; Guiseley 9, Ilkley (scenery) 16, Skipton (Castle) 20; Bolton Abbey 22; Otley 10; Arthington 8.



Old Milestone at Alwoodlye,
5 miles N. of Leeds.

LEEK (Staffordshire)

The place-name derives from "Llech," a stone, and the town is situated in a valley surrounded by grim rocky moors and craggy hills. Leek is a town busy in the silk-weaving way, with numerous large factories. The parish church, dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor, is of the 14th century. A tablet on the interior west wall of the south aisle, to William Trafford of Swithamley, who died 1697, aged 93, is sculptured with the figure of a man engaged in corn-threshing with a flail. Above are the words "Now Thus." The broken shafts of no fewer than four early Saxon crosses are in the churchyard.

Rudyard Lake, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is in its origin a canal reservoir, but an old one, and is now a beautiful expanse of water, 2 miles in length, close to the left-hand side of the main road from Leek to Macclesfield. (Ashbourne 14 $\frac{1}{4}$, Macclesfield 13, Cheadle 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Newcastle-under-Lyme 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, Buxton 12, Congleton 10, Uttoxeter 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 157 miles. Map 12. Population, 17,213. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: George, Red Lion. Golf: Leek G.C., 18 holes.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LEICESTER (Leicestershire)

Ancient British town. In later Roman colonial times it was *Ratae Cocitanorum*. Considerable relics yet remain in the great modern town of those far-off days, notably the so-called "Jewry Wall," a portion of the Roman walls adjoining what was the West Gate. Here also were found in recent times two Roman tessellated pavements, on exhibition in premises close by. Leicester has great boot and shoe, stocking and corset industries; together with webbing, glove and other trades.

There are numerous ancient churches in Leicester. St. Nicholas, with portions of Saxon and Norman periods, adjoins the "Jewry Wall." St. Margaret's, 15th century, is a large and stately church with a great tower. St. Mary de Castro, within the ancient precincts of the Castle, is Norman, 13th and 14th century, with lofty crocketed spire. All Saints has a quaint clock with 17th-century clock-jacks in old-world costume, which strike the quarters. Trinity Hospital, an almshouse founded by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 1331, has a chapel in which is the stately, recumbent figure representing Mary de Bohun, mother of Henry V. Here also are preserved a number of pikes, halberds, morions, and breastplates formerly belonging to the Town Watch. The so-called "Duke of Lancaster's Porridge-Pot" is

a metal cauldron capable of holding 61 gallons. "Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Piece" is a nutmeg-grater, or perhaps a salt-box, dated 1579, and inscribed, "This belongeth to the Olde Ospital."

The Assize Court, in the Newarke, was formerly the great hall of the castle. Here assembled the Parliaments of 1414, 1426, and 1450. The old Town Hall was in use from 1563 until 1876, when the modern Town Hall was built. It was, in its origin, the house of the religious brotherhood called the Guild of Corpus Christi. It is an interesting relic, built around a courtyard. See the Mayor's Parlour,



St. Nicholas' Church and Roman Wall, Leicester.

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17th century, finely panelled with bog-oak. The University College occupies a fine site and buildings in Victoria Road.

The great Abbey of Leicester stood in the Soar meadows, on the outskirts of the town. There died Cardinal Wolsey, fallen from splendour and power, a broken man, 1530. He was buried there, but only a few fragments of the Abbey remain, and Wolsey's grave is obliterated. (Market Harborough 15, Loughborough 11, Uppingham 19 $\frac{1}{4}$, Melton Mowbray 15, Hinckley 13, Ashby-de-la-Zouch 18, Nuneaton 18 miles.)

London, 102 miles. Map 8. Population, 234,190. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bell, Grand. Golf: Leicestershire G.C., 18 holes; Birstall G.C., 18 holes; Rothley Park G.C., 18 holes.

Ancient town with a remarkable cross in the Market Place dating from the 14th century. The great 13th and 15th-century church has very fine enriched timber roofs, profusely adorned with figures of the hierarchy of saints, angels, and apostles. The western door has some excellent old wrought-iron work. The "Buzzard" in the place-name derives from the ancient manorial family of Beaudesert, debased into "Bosard" and "Buzzard." (Aylesbury 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hockliffe 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bedford 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 41 miles. Map 8. Population, 6,795. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Albion, Hunt, Swan, Unicorn.

Locally called "Leanham." Picturesque village on the London and Folkestone road. The church is of 13th and 15th century periods. Note in churchyard the tombstone and epitaph on one Robert Thompson, whose grandmother, Mrs. Mary Honeywood, it is stated, had 367 descendants. (Maidstone 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, Ashford 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 44 miles. Map 5. Population, 1,947. Early Closing, Wed.

Old agricultural market-town. Here was a monastery founded by Leofric, that Saxon Earl of Mercia who is even more famous through his wife, the Lady Godiva, than from his own deeds. Hence the original place-name, "Leofric's minster."



*The Holgate Oak at Kingsland.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Leominster.*

The noble parish church displays much fine Norman work, together with some exquisite windows of the 14th century, enriched with the peculiar "ball-flower" ornament, exclusively used in the Decorated period. The south aisle is a work of the 15th century. Here is a relic of bygone times; a ducking-stool for scolding women, a sure cure, according to our ancestors' belief, for hot tempers and unruly tongues.

In the street called Bargates is the almshouse founded 1736 by Mrs. Hester Clarke, and rebuilt about 1863. In an alcove is seen a relic from the older building, in the form of a stone statue representing a man with a pitiful expression of countenance, and holding in his right hand an axe. Beneath is the inscription:—

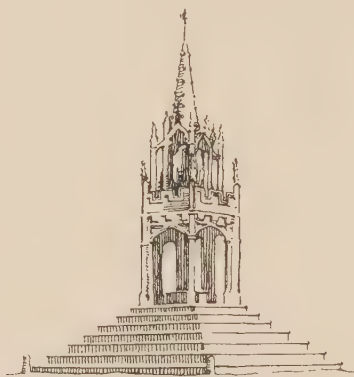
"He that gives away all
Before he is Dead,
Let 'em take this Hatchet
And knock him on ye head."

The origin of this quaint warning is not stated, but may be guessed.

"The Grange" is the name given to a curious and beautiful residence. This was originally the Town Hall and Market House of Leominster, and was the finest work of

LEICESTER
(continued)

**LEIGHTON
BUZZARD**
(Bedfordshire)



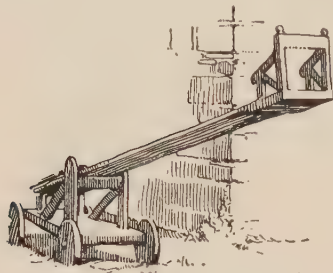
The Cross at Leighton Buzzard.

LENHAM
(Kent)

LEOMINSTER
(Herefordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LEOMINSTER (continued)



Ducking Stool for Scolds at Leominster.

that sturdy Herefordshire architect, John Abel, who designed and built chiefly in timber. This is dated 1633, and is an elaborate work, bearing armorial shields of the ancient families of Herefordshire, and inscriptions, among which is :

Like . as . collvmns . doo . vpprop . the . fabrick . of . a
bilding . so . noble . gentri . doo . svpport . the . honor .
of . a kingdom .

The Corporation of Leominster sold the building in 1853, on the plea that it was an obstruction in the narrow streets. It fetched at auction £95, and was purchased by Mr. Arkwright, of Hampton Court, who subsequently offered it as a gift to the town. This offer was refused. Being afterwards re-erected as a residence, it still remains, an object-lesson in the ways of Town Councils. (Bromyard $11\frac{1}{2}$, Hereford $12\frac{3}{4}$, Ludlow $10\frac{3}{4}$, Kington $14\frac{1}{4}$, Hay $21\frac{3}{4}$, Pembridge $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 135 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,539. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Royal Oak, Talbot, Waverley. Golf : Leominster G.C., 9 holes.

LETCHWORTH (Hertfordshire)

This is "The First Garden City," the practical outcome of an idea first outlined by Ebenezer Howard in 1898, in his book, "Garden Cities of To-morrow." As the "First Garden City, Limited," it was founded, 1904, on an estate of 4,566 acres at Letchworth and Norton, with the object of showing that an industrial and a residential community could be established on lines avoiding the evils of overcrowding and squalor, and even with an eye to beauty and comfort. It is claimed that Letchworth is this new kind of Eden—without the serpent. However that may be, its success has been already very considerable. Here have been established printing and binding works, together with numerous other enterprises.

Old Letchworth was just a few rustic cottages, a manor-house, and a little church. A very little church indeed ; one of the smallest in the country. It is a humble building, with western wooden bellcote. It contains a curious miniature stone effigy of a knight, cross-legged and in chain-mail armour, which is considered to have marked the shrine enclosing the heart of one of the Montfichet family.

The old Manor-house of the Lyttons has become an hotel. (Hitchin $2\frac{3}{4}$, Baldock $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 38 miles. Map 9. Population, 10,313. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Letchworth Hall. Golf : Letchworth G.C., 18 holes ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from station.

LEWES (Sussex)

The old county-town of Sussex, situated on the South Downs. Here are the remains of the great castle, built about 1070 by William de Warenne. The keep is now the home of the Sussex Archæological Society's collections. The hilly High Street of Lewes is picturesque. The church of St. Anne is 12th century. St. Michael's has a round tower. Note the monument to Sir Nicholas Pelham, who in 1545 repulsed an attack of the French on Seaford. The epitaph contains a lamentable pun :—

"What time the French sought to have sackt
Sea-Foord,

This Pelham did repel 'em back aboard."

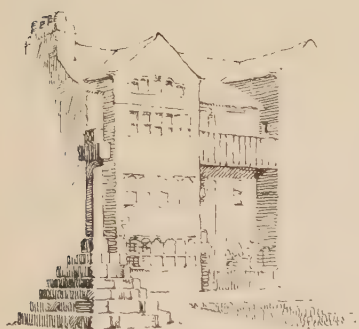
The chalky South Downs, covered with short grass, here rise to their greatest height. Here was fought the Battle of Lewes, on Mount Harry, May 14th, 1264, when the forces of Henry III. were defeated by those of the Barons. (Brighton $8\frac{1}{4}$, Eastbourne 17, Tunbridge Wells $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 52 miles. Map 5. Population, 10,798. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Crown, White Hart. Golf : Lewes G.C., 18 holes ; 1 m. from station.



Giant Milestone near Lewes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES



*Cross and Old Bull Ring
at Askrigg.*

Little market-town at the head of Wensleydale. Here, in the market-place, remains an iron ring, a relic of the ancient and brutal sport of bull-baiting. Leyburn Shawl is a height above Leyburn, overlooking the vale, commanding a view unrivalled in the North country.

Wensleydale, through which flows the river Ûre, is the loveliest of the Yorkshire dales; it runs east and west from Hawes. (Northallerton 19½, Wensley 1½, Richmond 10¼, Bedale 12 miles.)

London, 234 miles. Map 12. Population, 868. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Golden Lion.

LEYBURN
(Yorkshire)

his own day as "Ceadda." His Cathedral stood on the site of the existing parish church of St. Chad, at Stowe, on the outskirts of the city.

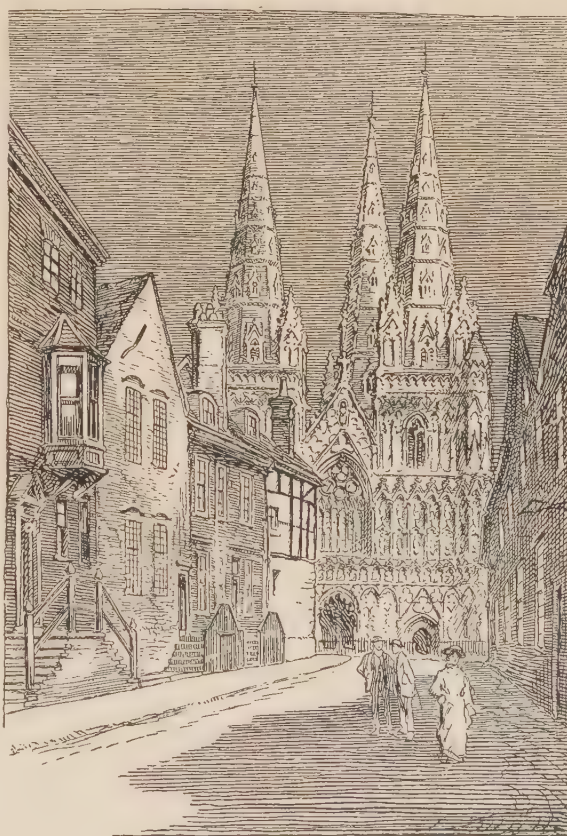
The present Cathedral, built of a light red sandstone of a delicate blush tint, is by common consent styled "the Lady of Cathedrals," and is of an airy grace due partly to its three light and lofty tapering stone spires—one central and two at the West Front. It belongs chiefly to the Early English and Decorated periods of Gothic architecture, of the 14th and 15th centuries. The three sieges suffered in the Civil War when the Cathedral and its surrounding Close were fortified and held for the King, while the city itself declared for the Parliament, exemplify the fate which must befall a house divided against itself. The fortified Close was surrendered in 1643, again taken, and finally surrendered in 1646.

When the troubles were over and the Restoration had been effected, Bishop Hacket began to repair the damage the Cathedral had suffered. This was very extensive. The central spire had been battered down, and much of the building was roofless. The existing spire, and the western ones, thus rebuilt, harmonise well with the rest of the structure, although built in times when the Gothic tradition was dead, and in spite of the fact that the style is Perpendicular, a hundred years later than the Decorated style, which governs the general composition of the building.

The Choir is the most entirely admirable feature of the interior. It is

The little city of Lichfield, the Cathedral City of St. Chad, is easily explored. It is a place of but few modern developments, and after the Cathedral itself, a huge brewery is its largest building. St. Chad, who here founded the diocese of Mercia, in A.D. 669, was a Saxon known in

LICHFIELD
(Staffordshire)



West Front, Lichfield Cathedral.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LICHFIELD (continued)

Early English and Decorated, and terminates eastward in a lovely Lady Chapel, lighted by nine tall narrow windows filled with beautiful 16th-century stained glass, from Kerkenrade Abbey, in Belgium.

A long series of monuments will be found. The most popular of these is the modern group of the "Sleeping Children," the two daughters of Prebendary Robinson, by Chantrey, 1817. This popularity is, of course, chiefly a sentimental one.

Lichfield was the birthplace of Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1709. The house, in the Market Place, bears a tablet and is maintained as a Johnson Museum. Hard by is the statue to him. In 1908 a bronze statue of Boswell was added. In the nave of St. Michael's Church lie Johnson's father, mother and brother.

St. John's Hospital is an almshouse in brick, with a curious array of eight massive chimney stacks, built 1496.

Greenhill Bower, an annual pageant held on Whit-Monday, is really a survival of the old inspection of the city watch, with their armour and equipment. The occasion is now that of a popular junketing. Much of the ancient armour remains, and is duly worn. (Tamworth 7, Uttoxeter 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, Birmingham 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, Walsall 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, Stafford 18 $\frac{1}{4}$, Burton-on-Trent 13 miles.)

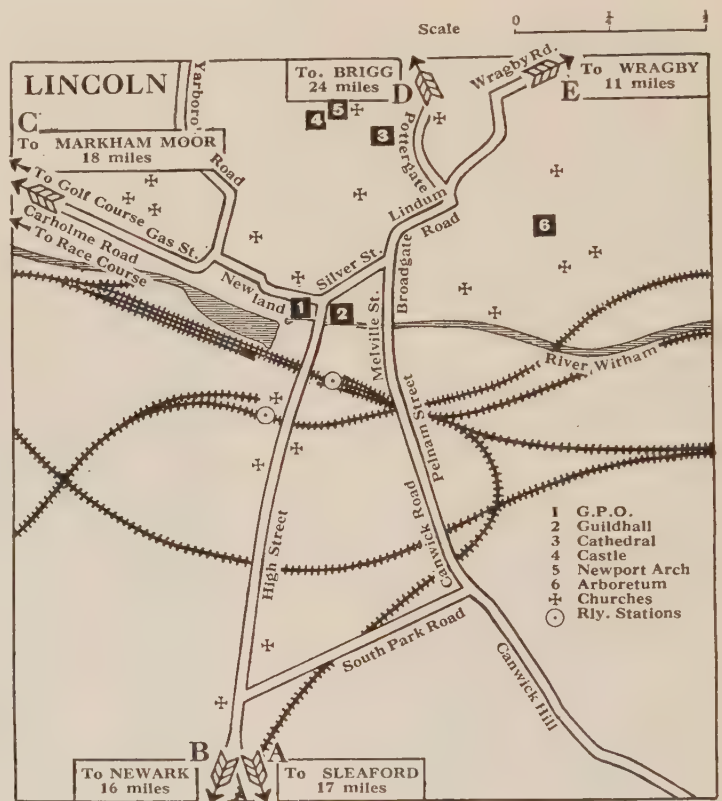
London, 115 miles. Map 8. Population, 8,394. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: George. Golf: Whittington Barracks G.C., 18 holes.

LINCOLN (Lincolnshire)

"Lindum" is a purely Celtic word describing the early British hilltop stronghold overlooking the lake or marsh. The Romans styled it *Lindum Colonia*, from which hybrid original the modern name is formed.

It is not until the stranger has well viewed Lincoln from the surrounding levels of the Fens, or has stood upon that hill on which the Cathedral is planted, that he realises with what justification the ancient Briton called this hill-fort "Lindum." It must then have been the completest refuge, amid a world of lakes and swamps—as complete as Ely itself, and on a far more striking hill.

It was in 1068, two years after the Battle of Hastings, that William the Conqueror built his great Castle here, on the hill. Four years later, in 1072, Rémi of Fécamp, generally called "Remigius," began the Cathedral, and died in 1092, twenty years later, just when his work was nearing completion. Later builders demolished most of his Norman architecture, of which only the middle portion of the West Front remains. Lincoln "Minster" (as it is generally called) is largely a work undertaken in the time of St. Hugh of Lincoln, a Frenchman from Grenoble, who was elected Bishop in 1180 and died in 1200.



CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

LINCOLN (continued)

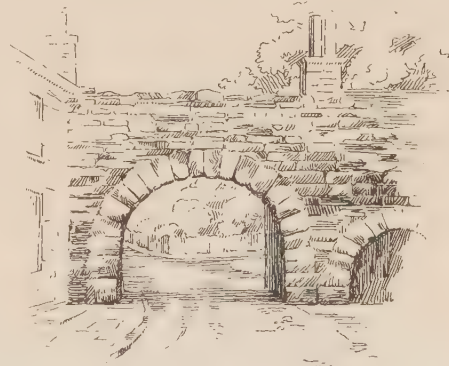


Brayford, Lincoln.

The actual designer was Geoffrey de Noiers, one of the greatest architects the world has produced. His work is seen in the nave, transepts, and the "Angel Choir," which takes its name from the figures of angels carved in the spandrels of the arches. It was in progress between 1260 and 1280. The central tower, rising to 271ft., is a beautiful design, completed in 1311; the two western towers, 200ft., date from some ninety years later. The north and south transepts have each a fine feature in a beautiful circular window, called respectively the "Dean's Eye" and the "Bishop's Eye." The Chapter House, detached to the north-east, was built about 1220, and is a ten-sided building approached through the cloisters. Its high-peaked roof and prominent flying buttresses give it a very picturesque appearance.

There are a number of ancient monuments. The font is one of the few black basalt specimens from Tournai in Belgium, found in this country. They are all of the 11th century, and are mostly enriched with sculptures. The best-known and largest example is that in Winchester Cathedral.

The ancient Castle is now the County Gaol. Two very interesting "Jew's houses" remain in Lincoln, on Steep Hill. From one the Jewess Belaset was hauled forth and executed in 1290, on a charge of coin-clipping. The other is known as that of "Aaron the Jew." Both are substantial Late Norman stone-built houses, and prove, together with the "Jew's House" at Bury St. Edmunds, and others elsewhere, that even in the very strongholds of mediæval Christianity the Jewish race found it not only possible to establish themselves, but to prosper more than most of their neighbours—building houses better than others could afford, and indeed succeeding in lending large sums to the Church.



Old Roman Gateway at Lincoln.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LINCOLN (continued)

There are many interesting relics in Lincoln. The Stone Bow is a massive 15th-century gateway in High Street, with the Guildhall over it. The High Bridge, spanning the river Witham, is so built upon with houses that it is scarcely seen to be a bridge until viewed from the river itself. The finest general view of the city is obtained along the river, at Brayford, where a harbour on that waterway converts Lincoln into an inland port. The ancient churches are those of St. Peter-at-Gowts, with Saxon tower, St. Mary-le-Wigford, also with Saxon tower, and St. Peter-at-Arches. "John o' Gaunt's Stables" is the name given to a 12th-century building originally the Hall of St. Mary's Guild. Newport Arch, at the junction of Bailgate and Church Lane, north of the Cathedral, is an ancient Roman gateway, in olden times forming the north gate of the city. It is the only surviving Roman city gate in England through which traffic still passes. (Sleaford 17, Brough 12, Newark 16, Gainsborough 19, Market Rasen 17, Spital-in-the-Street 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 134 miles. Map 13. Population, 66,020. Market, Fri. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Great Northern, Saracen's Head, Waverley, White Hart. Golf: Lincoln G.C., 18 holes; Carholme G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from LINCOLN: Caenby Corner 12, Brigg 24, Scunthorpe 32; Wragby 11, Louth (Market Hall; Abbey) 26; Horncastle (Church) 20; Blankney 10, Woodhall Spa 20, Tattershall (Castle; Cross) 24; Sleaford (Castle remains) 17; Leadenham 13, Grantham (Market Cross) 25; Newark (Castle ruins) 16; Saxilby 6, Markham Moor 18, East Retford 22; Gainsborough (Old Hall) 19.

LINLITHGOW (Linlithgowshire)

Small, ancient, and picturesque town, with narrow and crooked streets. In the town is St. Michael's Well, a curious old building, with a statue of the saint and an inscription, "Sanct Michael is kinde to strangers." The parish church, also dedicated to this saint, is a fine building of the 14th century, with good flamboyant windows, and a noble choir ending in a triple apse. Linlithgow Palace, standing on the shore of a loch, is open to view daily. It is a curious group of buildings, dating from 1425. Here was born in 1542 Mary, daughter of James V of Scotland, better known in history as "Mary, Queen of Scots." The palace is a mixture of residence and prison, with florid Renaissance architectural details oddly mingled with Gothic. (Edinburgh 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, Falkirk 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

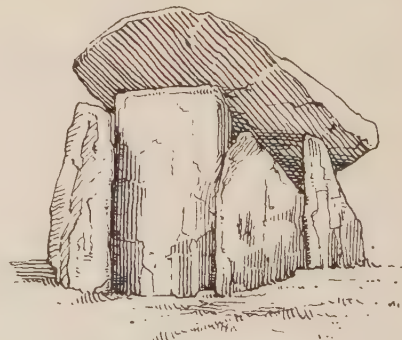
London, 395 miles. Map 17. Population, 3,880. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Linlithgow, 9 holes.

LISKEARD (Cornwall)

Market-town, largely modernised. It is at the head of the Looe valley. The Caradon moors, 4 miles north, are the site of mines and china-clay diggings. Amid them stands



Well and Cross at St. Cleer, near Liskeard.



Trevethy Stone or "House of the Dead," at Liskeard.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

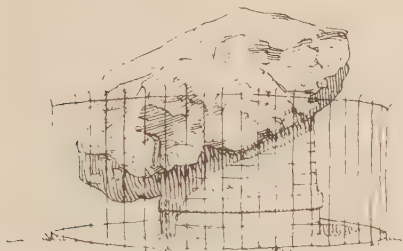
a fantastic pile of rocks known as the "Cheesewring." (Looe 9, St. Cleer $2\frac{1}{2}$, Callington $8\frac{1}{2}$, Lostwithiel 11, Plymouth $19\frac{1}{4}$, Tavistock 18 miles.)

London, 222 miles. Map 2. Population, 4,376. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Fountain, Stag, Webb's.

Seaside resort of scattered character, looking upon the Channel from behind an extensive level common. The shingly shore is flat, and affords excellent bathing. Littlehampton prides itself on the meteorological records, which show it to possess an exceptionally dry climate. (Arundel $3\frac{3}{4}$, Worthing 9, Brighton $19\frac{1}{4}$, Bognor 7, Chichester $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

London, 59 miles. Map 4. Population, 11,286. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Cyprus, Rustington Towers, Terminus. Golf: Littlehampton, 18 holes.

Considerable village and populous parish on the Great Ouse River, here crossed by a bridge carrying the main Ely and King's Lynn road. The village is built of so-called "white" brick, really of a dull grey after a few years' exposure to the weather. Littleport is in the watery region of the Fens, and from the church-tower at night used once to be exhibited a beacon-light for strayed travellers. The great traditional sport of this district is skating, and when frost is severe and holds sufficiently long, vast distances can be traversed on the ice of these regions. (Ely 5, Downham Market $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)



*Gypsum Boulder at Great Crosby.
5 miles N. of Liverpool.*

London, 72 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,467. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Ely G.C., 7 holes.

The fourth city of the United Kingdom, Liverpool ranks next after London, Glasgow, and Birmingham. It has a dense population, estimated at 93 persons to the acre, compared with 39 in London. The many miles of docks and quays, the huge warehouses, the great Customs House, the greater new Dock offices, the overhead railway, and the crowded Mersey ferry traffic to and from Birkenhead, all illustrate the magnitude of Liverpool's success.

Liverpool is often said to be a place of modern origin. This is merely a confusion of ideas. It is a city of modern development, but records exist of it away back to 1207, when it became a borough. Yet it long remained an unprogressive place, and Bristol was in olden times what Liverpool is now. Chester, however, was then the rival near at hand; and it was when the estuary of the Dee became choked with sand, bringing about the decay of Chester as a port, that the fortunes of Liverpool automatically increased. It is an historic fact that the commercial development of Liverpool was based upon the West African and West Indian slave-trade.

While this vast seaport is, in the very nature of things, interested in every description of merchandise, cotton is doubtless in the forefront, and here is accordingly a great Cotton Exchange. The public buildings of the city are on a correspondingly monumental scale,



Old "Peg" Mill at Wavertree. Can be turned on a solid "Peg" in any direction.

LISKEARD
(continued)

LITTLEHAMPTON
(Sussex)

LITTLEPORT
(Cambridgeshire)

LIVERPOOL
(Lancashire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LIVERPOOL (continued)

and St. George's Hall, in which are the Assize Courts, is an imposing structure in the Corinthian style, including a public hall, 169ft. long by 74ft. broad. St. George's Place, in which it is situated, is the principal open space, and has numerous statues of eminent men. Liverpool's last word in immensities is, however, the vast new Cathedral on the crags of St. James's Mount, the foundation stone of which was laid by King Edward VII in 1904. Designed by a young man, Giles Gilbert Scott, at the age of 21, the style of the magnificent edifice marks a departure from the imitative Gothic which had been in vogue for more than half a century. A considerable portion of the Cathedral has been completed and consecrated, and services are held in the Lady Chapel, which was completed in 1910. (Warrington 18, Knutsford 30, St. Helens 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, Ormskirk 12, Southport 20, Chester 17, Runcorn 14 miles.)

London, 201 miles. Map 11. Population, 803,118. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Compton, Exchange, Midland Adelphi, North Western, Washington. Golf: Numerous good courses.

LIZARD TOWN (Cornwall)

Small town, chiefly of unpretending granite cottages, at the extremity of the downs and plateau extending south of Helston and ending in that famous promontory of evil omen to mariners, Lizard Point. On the cliff's edge is a lighthouse casting an electric beam visible in clear weather 23 miles. Lizard Point, being the most southerly part of England, is the first land visible to home-coming ships.

A small local industry of turning and polishing the curiously variegated rock known as "serpentine" is carried on. Fancy articles made of it are purchased by visitors.

The beautiful and rugged coast makes amends for the level inland region. Kynance Cove, 2 miles, is justly famous for its sands and cliffs. Landewednack Church, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, "the most southerly church in England," is sequestered amid a fold of the downs in a sheltered nook, and is a typical 15th-century granite-built Cornish church. Cadgwith Cove, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is an inlet with fishing-village and a curious cave called the "Devil's Frying Pan." (Helston 11, Lizard Point 1, Falmouth 20, Mullion 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 282 miles. Map 2. Population, 649. Hotel: The Lizard. Golf: Mullion G.C., 18 holes.



Devil's Frying Pan, Cadgwith, Lizard.

LLANBERIS (Carnarvonshire)

The combined villages of old and new Llanberis form a slate-quarrying community, working chiefly in the Dinorwic quarries. Here are the two lakes, Llyn Padarn and Llyn Peris, respectively 2 miles and 1 mile in length, by about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in breadth. Overlooking Llyn Peris is the ruined tower of Dolbadarn Castle. The rise from Old Llanberis to the Pass of Llanberis occupies 3 miles, with fine views of the Snowdon Range, culminating in the peak of Y Wyddfa, 3,571ft. The Snowdon mountain railway starts at Llanberis, and the town is largely used as a base for the ascent of Snowdon. (Capel Curig 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Carnarvon 7, Bettws-y-Coed 16, Beddgelert 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 232 miles. Map 11. Population, 2,373. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Castle, Dolbadarn, Glan Eilian, Padarn Villa, Royal Victoria, Pen-y-Gwryd (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles). Golf: Carnarvon G.C., 9 holes.

LLANDAFF (Glamorganshire)

Now practically a residential suburb of Cardiff, Llandaff, "the church on the river Taff," is an ancient cathedral city with a small cathedral whose earliest existing portions date back to 1120. The original church, however, was founded, if we are to credit legends,

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LLANDAFF (continued)

by King Lucius, A.D. 180. In the 18th century Llandaff Cathedral, with the exception of the Lady Chapel, had become a roofless ruin, but in the course of a long series of works since 1730 the building has been brought back to perhaps its pristine beauty. The nave and west front are of 13th century date, the choir is re-modelled Norman, the Lady Chapel early 14th century, and the Chapter House, a curious building in two floors, is early 13th century. The hand of Owain Glyndwr, who in the course of his revolt against the English in the 15th century wrecked so many churches, cathedrals, and castles in Wales, was heavy here. He ruined not only the cathedral, but the Bishop's Palace as well. The gatehouse of that residence remains. (Cardiff 2, Llantrissant 8½, Bridgend 19¼ miles.)

London, 162 miles. Map 7. Population, 13,277. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Cardiff G.C., 18 holes.



Talley Abbey, Llandilo.

LLANDILO (Carmarthen-shire)

The little town is beautifully situated on a hill above the river Towy. There are numerous interesting places in the neighbourhood. Easily first among these is Cerrig Cennen Castle, 3 miles south, reached by turning off to the left at Ffair Fach level-crossing. Cerrig Cennen is the most romantically-situated castle in England or Wales, perched upon a lonely Gibraltar-like rock rising at one point sheer from the vale. This fortress, without a history, appears to have been built at the close of the 13th century. The ruin, to which there is free access, is the property of the Earl of Cawdor. A good, though hilly, motorable road leads past the castle-approach, to Pont-y-Trapp, Blaen-Gwech and the main Ammanford and Neath road, 6 miles from Llandilo.



Mail Coach Pillar near Llandovery. Scene of accident in 1835 to the Gloucester-Carmarthen Mail.

LLANDOVERY (Carmarthen-shire)

Talley Abbey ruins, 7½ miles north, are in a lovely situation in the village of Talley, beside a chain of exquisite lakes, with great wooded hills in the background. (Llandovery 13, Carmarthen 15½, Ammanford 7½ miles.)

London, 195 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,102. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Cawdor Arms. Golf: Llandilo G.C., 9 holes; ½ m. from station.

Small market-town, on the main Brecon and Carmarthen road. It is a place of rustic-looking white-washed and pink-washed houses. The river Towy flows past the town, and beside it, on a small rocky knoll, stand the scanty ruins of a castle.

North of the town, 7 miles, in an almost inaccessible situation, in the cliffs overhanging the Teifi and the Towy at their confluence, is "Twm Shon Catti's Cave," a cleft in the rocks traditionally said to have been the refuge of an

outlaw of that name, born about 1530. (Brecon 20¾, Llandilo 13, Llanwrtyd Wells 11, Lampeter 20 miles.)

London, 183 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,932. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Royston. Golf: Llandovery G.C., 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The medicinal springs of Llandrindod have been known since the 17th century, and there remains along the road between it and Builth a series of milestones directing the travellers of that age, along what was then a mere track across the heath, "To ye Wells." By 1726 the springs of Llandrindod had attained considerable repute, and the Welsh squires resorted to them in increasing numbers.

The spa was for a time under a cloud, but it blossomed forth again, about 1805, and continued in a modest fashion until the coming of the railway, which set the foundation-stone, so to speak, of the prominence the town and spa have now acquired. There are six distinct kinds of waters.

Nothing remains of old Llandrindod except the church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and thus gives a name to the town, "Llandrindod," meaning "Trinity Church." The modern town is one largely of hotels and boarding-houses, built chiefly of red brick, a warm and cheerful note amid the grey-green Welsh mountains. The situation is high, but the Common, with its beautiful lake, is higher yet, and even above that are the golf-links, with two sporting 18-hole courses, 1,000ft. above sea-level.

London, 170 miles. Map 7. Population, 4,605. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Metropole, Montpellier, Pump House, Rock, Wells. Golf: Llandrindod Wells G.C., two 18-hole courses.

Short runs from LLANDRINDOD WELLS: Llanbadarn-Fawr 3, Rhayader 11, Elan Valley (Birmingham Waterworks) 15; Newtown (Waterfall) 26; Pen-y-bont 5, Knighton (Offa's Dyke; Caer Caradoc Camp) 18; New Radnor (Water-break-its-neck) 14, Kington (Church) 21; Builth Wells (Castle remains) 8, Brecon (Bridge; Castle ruin) 25; Brecon, best road via Llyswen 30; Garth 14, Llanwrtyd Wells (Springs) 21, Llandovery (Castle remains) 32.

Popular modern seaside resort on the North Wales coast, sheltered beneath the towering heights of the Great Orme's Head, 680ft., on which, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant, is the little church of St. Tudno, the parish church of the original fishing-village. Llandudno has developed since the middle of the 19th century. It occupies the shore of a semicircular bay, with the mountains of Snowdonia forming an impressive background. Apart from its native attractions, Llandudno is a good centre from which to explore the Vale of the Clwyd, the Conway Valley, the Lledr Valley, the Gorge of the Llugwy and Snowdonia. (Colwyn Bay 5, Conway $3\frac{1}{2}$, Abergelle 11, Rhuddlan 16, Bangor $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

London, 225 miles. Map 11. Population, 19,290. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: GRAND, Bodlondeb Castle, Bryn, Evan's, Hydro, Imperial, Marine, Queen's, Royal, Station, The Old Abbey. Golf: North Wales G.C., 18 holes; Great Orme, 18 holes; Llandudno, 18 holes.

One of the growing ports of South Wales, busy in the tin- and copper-smelting way. Here are also chemical factories, pottery works, etc. Perhaps the most spectacular thing in Llanelly is the tall chimney of one of the smelting works. It is 320ft. high. (Swansea $11\frac{1}{4}$, Carmarthen $18\frac{3}{4}$, Pontardulais $6\frac{1}{4}$, Ammanford $13\frac{1}{2}$, Llandilo 21 miles.)

London, 202 miles. Map 6. Population, 36,504. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Stepney Arms.

Old market-town, on the main Holyhead road, in a picturesque situation on the river Dee. The Vale of Llangollen is famous for its varied beauty of river, meadows, and enclosing mountains. The town is overshadowed by great heights, prominent among them, that of Castell Dinas Bran, or "Crow Castle," 1,000ft. Others are The Geraint, or "Barber's Hill," and the ridge of the Eglwyseg Rocks, to the north, where are situated

**LLANDRINDOD
WELLS**
(Radnorshire)

LLANDUDNO
(Carnarvonshire)

LLANELLY
(Carmarthen-
shire)

LLANGOLLEN
(Denbighshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LLANGOLLEN (continued)

the quarries whose activities so infuriated Ruskin. Llangollen takes its name from the dedication of the church to St. Collen. The ancient bridge crossing the Dee in the middle of the town was once regarded as one of the "Seven Wonders of Wales." Plâs Newydd is the name of a small country residence on the outskirts of the town, once occupied by the two eccentric "Ladies of Llangollen."

Valle Crucis Abbey, 2 miles, is a ruined Cistercian monastery, founded 1200. The Ceiriog Valley, running from Chirk to Llanarmon, D.C., is a beautiful example of Welsh mountain scenery, and is served by a first-class main road and an excellent hotel.

Chirk, 6 miles, is a village at the gates of Chirk Castle, a mansion which incorporates the remains of a fortress built by Roger Mortimer of Wigmore. It was purchased, 1595, by Sir Thomas Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London. He was succeeded by his son, whose political opinions were so unstable that he could not long remain loyal to either side in the Civil War. Unhappily, the side he favoured at the time was always in a bad way, and so the castle got very much knocked about. The repairs cost £80,000.

Pont Cysylltau, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is the name of the great aqueduct of the Canal here crossing the vale. Here that ancient boundary, Offa's Dyke, is cut through by the main road. (Oswestry 12, Corwen 10, Wrexham 11 miles.)

London, 183 miles. Map 11. Population, 3,680. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Hand, Royal, Bridge End. Golf: Llangollen and District G.C., 18 holes.

LLANIDLOES (Montgomeryshire)

Small town, engaged in flannel-making. The church is remarkable for the portions of it which were brought in 1542 from the ruins of Abbey Cwm Hir. The elaborate oak hammer-beam roof is unusually good. (Newtown 15, Rhayader 14 miles.)

London, 189 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,517. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: St. Idloes G.C., 9 holes.

LLANRWST (Denbighshire)

Village charmingly situated on the river Conway, here crossed by a bridge said to have been built by Inigo Jones, 17th century. The church is remarkable for the Gwydir Chapel built by Inigo Jones in 1633, for Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir. Here are monuments of that family, and one of Llewellyn the Great, brought from Conway Abbey. The beautiful gardens of Gwydir House are accessible by the courtesy of the Marquess of Lincolnshire.

London, 220 miles. Map 11. Population, 2,368. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Victoria.

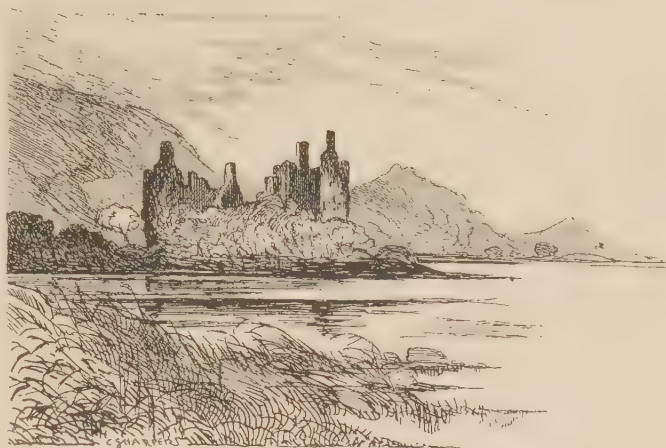
LLANWRTYD WELLS (Breconshire)

Village on the river Irfon. It has long been noted for its sulphur springs; natural phenomena which in olden times alarmed the villagers, who styled them "Ffynnan drewlyd," or the "stinking springs," and, obsessed with a belief in a personal Devil, considered the water to be an outlet from his kitchen, permeated with a flavour of infernal cookery. In these modern times, however, the better-informed folk of Llanwrtyd can quote the chemical analysis of the water and talk with appreciation of its beneficial qualities. The outcome of all these benefits is the great modern Abernant Lake Hotel, standing on the outskirts of the village, in its own grounds of 300 acres, in which is a large boating-lake, adjacent to the Irfon. Here also is a new well and Pump House. (Builth 13, Llandovery 11 miles.)

London, 198 miles. Map 7. Population, 753. Hotel: Abernant Lake. Golf: Abernant Lake G.C., 13 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Among the largest and most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, Loch Awe is 23 miles in length and has a number of islands. The stern and gloomy mountains surrounding it give the lake a dramatic aspect, added to by the grand ruined keep of Kilchurn Castle, built by Sir John Campbell 1440 and remodelled 1621. Again remodelled 1693, by the Earl of Breadalbane, it was made in 1745 a garrison of King's troops, keeping watch upon the Highlands in the Jacobite rising of 1745. (Tyndrum 16, Dalmally 4, Oban 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)



Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe.

LOCH AWE
(Argyllshire)

London, 474 miles. Map 16. Hotel: Loch Awe. Golf: Loch Awe and Dalmally G.C., 9 holes.

Little village of white-faced houses at the head of Loch Earn. A centre for tourists. (Killin 8, St. Fillans 7, Callendar 14 miles.)

London, 454 miles. Map 16. Population, 365. Early Closing, Thursday. Hotel: Lochearnhead.

LOCHEARN-HEAD
(Perthshire)

A wee place at the head of Loch Gilp, 2 miles north of Ardrishaig. (Tarbert 13, Oban 36 miles.)

London, 483 miles. Map 16. Population, 939. Early Closing, Thursday. Hotel: Argyll.

LOCHGILPHEAD
(Argyllshire)

Neat and cheerful-looking town, with a modern Town Hall in a florid version of the old Scottish baronial style.

Jardine Hall, 5 miles, stands in a park in which is the grim, haunted ruin of Spedlin's Tower. Sir Alexander Jardine in the reign of Charles II imprisoned here a certain miller named Porteous, charged with being the incendiary of his own mill. The unfortunate miller was left here and entirely forgotten for some days, so that he was starved to death; hence the alleged haunting of the ruin by his ghost. (Ecclefechan 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, Moffat 16, Annan 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dumfries 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 325 miles. Map 14. Population, 2,344. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: King's Arms. Golf: Lockerbie G.C., 9 holes.

LOCKERBIE
(Dumfriesshire)

Semi-industrial village on the edge of the moors. (Saltburn 5, Guisborough 9, Whitby 15 miles.)

London, 261 miles. Map 15. Population, 9,014. Market, Saturday. Early Closing, Wednesday.

LOFTUS-IN-CLEVELAND
(Yorkshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LONDON

SYNOPSIS OF INFORMATION

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HINTS TO MOTORISTS DRIVING IN LONDON (With Map of Suggested Routes for avoiding busy traffic.)	200	PLAN SHOWING LEADING LONDON CLUBS .	204
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Some Practical Hints for Country Motorists Driving in London

LONDON

THE country motorist driving in or through London will find himself in a moving stream of traffic with very little room to spare in the main thoroughfares, such as Oxford Street or the Strand, and he will need to be very careful to watch the vehicle immediately in front of his car, and look out for the usual manual signs which indicate that the driver thereof is stopping, slowing up, or turning to right or left. The same signal should be repeated under all circumstances for the benefit of the cars following: neglect to carry out this precaution may mean a collision from the rear, and a good deal of altercation with and explanation to the nearest police constable. For the same reason it is not advisable in these days of four-wheel brakes to keep too close to the rear of the vehicle in front; nor is it advisable to pull up very suddenly.

The great art of driving in London traffic is to keep moving at the same pace as the vehicle in front of you, and to pay great attention to the observance and transmission of signals. When it is desired to turn out of the traffic to the right or left, it will be observed that most London drivers are very courteous in giving way and allowing a free passage, providing that the proper signal is given, and the nose of the car is turned slightly in the direction you desire to move.

It is extremely necessary that the instructions of constables on point duty shall be exactly and precisely obeyed: it is an unpardonable offence to move an inch beyond the line of vehicles held up at a crossing; and the frequent closing of streets for repairs demands constant attention to the temporary deviation of traffic thus necessitated. There is an equal necessity to follow the instructions painted on the road surface at important junctions—"Turn Right," "Turn Left," etc., or the "Circulation" method in use in certain of the squares.

Generally speaking, if you wish to move quickly, it is best not to drive near the pavement, except to set down or take up passengers, as experience has shown that the cars or other vehicles nearest the pavement are subject to constant hindrance from other vehicles standing by the kerb, or slow-moving horse-drawn traffic.

London is not too well supplied with garage accommodation, and, probably because of the high value of property, the Metropolis has not caught up with the immense demand for car room from the vast number of car owners daily driving in to business; much less does it cope with the host of country visitors who to-day come up to town in their cars. For this reason it is advisable to book up garage accommodation in advance from the garages mentioned in the Dunlop Guide (5s. of all booksellers); or, if you are booking rooms at a London hotel it is well to find out from the hotel manager the position and capacity of the nearest garage, for many London hotels have no garage accommodation. Even then the owner-driver will be well advised to give some personal attention to the position of his car in the garage in relation to the ease or difficulty of getting it out when he wants it; extricating it from the rear of a great number of other cars may be a lengthy process.

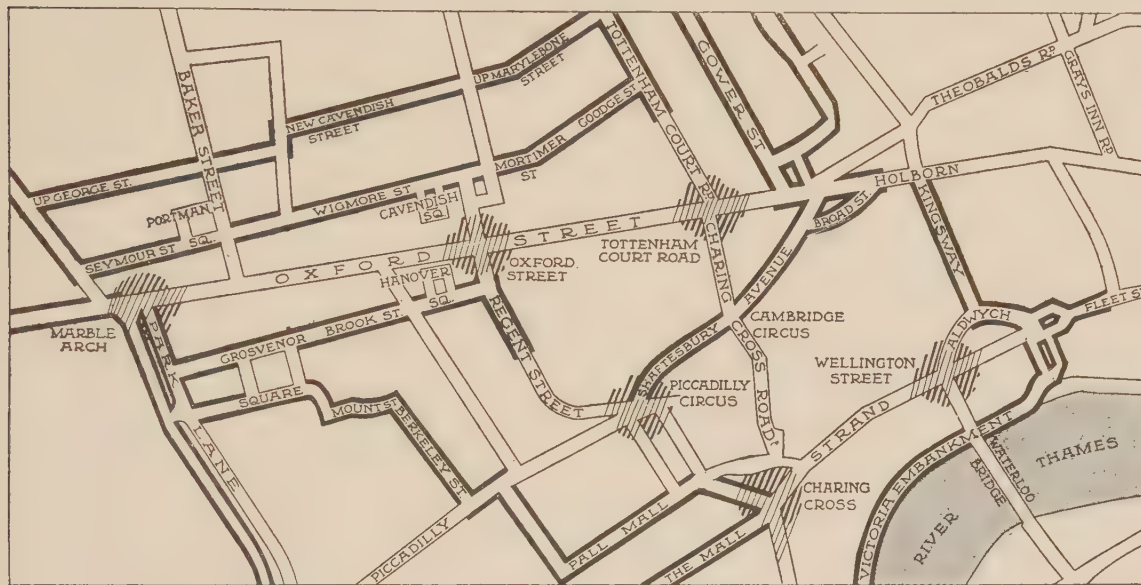
The extraordinary number of cars left standing for long periods of time at the recognised parking places of the Metropolis is evidence of the congestion which exists, not only in London, but in all other towns of any size. The motorist who knows his way about, and who has the list of officially appointed Parking Places (see page 207) before him, will find

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Some Practical Hints for Country Motorists Driving in London—continued.

that London is very kindly to and patient with the stranger within her gates: in fact, because of the skilful organisation of London traffic, it is in many ways safer to drive a car there than in small country towns where nearly every driver neglects to signal his movements to overtaking traffic, and pedestrians wander aimlessly about the roads looking for trouble.

LONDON
(continued)



SUGGESTED ROUTES AVOIDING BUSY TRAFFIC IN LONDON.

Thick lines indicate suggested routes. Shaded crossings indicate congested areas.

LONDON—A General Survey

It is obviously impossible in a one-volume guide covering the whole of the British Isles to deal adequately with so vast a city as London, and all that is attempted here is to give a concise summary of its principal features, with such maps and diagrams as will enable the provincial reader to make the best use of a brief visit. Much time and trouble can be saved by calling at Central House, 43, 45 and 47, Kingsway, the headquarters of the Dunlop Touring Service, where useful information regarding sight-seeing in London may be obtained free of charge and large-scale maps and guide books purchased if desired.

On the rising ground now occupied by the City of London a British settlement, *Llyndin*, existed long before the coming of the Romans. Under Roman rule this developed into *Londinium*, a trading centre which grew to be far the largest Romano-British town of *Britannia* and the centre of its admirable road-system. With the advent of the Saxon barbarians, *Londinium* became ruined and desolate, but under Alfred the Great began once more to figure in history. William the Conqueror bestowed a charter on the City, and subsequent kings added to its privileges. As the centuries succeeded one another, London constantly grew in size, population and importance. In 1888 definite boundaries were assigned to London, which was constituted a separate county (geographical as well as administrative), and some ten years later subdivided into twenty-nine administrative boroughs. To-day the County of London has an area of 120 square miles and a population of $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The term "London," however, is often loosely used to comprise those outer residential suburbs whose growth has been so striking a feature of London's development during the last fifty years. When the populations of these suburbs are added, the resulting total for Greater London, as it is called, is no less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions, which exceeds the figure (1925) for Greater New York by $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

LONDON

SCALE OF ONE MILE
0 1



FOR PLAN OF THEATRES & CINEMAS SEE PAGE 205. FOR PLAN OF LONDON AVOIDING BUSY CENTRES SEE PAGE 201. FOR PARKING PLACES, SEE PAGE 207.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

LONDON—*A General Survey—continued.*

LONDON
(continued)

London stands some 40 miles from the sea, on both banks of the Thames, which, roughly speaking, divides it into northern and southern halves. Of the fourteen road-bridges which span the river within the County boundaries, London Bridge is historically the most interesting, the Tower Bridge being the most remarkable architecturally. From Chelsea to Charing Cross the river runs from south to north, and from Charing Cross flows eastwards to the City. To comprehend the geography of Westminster and the West End it is important to realise this fact.

What may be called the tourist area of London chiefly lies between Hyde Park on the west and Aldgate Pump on the east. This may roughly be divided into three areas: on the east, the City proper; on the west, Westminster and the "West End," which comprises the chief shopping thoroughfares; between these two, Bloomsbury, Soho and the region of the theatres, which are mostly situated in and near Shaftesbury Avenue and the Strand. The City proper is surprisingly small in extent, occupying only just over one square mile.

Three important lines of road traverse London (north of the Thames) from west to east. From Paddington Station Praed Street runs eastwards, continued by Chapel Street, Marylebone Road, Euston Road, Pentonville Road, and City Road, which enters the City at Moorgate. On this route are the principal northern railway stations.

Bayswater Road, south of the former route, becomes in turn Oxford Street, New Oxford Street, High Holborn, Holborn, Holborn Viaduct, Newgate Street, and (in the City) Cheapside. Important links between this thoroughfare and the first are Edgware Road, Tottenham Court Road and Gray's Inn Road.

The most southerly route is that proceeding by Kensington Road, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, Haymarket, Trafalgar Square, Strand, Fleet Street, and Ludgate Hill. Links between this and the second route are Park Lane, Regent Street, Charing Cross Road and Kingsway; and Westminster and the Victoria district are connected with it by Grosvenor Place and by Victoria Street and Whitehall.

Among the numerous places of interest lying on the immediate outskirts of London are Hampstead Heath, whence a fine panorama of London may be enjoyed; the Hendon Aerodrome; Epping Forest; Greenwich Hospital and Woolwich Arsenal; Richmond with its Park, and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew; Hampton Court Palace; the Crystal Palace; the Croydon Aerodrome; and Brooklands Motor Track.

The Headquarters of the Royal Automobile Club is at Pall Mall, S.W.1., near Trafalgar Square; that of the Automobile Association is Fannam House, New Coventry Street, W.1. The Cyclists' Touring Club offices are at 280, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Principal Features of Interest

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS include the Houses of Parliament, the War Office, Board of Education, etc., in Whitehall, where also may be found the official residence of the Prime Minister, in Downing Street.

CHURCHES.—The most noteworthy are St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey; the latter, a storehouse of memorials to the illustrious dead, is a landmark for the tourist. Westminster Cathedral.

MUSEUMS.—The chief of these is the British Museum, a vast collection of classic and oriental treasures. The group of Museums at South Kensington include the fine Natural History Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum. The London Museum, near the Mall, is also deserving of a visit.

ART GALLERIES.—Three, at least, of these should be seen—the Royal Academy, with its annual exhibition of modern British Art; the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square; and the "Tate," in Grosvenor Road.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—Weekly lists of engagements are issued, and may be obtained at the Dunlop Touring Service Bureau, 43, Kingsway.

OTHER BUILDINGS OF INTEREST.—These include Buckingham Palace and St. James's, residences respectively of the King and Prince of Wales; the Law Courts; the Mansion

THE DUNLOP BOOK

Principal Features of Interest—continued.

LONDON (continued)

House; Royal Exchange and Bank of England—a group of considerable importance; the Tower, with its long chain of historical associations; the Mint; Somerset House, the headquarters of the legal and financial authorities; London County Hall; Lambeth Palace, the town house of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the Imperial Institute, with its adjacent Colleges, in South Kensington.

MONUMENTS.—Of these, the one which towers above the rest is the national memorial to Nelson, in Trafalgar Square. Others include the one designated simply as "The Monument" (from the summit of which a comprehensive view of the city may be obtained); the Clive and Cromwell statues; the attractive "Boadicea" group, and the Albert Memorial close to the Albert Hall; Cleopatra's Needle, a conspicuous object on the Victoria Embankment; the Cenotaph is in Whitehall.

PARKS AND GARDENS.—The most noteworthy of these is Hyde Park, the popular resort of Londoners in general. Here one may witness the parade of the fashionable world, and hear the declamations of the "stump" orator. The winding lake, known as the Serpentine, is an additional attraction. Other places under this heading are Kensington Gardens, adjoining Hyde Park; Regent's Park—containing the Zoological Gardens; St. James's Park; and Green Park, flanking the Mall.

STREETS AND THOROUGHFARES.—London streets are famous and interesting for their own sakes. Park Lane—the millionaires' street—packed with stately mansions; Piccadilly, Oxford Street, Regent Street, business and shopping centres; the Strand, the "heart" of London; Poultry and Cheapside—names which more or less suggest their origin; Holborn and Kingsway, where is situated the Dunlop Touring Service Bureau; the fine tree-lined promenade, called the Mall, leading to Buckingham Palace. The various riverside walks, known as "embankments," especially the "Victoria," which extends to the Houses of Parliament, are pleasant and interesting.



Diagram showing the location of the leading London Clubs.

standpoint of instruction and entertainment, are the famous Zoological Gardens, with their fine collection of animals; the beautiful Kew Gardens, with their wealth of information for the student of botany; and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

OTHER SIGHTS WORTH SEEING include the bridges that span the Thames, particularly Westminster Bridge, by the Houses of Parliament; London Bridge and the Tower Bridge—the latter capable of being raised for the passage of ships. Marble Arch, at the entrance to Hyde Park; the Horse Guards, in Whitehall, at which the ceremony of "trooping the colours" may be seen; and Covent Garden Market should be viewed. Three places, attractive from the double

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

LONDON'S PRINCIPAL THEATRES, CINEMAS, ETC.

The principal Theatres in London are practically all within a mile of Piccadilly Circus, and many within a stone's throw. Evening performances begin at from 8 to 8-30. Matinees are usually on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In nearly every case matinees begin at 2-30. Teas can be obtained at afternoon performances.

For list of Plays and times of performances the morning or evening newspapers should be consulted.

LONDON
(continued)

No.	Name and Situation.	Nearest Underground Station.
32	Adelphi , Strand	Strand, Trafalgar Sq. or Charing Cross.
25	Aldwych , Aldwych	Aldwych.
12	Ambassadors , West St., Shaftesbury Avenue	Leicester Sq. or Tottenham Court Road.
8	Apollo , Shaftesbury Avenue	Piccadilly Circus.
37	Comedy , Panton Street, Haymarket	Piccadilly Circus.
—	Court , Sloane Square	Sloane Square.
—	Covent Garden (see Royal Opera House).	
18	Criterion , Piccadilly Circus	Piccadilly Circus.
40	Daly's , Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square	Leicester Square.
24	Drury Lane , Catherine St., Strand	Covent Garden.
27	Duke of York's , St. Martin's Lane	Leicester Square.
39	Empire *, Leicester Square	Piccadilly Circus.
—	Everyman , High Street	Hampstead.
—	Fortune , Russell Street	Covent Garden.
34	Gaiety , Strand	Temple or Aldwych.
30	Garrick , Charing Cross Road	Trafalgar Square, Leicester Square.
9	Globe , Shaftesbury Avenue	Piccadilly Circus.
28	Haymarket , Haymarket	Trafalgar Sq. or Piccadilly Circus.
41	Hippodrome *, Cranbourn Street	Leicester Square.
29	His Majesty's , Haymarket	Trafalgar Sq. or Piccadilly Circus.
13	Kingsway , Gt. Queen's Street, Kingsway	Holborn or British Museum.
36	Little , John St., Adelphi	Strand, Trafalgar Sq. or Charing Cross.
38	Lyceum , Wellington St., Strand	Aldwych or Covent Garden.



No.	Name and Situation.	Nearest Underground Station.
7	Lytic , Shaftesbury Avenue	Piccadilly Circus.
—	Lytic , Hammersmith	Hammersmith.
21	New , St. Martin's Lane	Leicester Square.
2	New Oxford *, 14, Oxford Street	Tottenham Court Road.
—	Old Vic , Waterloo Road, S.E.	Waterloo.
11	Palace *, Cambridge Circus	Leicester Square.
1	Palladium *, Argyle Street, W.	Oxford Circus.
17	Pavilion *, Piccadilly Circus	Piccadilly Circus.
23	Playhouse , Northumberland Avenue	Charing Cross.
3	Prince's , Shaftesbury Avenue	British Museum or Covent Garden.
19	Prince of Wales , Coventry Street, Piccadilly	Piccadilly Circus.
10	Queen's , Shaftesbury Avenue	Piccadilly Circus.

No.	Name and Situation.	Nearest Underground Station.
—	Regent , Euston Road, N.	King's Cross.
22	Royal Opera House , Covent Garden	Covent Garden.
5	Royalty , Dean St., Shaftesbury Ave.	Oxford Circus or Tottenham Court Road.
—	St. James's , King Street, St. James's	Dover Street.
14	St. Martin's , West St., Shaftesbury Ave.	Leicester Sq. or Tottenham Court Road.
35	Savoy , Strand	Strand, Trafalgar Sq. or Charing Cross.
—	Scala , Charlotte Street, W.	Tottenham Court Road or Goodge Street.
15	Shaftesbury , Shaftesbury Avenue	Leicester Square.
26	Strand , Aldwych	Aldwych or Temple.
33	Vaudeville , Strand	Strand, Trafalgar Sq. or Charing Cross.
6	Winter Garden , Drury Lane	Covent Garden.
16	Wyndham's , Charing Cross Road	Leicester Square.

Theatres marked with a star were originally for Variety, but are now being used for Plays and Revues.

At certain Theatres and Music Halls are shown intermittently cinema films of special character.

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LONDON'S PRINCIPAL THEATRES, CINEMAS, ETC.—continued

LONDON
(continued)

The more important Variety Theatres and Music Halls are:—

No.	Name and Situation.	Nearest Underground Station.	No.	Name and Situation.	Nearest Underground Station.
20	Alhambra , Leicester Square	Leicester Sq. or Piccadilly Circus.	4	Holborn Empire , High Holborn	Holborn or British Museum.
31	Coliseum , St. Martin's Lane	Trafalgar Sq. or Leicester Square.	—	Victoria Palace , Victoria	Victoria.

PRINCIPAL CINEMAS.

42	Stoll Picture House , Kingsway	Holborn or Aldwych.	—	Plaza , Lower Regent Street	Piccadilly Circus.
44	Rialto , Coventry Street	Piccadilly Circus or Leicester Square.	—	Polytechnic , Regent Street	Oxford Circus.
45	New Gallery Kinema , Regent Street	Piccadilly Circus.	43	Tivoli , Strand	Strand.
—	Marble Arch Pavilion , Oxford Street	Marble Arch.	—	Capitol , Haymarket	Piccadilly Circus.

OPERA, CHAMBER MUSIC AND CONCERTS.

Royal Opera House , Covent Garden	Covent Garden.	Wigmore Hall , Wigmore Street	Bond Street.
Royal Albert Hall , Kensington Gore	Knightsbridge.	Philharmonic Hall , Gt. Portland Street	Oxford Circus.
Æolian Hall , Bond Street	Bond Street.	Queens Hall , Langham Place	Oxford Circus.

Pictorial Plans of Roads radiating from London.

A unique series of dainty booklets entitled "On the Road" deal in a most engaging way with the roads radiating from London, and are in great request by motorists. The booklets show every mile of the road at a glance, and depict everything worth seeing. An announcement giving full particulars will be found at the end of this volume.

London Hotels for Motorists.

For selected list of London Hotels for motorists, see THE DUNLOP GUIDE.

Short Motor Excursions from London.

The motorist desirous of taking half-day, day, or week-end excursions from London will find his difficulty to be not in the paucity, but in the bewildering variety of delightful runs which appeal to his choice.

The difficulty will vanish, however, if he obtains "Motor Runs Round London," written by Mr. Charles G. Harper, and published, under the auspices of the Royal Automobile Club, by Messrs. Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., for the excellence of the information and the guidance contained in the book will enable the motorist to make the best possible selection. The book consists of two volumes, "North of the Thames" and "South of the Thames," published at 1s. net each (1s. 4½d., post free); and may be obtained from the Publishers, Cheltenham; or at Central House (43, 45 and 47) Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

These indispensable volumes are profusely illustrated, and contain numerous maps and diagrams; whilst the descriptive letterpress deals most faithfully with the various points of note and features of interest.

PARKING PLACES FOR CARS

Garage accommodation in London has long been totally inadequate to cope with the ever increasing number of cars, and the provision of Parking Places became absolutely imperative. The matter has engaged the earnest attention of the Ministry of Transport and London Traffic Advisory Committee, and a schedule is given below of appointed Parking Places in the Metropolitan Police area, together with the conditions applying to the respective places at the date of publication of this book.

The provision of authorised Parking Places in London is an immense boon to motorists, and the due observance of the new regulations has resulted in the almost total elimination of the confusion and vexation inevitable in the experimental stages of what is practically a new institution.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

PARKING PLACES FOR CARS—continued.

The cardinal fact to be borne in mind by motorists is that the vehicles and their contents are left at the respective Parking Places entirely at the owner's risk, and no liability for loss or damage devolves upon the Police or any other authority.

LONDON
(continued)

Parking Place	No. of Vehicles	Hours	Maximum Period	Parking Place	No. of Vehicles	Hours	Maximum Period
Northumberland Avenue	4	At all hours	2 hours	Cavendish Square ..	30	At all hours	2 hours
Whitehall Court	21	"	2 "	Manchester Square	40	"	2 "
Horse Guards Avenue (North Side) ..	10	"	2 "	King Street, Baker Street, W. . .	20	"	2 "
Horse Guards Avenue (South Side) ..	10	"	2 "	Baker Street, W. . .	15	"	2 "
Great Scotland Yard .. (a)	14	"	2 "	Fitzroy Square ..	30	"	2 "
Whitehall Place ..	11	"	2 "	Kingsway ..	5	"	2 "
Pall Mall—Waterloo Place	14	"	2 "	"	10	"	2 "
Ambrosden Avenue ..	70	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	2 "	"	5	"	2 "
Brompton Road :—	40	"	2 "	"	10	"	2 "
Hans Road ..	15	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	1 hour	Lincoln's Inn Fields	30	"	2 "
Basil Street .. (a)	4	"	1 "	"	45	"	2 "
Hans Crescent (b)	4	"	1 "	"	45	"	2 "
" (c)	22	"	1 "	Red Lion Square ..	16	"	2 "
Walton Place ..	20	"	1 "	"	3	"	2 "
Hans Place ..	4	"	1 "	"	16	"	2 "
Charlotte Street ..	9	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	1 "	Campden Hill Road, Kensington ..	15	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	2 "
Cross Street ..	10	"	1 "	Hornton Street, Kensington ..	16	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	2 "
Whitcomb Street ..	26	7 a.m. to 12 mnt.	1 "	Kensington Park Road	40	At all hours	2 "
Wardour Street ..	12	At all hours	1 "	High Street, Notting Hill Gate ..	42	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	2 "
Berkeley Square (East Side)	12	"	2 hours	Kensington Square	8	At all hours	2 "
Berkeley Square (West Side)	30	"	2 "	Westmorland Place	2	"	2 "
Bruton Street ..	20	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	1 hour	Britannia Street ..	7	"	2 "
Pall Mall, St. James's Square	130	At all hours	2 hours	"	6	"	2 "
Grosvenor Square	50	"	2 "	Ebenezer Street ..	6	"	2 "
Westminster ..	39	"	2 "	Baldwin Street ..	16	"	2 "
Golden Square ..	12	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	2 "	Bath Buildings ..	15	"	2 "
Saville Row ..	15	At all hours	2 "	Hodford Road, Golders Green ..	18	"	2 "
Piccadilly .. (a)	10	"	2 "	North End Road, Golders Green ..	12	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	2 "
" (b)	18	"	2 "	Euston ..	7	"	2 "
" (c)	10	"	2 "	Down Place, Hammer-smith ..	6	"	2 "
Argyll Place ..	6	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	1 hour	Mall Road, Hammer-smith ..	10	"	2 "
Great Marlborough Street .. (a)	4	"	1 "	Tunstall Road ..	10	"	2 "
" (b)	12	"	1 "	Bernays Grove ..	4	At all hours	2 "
Conduit Street (a)	4	"	1 "	Canterbury Road ..	4	"	2 "
" (b)	12	"	1 "	"	6	"	2 "
Hanover Square (North and East Sides)	6	At all hours	2 hours	Shrubbery Road ..	12	"	2 "
Hanover Square (West Side) ..	6	"	2 "	Pendennis Road ..	12	"	2 "
George Street ..	30	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.	1 hour	Western Road, Ealing	10	"	2 "
Grosvenor Street ..	5	"	1 "	North Row .. (a)	4	"	2 "
Brook Street (a)	20	"	1 "	" (b)	10	"	2 "
" (b)	20	"	1 "	Red Mews ..	6	"	2 "
				Lady Margaret Road, Southall ..	9	"	2 "
				Oxford Road, Ealing	20	"	2 "
				Broadway ..			
				Bloomsbury Square			

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LONG SUTTON (Lincolnshire)

Small town in the flat fenlands of south Lincolnshire, the surrounding district now devoted mainly to potato-growing on a large scale. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Sutton, or "Cross Keys" Bridge, which is a road and railway swing-bridge at the estuary of the river Nene. Cross Keys Wash is a desolate-looking tract of land stretching to the sea. Hereabouts, in 1216, King John lost his baggage, crown, and money-chests.

The parish church of Long Sutton is Norman, with 15th-century additions. The tower and spire are 13th-century. The parvise-chamber over the south porch contains a library. North of the chancel is a 14th-century vestry in two floors. (Spalding $12\frac{1}{4}$, King's Lynn 14, Wisbech 9 miles.)

London, 100 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,192. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed.

LOOE (Cornwall)

There are two Looes, East and West, facing one another across the Looe River, here a salt-water creek, spanned by a long bridge. The narrow streets of East Looe end shorewards in a tiny beach. The humble old Town Hall has a wooden porch in which are preserved the old stocks. West Looe has the steeper streets and the quainter houses. Here is the rugged old "Jolly Sailor" inn.

Along the West Looe side is the lovely creek of Trelawny Mill, just above the bridge, with dense woods looking down upon it.



Looe.

Talland, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west, is a small village on a hill looking upon the sea. The 15th-century church, very picturesque, has a detached tower. Note the curious slab carved in relief with the figure of John Bevyll of Killygath, 1570, with long rhymed epitaph, full of quaint obsolete heraldic terms. In the churchyard is a curious epitaph on a smuggler. Polperro, 4 miles west, is perhaps the most singular and picturesque place on the coast of Cornwall—a crowded fisher-village deep down between the great hills, grouped round a harbour pool almost dry at the ebb. (Liskeard 9, Bodmin 22, Plymouth 19 miles.)

London, 231 miles. Map 2. Population, 2,868. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Headlands House, Looe, Nailzee Point.

LOSSIEMOUTH (Elginshire)

Seaside health resort on the south shore of the Moray Firth, with good golfing. The town is entirely modern. (Elgin $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 564 miles. Map 19. Population, 4,166. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Marine, Stotfield. Golf: Moray G.C., 18 and 9-hole courses.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Little town in a hollow of the hills. Locally the place-name is absurdly said to mean "Lost within the hills," but the derivation is clear. It is "Lestwithiel," the "Supreme Court;" anciently the centre of government of the Duchy of Cornwall. The parish church tower has a peculiarly charming 14th-century octagonal lantern-spire. The font is a remarkable one, enriched with curious sculptures; among them a mounted huntsman, blowing a horn. Lostwithiel Bridge, a 14th-century structure, spans the Fowey River on the south of the town. The ivied ruins of Restormel Castle are 1 mile north. (Liskeard 12, St. Austell 9, Fowey 8 miles.)

London, 233 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,308. Market, 2nd Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal Talbot. Golf: Fowey G.C., 9 holes.

Town of electrical engineering works, factories, and bell founding. Here was cast in 1881 the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, weighing $17\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The Memorial Bell Tower stands out prominently in the Queen's Park and cost £20,000. The carillon comprises 47 bells ranging from 4 tons to 20lbs., and is operated from the clavier chamber containing the keyboard. The Memorial is open to the public at a small charge for admission. (Derby 17, Leicester 11, Nottingham 15, Melton Mowbray 15, Ashby-de-la-Zouch 12 miles.)

London, 113 miles. Map 8. Population, 25,874. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Great Central, King's Head, Old Bull's Head. Golf: Loughborough G.C., 18 holes.

Pleasant old town, on the edge of the hilly wolds, looking down upon the levels to the north and east. The river Lud, which gives its name to the town, has been made navigable hence to the coast at Tetney. The very large and fine church of St. James is a work of the 15th century, and is not merely one of the finest in Lincolnshire, but in England. The lofty spire of 300ft. was originally 60ft. higher, but was on two occasions reduced. Thorpe Hall, a 16th century mansion in Westgate, a former seat of the Bolle family, was long thought to be a "haunted house." (Spilsby 16, Horncastle 14, Mablethorpe 16, Grimsby 16 miles.)

London, 154 miles. Map 13. Population, 9,544. Market, Wed. and Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: King's Head, Mason's Arms. Golf: Louth G.C., 9 holes.

Popular seaside resort and busy fishing port. Lowestoft is situated at the eastern extremity of England, and at the northern end of the town is the Ness, the actual most easterly point. The inner harbour is "Lake Lothing," and communicates with Oulton Broad. Here at Lowestoft, as at Yarmouth, the herring is the chief item in the fishery. At the northern end of the town, near the lighthouses, is the "Ravine," a public park. Adjacent are "The Denes," a fishermen's quarter, where the curious alleys called "The Scores" are to be found. The old parish church is chiefly of the 15th century, with a crypt beneath the chancel.

London, 113 miles. Map 9. Population, 44,326. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, Imperial, Royal, Victoria. Golf: Lowestoft G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from LOWESTOFT: Yarmouth (Tolhouse Museum; The Rows) 10, Caister (Castle ruins) 14; Burgh Castle (Roman) 11; Beccles (Church) 10, Norwich (Cathedral; Castle) 27; Bungay (Castle ruins; Churches) 16, Harleston 23, Scole 31; Wrentham (Covehithe Church ruins) 7, Blythburg 13, Saxmundham 23; Southwold 11; Aldeburgh 29.

Ancient and historic town, formerly the seat of government of the Marches of Wales, which was centred in Ludlow Castle, one of the stateliest fortresses in England, looking down, now a roofless ruin, upon the river Teme. In Ludlow Castle died, 1502, Prince

LOSTWITHIEL
(Cornwall)

**LOUGH-
BOROUGH**
(Leicestershire)

LOUTH
(Lincolnshire)

LOWESTOFT
(Suffolk)

LUDLOW
(Shropshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LUDLOW (continued)

Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, and his prospective successor. His father had romantically called him "Arthur," hoping that he would some day revive all the ancient glories traditionally associated with the name. His next brother succeeded him, as Henry VIII.



Broadgate, Ludlow.

The Castle dates from the 11th century, when the Keep was built by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. Something of every century until the 16th is seen in these walls and deserted rooms of State.

The Castle would yet have been in good condition had not the lead been taken from the roofs and sold in the reign of George I. On Castle Green is the Chapel. It is, with the Norman keep, the earliest building in the precincts, and greatly resembles, in its circular plan, the four round churches of Northampton, Cambridge, Little Maplestead, and the Temple Church, London.

The parish church of St. Lawrence is a noble, cathedral-like building, chiefly 15th century, built of light-red sandstone, with lofty central tower. The town is full of ancient buildings, many of them black-and-white timbered structures. Among these is the "Feathers" inn, Corve Street, which appears to have been first so-called in 1612 or 1616, in honour of the Prince of Wales. The house has fine panelling and chimney pieces, and beautifully enriched plaster ceilings. "Lane's Hospital" is an ancient almshouse in Old Street. In Mill Street is the old Grammar School. In the churchyard, note the timbered "Reader's House."

The most picturesque corner of the town is "The Narrows," between Bull Ring and the Butter Cross; but Broad Street, descending to the river Teme, is scarcely less fine, with its gateway across the lower end. Through this, the road goes to Lower Broadgate and the 14th-century bridge crossing the Teme to Ludford, which is in Herefordshire. Lovely views along Whitcliff reward the pedestrian who crosses Ludford Bridge and walks to Dinham Bridge, at the other extremity of the town, beneath the Castle. (Tenbury 9, Cleobury Mortimer 11, Bridgnorth 19, Knighton 18, Leominster 11 miles.)

London, 139 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,677. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Charlton Arms, Feathers. Golf: Ludlow G.C., 18 holes.



Lulworth Cove.

LULWORTH (Dorsetshire)

Lulworth Cove, one of the most charmingly beautiful places on the coast of Dorset, is a circular bay ringed about with lofty and fantastic cliffs and headlands. In summer time steamboats ply to it from Bournemouth and Weymouth. Straggling down to the Cove is the village of West Lulworth.

East Lulworth, 2 miles inland, has a residential castle, built 1600-1650, and since 1641 the seat of the Weld family. (Wareham 10, Dorchester 12 miles.)

London, 122 miles. Map 3. Population, 782. Hotels: Castle, Cove.

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Luton on the Lea ("Luton" means "Lea-town") is the great home of the straw-hat industry. The beautiful church is a large cruciform building of the 13th to 15th centuries. On the south side of the chancel is a curious chantry. The Wenlock Chapel was built by Lord Wenlock, who was eventually slain in 1471, at the Battle of Tewkesbury, after having fought for each of the rival Roses. The 13th-century font is enclosed within a lofty and ornate stone screen of 14th century date.

Luton Hoo is a very extensive park, with large mansion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south.

London, 31 miles. Map 8. Population, 57,077. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George, Red Lion.

The old town of Lutterworth is celebrated for the residence here of John Wyclif, religious reformer, who was rector from 1375 to 1384. The Council of Constance in 1414 declared him a heretic, and accordingly his bones were exhumed and burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river Swift, a post-mortem revenge which did Wyclif no harm and merely illustrated the stupidity and malice of his opponents. His pulpit is still preserved; also, in the vestry, his chasuble. The church is a fine building, with tall central tower, seen from considerable distances across the level country. (Leicester 13, Rugby 8 miles.)

London, 88 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,092. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Denbigh Arms, Hind. Golf: Lutterworth G.C., 9 holes.

Remote little town, in the midst of Dunge Marsh and on the northern verge of the shingle bank which extends $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the sea at Dungeness. The high explosive, "Lyddite," was invented, or at least adopted here, on the artillery practice-ground.

The church, a large and stately building, is known as "The Cathedral of the Marsh," and has a lofty tower. Curious epitaphs in the churchyard, including one on a smuggler. (New Romney 4, Tenterden 16, Rye 13 miles.)

London, 68 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,256. Early Closing, Wed.

Village 1 mile west of the Okehampton and Tavistock road, on the western verge of Dartmoor. The parish, including most of the moor, is the largest in England. The situation, on the river Lydd, is romantic. Beneath the bridge spanning it is the ravine called "Lydford Gorge." The church is of 15th century date. Note in the churchyard a curious epitaph on George Routledge, a watchmaker, bearing on his trade: "He departed this life wound up in the hope of being taken in hand by his Maker, and of being thoroughly cleaned and repaired and set a-going in the world to come." (Okehampton 9, Tavistock 8 miles.)

London, 201 miles. Map 2.

Small town in the Forest of Dean, with a harbour on a creek leading to the Severn estuary. Here are coal and iron mines and tin-plate works. In the churchyard of the large and picturesque church is a fine 14th-century cross. (Gloucester 19, Chepstow 9, Monmouth 12, Newnham-on-Severn 7 miles.)

London, 123 miles. Map 7. Population, 3,776. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Feathers.

Picturesque ancient seaport and modern seaside resort, situated at the foot of lofty hills. All the roads down into Lyme are exceedingly steep. The old stone harbour-pier is known as "The Cobb." There landed, June 11th, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth, on his ill-fated expedition which was designed to dethrone James II.

LUTON
(Bedfordshire)

LUTTERWORTH
(Leicestershire)

LYDD
(Kent)

LYDFORD
(Devonshire)



14th-Century Preaching Cross,
Lydney.

LYDNEY
(Gloucestershire)

LYME REGIS
(Dorsetshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LYME REGIS (continued)

The church, 14th and 15th century, stands picturesquely. Lyme Regis was early "discovered" as a seaside resort, and from about 1770 to 1820 was a bright and fashionable place. Jane Austen, the novelist, visited here and made Lyme the scene of one of her stories.

The coast scenery is fine. Westwards, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is Rousdon, a mansion built 1878 by Sir Henry Peek. Here is the tangled undercliff scenery of the great Dowlands land-slip, which occurred Christmas night, 1839. (Bridport 8, Axminster 6, Seaton 8 miles.)

London, 145 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,883. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Alexandra, Royal Lion, St. Michael's, Three Cups. Golf: Lyme Regis G.C., 9 holes.



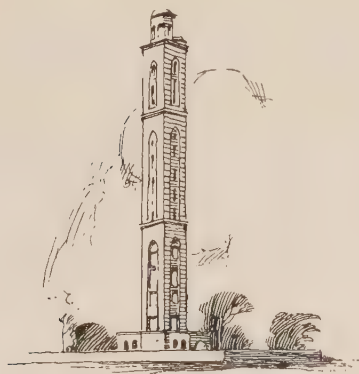
Lyme Regis.

LYMINGTON (Hampshire)

Small seaport, on the creek called the "Lymington River." Lymington has no "seaside." Its hilly High Street descends to the river, and elsewhere the town straggles down to the salt marshes looking upon the Solent. The 15th-century church has a tower surmounted by an 18th century bell-cupola. (Southampton 19, Bournemouth 17, Milford-on-Sea 5, Lyndhurst 9 miles.)

London, 91 miles. Map 4. Population, 4,598. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Londesborough. Golf: Lymington G.C., 9 holes.

LYNDHURST (Hampshire)



[Peterson's Folly, Lymington.

The "Capital of the New Forest," Lyndhurst is an overgrown village, with a church rebuilt 1863. The lofty spire is visible for great distances. Note the beautiful monument to Mrs. Cockerell; also wall painting by Lord Leighton, P.R.A. The "Queen's House" (or now "King's House") is the official residence of the Crown Verderer and office in which the New Forest business is conducted. It contains interesting relics of the olden government of this region.

The New Forest has ever been a district of barren lands, and the old legends which declare that William the Conqueror laid waste a smiling and fertile region, and destroyed villages, for the purpose of creating a hunting forest, are fables. He found a district of barren lands and converted it into a preserve of deer and wild boars. It then comprised 60,000 acres, and was afterwards enlarged by half as much again but has been reduced in modern times to 66,000 acres. A charming feature is that of the many open "lawns" or grassy glades. Most of the roads are open and unfenced, and are in consequence somewhat dangerous at night to motorists, by reason of the New Forest ponies, which wander at large and have a habit of straying into the roadway.

Emery Down, 1 mile north of Lyndhurst, is a charming village. Rufus Stone, 4 miles north, is found near Stoney Cross. Here William II, "Rufus," met his death, August 3rd, 1100, being shot by an arrow from the bow of Sir Walter Tyrrel, who had aimed at a hart. Tyrrel fled. The King's body was removed to Winchester Cathedral, and there buried. The stone recording this event was set up in 1745, and, being greatly

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defaced, was in 1841 covered with the present iron casing. Boldrewood, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Mark Ash Wood, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, contain the finest examples of New Forest scenery.

London, 83 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,562. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Compton Arms, Crown, Grand, Stag. Golf: New Forest G.C., 18 holes.

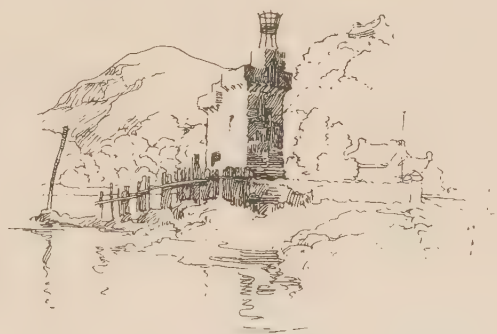
Short runs from LYNDHURST: Cadnam 3, Salisbury (Cathedral; Poultry Cross; Old Sarum) 21; Romsey (Abbey Church) 10, Stockbridge (Ancient Camp) 21, Andover 28; Winchester (College; Cathedral; Wolvesey Castle ruins) 20; Totton 5, Southampton (Walls; Gates; Netley Abbey) 10, Titchfield (Fontley Abbey ruins) 19; Bishop's Waltham (Palace ruins) 20; Beaulieu (Abbey ruins) 7; Brockenhurst (Forest scenery) 4, Lymington 8; Christchurch (Priory) 15, Bournemouth 20, Poole (Harbour) 25; Ringwood 11, Wimborne (Minster) 21.

Situated on the north coast of Devon, Lynmouth is a very attractive holiday resort, of quiet and exclusive character, at the foot of great hills and amazingly steep roads. Here the river Lyn, in the likeness of a mountain torrent, rushes to the sea amid rocks and lovely woodland glades. The village is picturesque, clean and neat. The little stone harbour-pier is a rugged construction, with a replica at its seaward end of the Drachenfels Tower on the Rhine. A lift has been constructed on the cliff, avoiding the necessity of using the steep road up to Lynton, which has a gradient of 1 in 5. Watersmeet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where the East and West Lyn unite, is a lovely spot, easily accessible.

London, 188 miles. Map 3. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bath, Bevans, Lyndale, Rising Sun, Tors. Golf: Lynton and Lynmouth G.C., 9 holes.



Lyn Bridge, Lynmouth.



Quaint Rhenish Tower and Beacon, Lynmouth.

Lynton is the hill-top neighbour of Lynmouth. It has wider views; not quite so charmingly placed as the valley town, but in some respects to be preferred as a centre for excursions to the surrounding country. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt 1741, and has again been remodelled.

The Valley of Rocks, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is a moorland with granite rock-piles descending in cliffs to the sea. (Minehead 19, Barnstaple 18 miles.)

London, 189 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,649. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, Imperial, Lee Abbey, Lynton Cottage, Royal Castle, Valley of Rocks. Golf: Lynton and Lynmouth G.C., 9 holes.

Seaside resort, on the estuary of the Ribble, now forming a continuation of the Lancashire holiday places from Blackpool.

London, 236 miles. Map 11. Population (combined), 25,871. Market, Sat. and Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: MAJESTIC, Clifton Arms, Grand, Ship and Royal, Southdown Hydro.

LYNDHURST
(continued)

LYNMOUTH
(Devonshire)

LYNTON
(Devonshire)

**LYTHAM AND
ST. ANNES**
(Lancashire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

MABLETHORPE (Lincolnshire)

MABLETHORPE is a small seaside resort on a low sandy shore. The old church, half a mile inland, is a quaint-looking building, remodelled in the 18th century. The "Book in Hand" inn is curiously named and has a sign displaying an open book with crosses on its pages.

London, 152 miles. Map 13. Population, 2,852. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Louth. Golf: Mablethorpe G.C.

MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire)

Busy town, active in the silk-weaving trade. The older part of the town stands on a height, most of the modern developments being below. The parish church of St. Michael (hence "Michael's-field," the original form of the place-name) stands in a stone-flagged yard, enclosed within ornate wrought-iron gates. Remodelled in the 18th century in a Classic form, the church has in recent years been again brought back to something of its former Gothic beauty. Here are the fine monuments of the Savage family, and those of the Leghs of Lyme and Adlington. Gawsworth, 3½ miles, is one of the prettiest villages in Cheshire. Here the lovely half-timbered Old Hall, grouped with the Church and the Rectory, beside a lake, form a perfect picture.

London, 170 miles. Map 12. Population, 33,846. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bull's Head, Macclesfield Arms. Golf: Macclesfield G.C., 9 holes.



"White Nancy" at Bollington. 2½ miles N.E. of Macclesfield.

MACHYNLLETH (Montgomeryshire)

Pleasant place on the river Dyfi. Here is a flannel-making industry. It was here that the rebel Owain Glyndwr in 1402, thinking his initial successes against the English would be lasting, summoned a Parliament and was crowned "Prince of Wales," intending to restore the independence of Wales, lost with the death of Llewellyn, the last native Prince 1282. (Dinas Mawddwy 12, Aberystwyth 18, Aberdovey 10 miles.)

London, 201 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,870. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Glyndwr, Lion, Wynnstay. Golf: Machynlleth G.C., 9 holes.

MAIDENHEAD (Berkshire)

Thames-side town on the Bath road, and a very favourite residential district. Maidenhead Bridge commands beautiful views, towards the Cliveden hanging woods on the one hand, and on the other side the view is not wholly spoiled by the railway, as Brunel's elegant elliptical brick bridge carries the line across the river on a unique structure of considerable grace.

Boulter's Lock, enlarged and remodelled, is the busiest lock on the Thames.

Bray, 1½ miles, is a picturesque village beside the Thames. Here is "Jesus Hospital," an almshouse founded by one William Goddard, 17th century. The famous "Vicar of Bray" was really Simon Alleyn, vicar in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary and Elizabeth. He changed his religious views according to circumstances, but steadily maintained his chief principle "to live and die the vicar of Bray," and held the living from 1540 to 1588:—

"And this is law, I will maintain,
Until my dying day, sir,
That whatsoever King may reign,
I'll still be 'Vicar of Bray,' sir."

(Slough 6, Reading 12, Henley-on-Thames 9, Great Marlow 5 miles.)

London, 26 miles. Map 4. Population, 16,741. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bear, Riviera, Rose, St. Ives, Thames. Golf: Maidenhead G.C., 18 holes; Temple G.C., 18 holes.

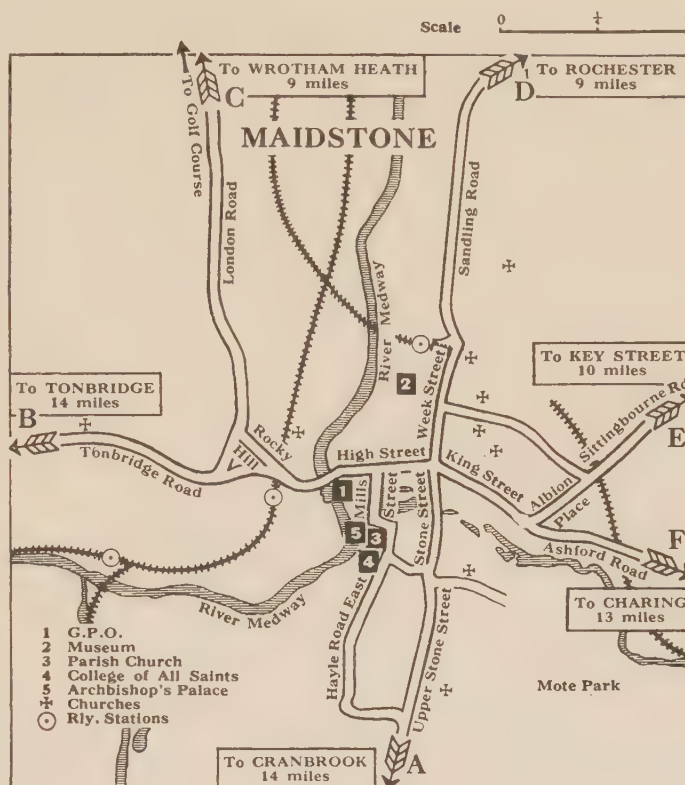
CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The capital of Kent, and a busy place interested not only in the surrounding agricultural districts, but with large engineering works, breweries, and paper-mills. The River Medway, being navigable, is a great asset to the town. Beside the river is the group of buildings comprising the church, Archbishop's Palace, now the property of the town, and Newarke Hospital, an almshouse re-founded as the College of all Saints, 1395. Here is the old Chillington Mansion, now the public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. The church is a great work of the 14th century, with ancient carved stalls and a fine display of old regimental colours.

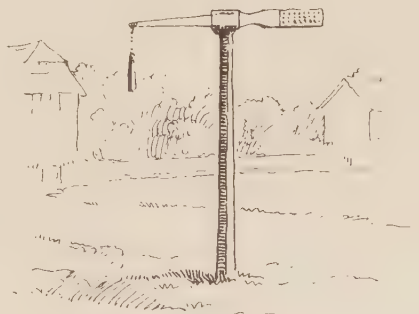
Kit's Coty House, 5 miles, is a prehistoric monument, on the crest of Blue Bell Hill, on the road to Rochester. Three great stones support a table stone. It is, by tradition, the spot where Katigern was buried after the battle of Aylesford.

Leeds Castle, 4 miles along the Ashford road, is a most romantically-situated fortress of many architectural periods, from Norman to 16th century, built on two islands in a lake. It is a residence, but looks as though it might be the home of the fabled "Sleeping Beauty." This is the "Leeds" which gives a title to the Duke of Leeds.

MAIDSTONE (Kent)



Oldest Lych Gate in existence, at Boughton Monchelsea. 4 miles S.E. of Maidstone.



Quintain at Offham, 7 miles N.W. of Maidstone. The only one standing in England.

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MAIDSTONE (continued)

Leyborne, 5 miles. Here is the gateway of an ancient castle. In the 12th and 13th-century church note a curious double heart shrine, in which was found the heart of Sir Roger de Leyborne, who died in the crusade of 1271.

West Malling, 6 miles. Here are the ruins of Malling Abbey.

London, 35 miles. Map 5. Population, 37,448. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Rose and Crown, Royal Star. Golf : Maidstone G.C., 18 holes.

MALDON (Essex)

Ancient market-town and port, on the Blackwater, the navigable estuary of the river Chelmer. Here are three churches : St. Mary's near the waterside, All Saints with a triangular tower at the head of High Street, and St. Peter's, of which only the tower now remains. Here is part of the library founded by Dr. Plume in the 18th century. The Town Hall, or D'Arcy Tower, built by one of that family in the 15th century is in red brick. (Chelmsford 11, Braintree 14, Tolleshunt D'Arcy 7, Colchester 17, Witham 7 miles.)

London, 42 miles. Map 9. Population, 6,589. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Blue Boar, King's Head. Golf : Maldon G.C., 9 holes.

MALMESBURY (Wiltshire)

Ancient market-town and site of a great Abbey, founded in A.D. 680. The existing building dates from the 12th century and is now used as the parish church. All the choir and transept portion of this Norman Abbey-Church has been demolished, leaving the greater part of the nave. The great south porch, whose recessed archway is profusely sculptured with scenes from sacred history, is the most interesting part of the building.

The fine 14th-century Market Cross greatly resembles those of Chichester and Salisbury. (Swindon 15, Cirencester 12, Chippenham 10, Cricklade 12, Stroud 15 miles.)

London, 96 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,405. Market, Last Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Bell.

MALTON AND NORTON (East Yorks.)

Malton is an agricultural market-town on the main road from York to Scarbro', and is divided from the sister town of Norton by the river Derwent which is also the boundary between the North and East Ridings. There is a 12th-century crypt below the "Cross Keys" inn at Malton. Norton lies at the foot of the wolds, on which are training establishments for racehorses. (Driffield 18, Helmsley 16, York 18 miles.)

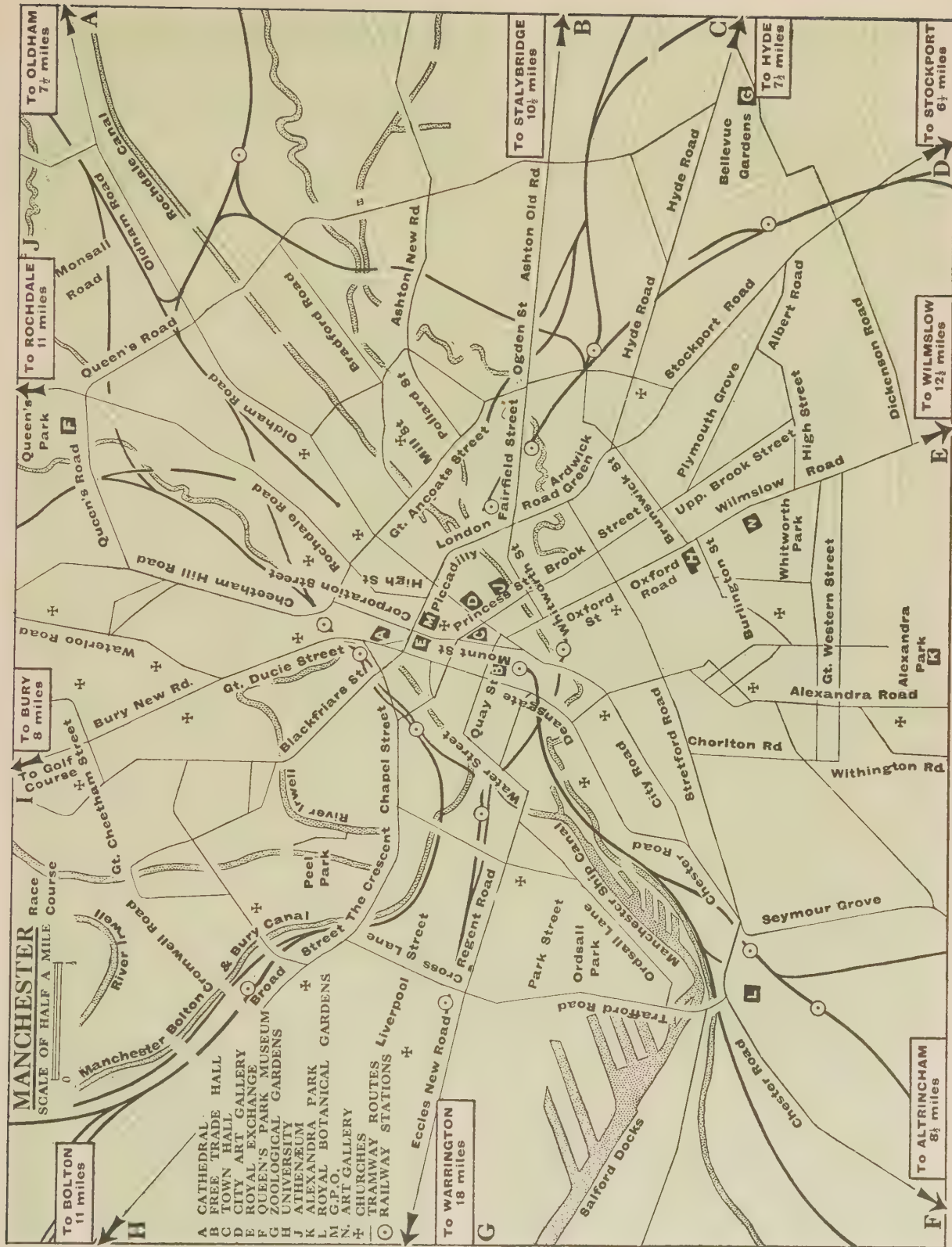
London, 214 miles. Map 13. Population, 4,438. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Talbot. Golf : Malton and Norton G.C., 9 holes.

MALVERN (Worcestershire)

"Great" Malvern was anciently a small town dependent on the Priory (generally called the "Abbey") Church and religious establishment. The church remains in perfect preservation, and is a building of cathedral-like size and plan, with Norman nave and great central tower of 15th century. There are also Malvern Link and Little Malvern. All shelter beneath the great mass of the "Malvern Hills," a range of mountainous outline, of which the "Worcestershire Beacon" is the loftiest height, rising to 1,444ft. Malvern has associations with one of the earliest English classic poems, for it was when reclining on Malvern Hills that pre-Chaucerian poet William Langland beheld his vision of Piers Plowman embodied in the most artistic form of alliterative verse extant. Malvern College is an important educational establishment. Colwall is a tiny village under the shadow of the British Camp (an ancient entrenchment on the Malverns). Here is a Race-course.



The Cross, Malmesbury.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

MALVERN (continued)

London, 117 miles. Map 7. Population, 17,809. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Abbey, Beauchamp, Belle Vue, British Camp, May Place, Mount Pleasant, Tudor. Golf: Worcestershire G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from MALVERN: Powick 5, Worcester (Cathedral) 8; Upton-on-Severn (Old buildings) 7, Earls Croome 8, Pershore (Parish Church) 15; Tewkesbury (Abbey) 14, Coombe Hill 18, Cheltenham (Spa; Colleges) 22; Gloucester (Cathedral) 25; Ledbury (Market Hall) 8, Ross (Market Hall) 20, Monmouth (Bridge; Castle; Priory) 31; Hereford (Cathedral) 22.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire)

No one could pretend to style Manchester a "tourist resort;" but in the centre of the great city there remain relics of an olden time which are curious survivals of days



The Hall, Chetham's School, Manchester.

when Manchester was a country town of modest size. The parish church, since 1847 the Cathedral, is a fine 15th-century work. Originally a collegiate church, it still retains in the choir its quaintly carved miserere seats. Adjacent is the group of buildings comprising Chetham's Hospital, Library and School. These buildings include remains of the old manor-house of the Gresley and De la Warre families, and of the residence of the Warden presiding over the college of priests, and were purchased under the will of Humphrey Chetham, who died 1653.

The modern John Rylands Library, Deansgate, was founded for purposes of study; rich in ancient Bibles, early-printed books, manuscripts, hieroglyphs and rare engravings; the first dated block print, "St. Christopher," 1423, the only known example, and some wonderful ivories and jewel book covers. The famous contents of the Althorp Library and the Crawford MSS. are here. The City Art Gallery contains an excellent collection of paintings.

Manchester Town Hall, completed 1877, contains a fine series of twelve paintings by Ford Madox Brown, displaying the history of Manchester, from the founding of *Mancunium* by the Romans, A.D. 78, until the 19th century.

The Ship Canal extends from Eastham to Manchester, is 35½ miles in length and is in direct communication with all the inland navigations of the country. The principal docks are at Manchester and are splendidly equipped.

London, 193 miles. Map 12. Population, 730,551. Market, Tues. and Fri. Hotels: Albion, Deansgate, Midland, Queen's, Victoria. Golf: Numerous good courses readily accessible.

MANSFIELD (Nottinghamshire)

Important road centre and busy town on the edge of Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries, for which see Ollerton. (Newark 20, Chesterfield 12, Worksop 13, Matlock 19, Nottingham 15 miles.)

London, 143 miles. Map 13. Population, 44,418. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Sherwood Forest G.C., 18 holes.



Old Rock Houses, Mansfield.
Carved out by the people in ancient times.

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The growth of March is due to the railway. The town is heralded a long way off by the spire of its church, a large 15th-century building with an elaborate oak roof enriched with figures of angels. Through the tower runs a roadway. (Downham Market 17, St. Ives 22, Wisbech 10, Ramsey 13 miles.)

London, 80 miles. Map 9. Population, 8,939. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Ye Olde Griffin. Golf: March G.C., 9 holes.

MARCH
(Cambridgeshire)

Since 1765, when that modest Quaker, Benjamin Beale, invented the bathing-machine, Margate has been a popular seaside resort. It began to rise into favour when first the sea, as a possible place to bathe in without fatal, or even serious, results, was discovered.

Margate as a holiday place has enjoyed a constant success. The air is invigorating and the sands are good. The cliffs, much patched and mended with brickwork, extend from Westgate round to Cliftonville, Margate's more select extensions. The old parish church dates back to Norman times, and contains monumental brasses to Nicholas Canteys 1431, and others; notably to John Daundelyon, 1445. Dandelion gatehouse, 2 miles, near Garlinge, is a 15th-century relic of the family mansion.

The Grotto is an excavation in the chalk, situated in Bellevue Place along "The Dane," $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the port, and extends some 60ft., ending in a chamber about 12ft. square. Passage and chamber are lined with shells set in cement and displayed in geometrical and floral devices. A great deal of nonsense has been written about it, as a "work of immemorial antiquity," and it has even been conjectured as the work of the Vikings. Unfortunately for this view we can read in Charles Knight's *The Land We Live In*, published about 1850, that "the shell work was done by an ingenious artisan of Margate who some years ago went to America,"—not, perhaps, as a Viking! (Canterbury 17, Ramsgate 4, Sandwich 9 miles.)

London, 70 miles. Map 5. Population, 46,475. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Cliftonville, Endcliffe, Florence, Grand, Kingscliffe, Nayland Rock, Northdown Hall, Queen's, Royston, St. George's, Vancouver, White Hart. Golf: Thanet G.C., 18 holes.

MARGATE
(Kent)

The market is a thing of the past. The church is of 14th and 15th century date. Bosworth field, 2 miles south, now meadow-land, was formerly a waste of sour marshy heath. Here was fought the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485, between Richard III and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards, as a result of his victory here, "Henry VII." Richard III died fighting. "King Richard's Well" is pointed out on Ambien Hill. (Hinckley 7, Nuneaton 9, Atherstone 8 miles.)

London, 102 miles. Map 8. Population, 886.

Market-town. The church of St. Guthlac is 13th and 15th century. The rectory was once a dependence of Crowland Abbey, and is a relic of the 14th century.

Deeping St. James, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is a village with the remains of a priory church, now used by the parish. It is of Norman and later periods. The curious Gothic building in the middle of the street is a village cage, or lock-up, and was built from the materials of a stately cross, demolished to make this prison-house. (Peterborough 9, Bourne 7, Crowland 8, Stamford 7, Holbeach 20 miles.)

London, 92 miles. Map 9. Population, 879. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: New Inn.

**MARKET
BOSWORTH**
(Leicestershire)



*The Lock-up at Deeping St. James. 1 mile
E. of Market Deeping.*

**MARKET
DEEPIING**
(Lincolnshire)

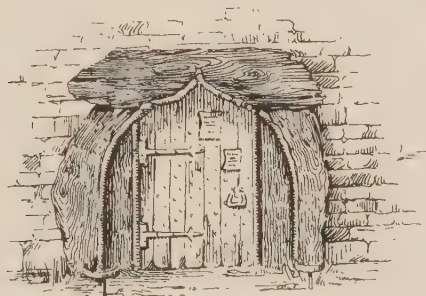
THE DUNLOP BOOK

MARKET DRAYTON (Shropshire)

Old market-town, still retaining some of its picturesque half-timbered houses. The church has a particularly fine Norman west door. Adjoining is the old Grammar School, established and endowed in 1558 by Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London. Here the great Robert Clive, afterwards Lord Clive, received his schooling. A portion of a desk with his initials "R.C." is still shown. Annually on October 24th is carried out the ancient custom of proclaiming the so-called "Dirty Fair."

"Damson Fair" is held a month earlier. Large quantities are marketed, the neighbourhood being famous for its damson growing. (Stoke-on-Trent 16, Shrewsbury 19, Newport 11, Nantwich 14, Whitchurch 13 miles.)

London, 152 miles. Map 7. Population, 4,710. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Corbett Arms, Raven. Golf: Market Drayton G.C., 9 holes.



Quaint Church Porch at Marston Trussell.
3 miles S.W. of Market Harborough.

MARKET HARBOROUGH (Leicestershire)

Old market-town with very wide and spacious street. The church of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, is a fine building with beautiful and stately tower and spire of 13th century date. Note the quaint timbered Grammar School founded in 1614 by Robert Smyth. The open space beneath it was

intended for the butter market. (Northampton 17, Leicester 15, Oundle 22, Rugby 18, Kettering 11 miles.)

London, 87 miles. Map 8. Population, 8,577. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Peacock, Three Swans. Golf: Market Harborough, 9 holes.

MARLBOROUGH (Wiltshire)

Picturesque market-town on the Bath road. The spacious High Street has some old houses with curious pent roofs. Marlborough College, founded 1843 for the education of sons of the clergy and professional men, was housed in the old "Castle" inn, which had just closed its career owing to the opening of the railway, by which coaching and posting along the great road to Bath were ruined. The "Castle," one of the stateliest hostelries in England, had originally been built in the 17th century as a mansion of the Seymours. It stands in the precincts of the former castle of Marlborough, whose great mound yet remains. Many later buildings have been added for the purposes of the College, but the old "Castle" building still stands. There are two old parish churches in the town: one at either end of the High Street.

Savernake Forest, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east, along the main road, is the estate of the Marquess of Ailesbury. It is a noble woodland, 16 miles in circumference.

Marlborough Downs extend westward, the Bath road running across them. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in Clatford bottom, is the prehistoric cromlech called the "Devil's Den."

London, 74 miles. Map 4. Population, 4,192. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Ailesbury Arms, Castle and Ball, Royal Oak. Golf: Marlborough G.C., 9 holes.



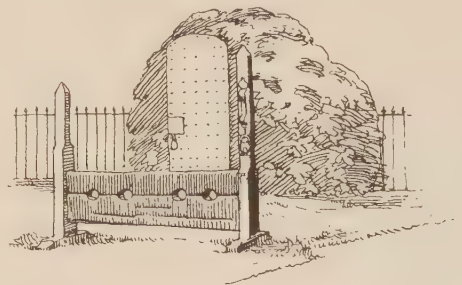
Castle Inn, Marlborough.

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Short runs from MARLBOROUGH: Wootton Bassett (Church) 13; Swindon 12, Cricklade 20, Cirencester (Roman remains) 27; Hungerford 10, Newbury (Cloth Hall; Donnington Hall) 18, Kingsclere (Racing Stables) 25; Burbage 6, Collingbourne Ducis 11, Andover 20; Pewsey 7, Rushall (Avon Valley) 11, Amesbury (Stonehenge, 2 miles) 21; Salisbury (Cathedral) 29; Beckhampton (Avebury, prehistoric Stone-circle) 7, Devizes (Bear Inn) 15; Calne 13, Chippenham 19, Box 26, Bath 32.

MARLBOROUGH
(continued)

Properly, "Great Marlow," a town beside the river Thames, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. The church by the river was rebuilt in a curious imitation of Gothic architecture, 1835. The lofty crocketed spire is a very picturesque feature. High up on the wall of the lobby is a tablet with epitaph on Sir Myles Hobart, Member of Parliament, who was killed in 1652 by the horses of his carriage running away on Holborn Hill. The tablet includes a spirited little sculpture of the accident. This monument was placed by the Parliament at the expense of the nation: the first occasion of this being done. The Roman Catholic Chapel owns a curious relic, the "incorrupt hand of St. James the Great," one of the treasures formerly belonging to Reading Abbey. In West Street is the house in which Shelley the poet lived, 1817. It is marked by a heavy stone on the coping. (Reading 16, Beaconsfield 8, Maidenhead 5, Henley-on-Thames 8 miles.)



Stocks, and Door of Old Lock-up, Marlow.

MARLOW
(Buckinghamshire)

London, 31 miles. Map 4. Population, 5,146. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Compleat Angler, Crown, Greyhound. Golf: Flackwell Heath G.C., 18 holes.

Market-town and seaport engaged in the coal and iron trades, tanning, etc. (Whitehaven 14, Silloth 12, Cockermouth 7 miles.)

MARYPORT
(Cumberland)

London, 316 miles. Map 14. Population, 10,895. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Golden Lion, Waverley. Golf: Maryport G.C., 9 holes, 1½ m. from station.

In 1698 the warm springs at Matlock Bath attracted attention and the first baths were then built; but it was not until about 1850 that the great era of this "Metropolis of Hydropathy," as it has been styled, began, when John Smedley, having himself derived much benefit from the waters, bought a small house at Matlock Bank for six patients.

MATLOCK
(Derbyshire)

The town of Matlock Bath runs for a great distance along the river Derwent, which runs through a narrow valley enclosed within limestone cliffs, here low and there of lofty height, with picturesque pinnacled outlines. The climax of this remarkable scenery is High Tor, which rises sheer from the river to a height of 380ft. (Derby 18, Ashbourne 14, Chesterfield 10, Bakewell 8 miles.)

London, 147 miles. Map 12. Population, 8,880. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Rockside Hydro, Smedley's Hydro, Crown, Devonshire, New Bath, Royal, Temple. Golf: Matlock G.C., 18 holes.

The chief industries of Mauchline are stone-quarrying and the making of fancy boxes painted with the various tartans of the Scottish clans. Burns lived from 1784 to 1786 at Mossiel Farm, 1½ miles north, with his mother and brother. The town has some intimate reminiscences of the poet, including "Poosie Nancy's Hostelry." On the Green is a monument to five martyred Covenanters. (Ayr 11, Auchinleck 5, Kilmarnock 9 miles.)

MAUCHLINE
(Ayrshire)

London, 384 miles. Map 14. Population, 2,357. Golf: Within reach of excellent courses on the Ayrshire coast.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

MAYBOLE (Ayrshire)

Agricultural-implement making town, with boot and shoe factories. The old Tolbooth and the 16th century castle of the Kennedys are romantic survivals. Here also is the quaint "Red Lion" inn.

Crossraguel Abbey ruins, 2 miles, are the survivals of a Cluniac monastery founded 1244. (Ayr 8, Kirkoswald 5, Girvan 13 miles.)

London, 397 miles. Map 14. Population, 6,505. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Arms. Golf: Turnberry G.C., two 18-hole courses.

MELBOURNE (Derbyshire)

Small town free from modernisation. The church is a stately building with central and two western towers, and is in general of the Norman 11th century period. Melbourne Hall, built about 1700, is famous for its lovely gardens.

Swarkestone Bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, crossing the river Trent, is an ancient Gothic structure. The bridge, together with the approach causeway across the water meadows, is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. This formed the ultimate point south reached by Prince Charles and his Highlanders in the rising of 1745, and from it they retreated on Dec. 5th. (Ashby-de-la-Zouch 7, Derby 8, Nottingham 17, Burton-on-Trent 11 miles.)

London, 127 miles. Map 8. Population, 3,467. Early Closing, Thurs.

MELKSHAM (Wiltshire)

Small agricultural market-town. The church is of all periods between Norman and 15th century.

Bromham, 3 miles east, is a village associated with Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, who lived for some years at Sloperton Cottage, and died there 1852. A Celtic cross is erected to him in the churchyard. Bromham church is an interesting building, chiefly 15th century. Adjacent is Spye Park, seat of Captain Spicer.

Great Chalfield Manor House, 3 miles west, recently restored, was built by Thomas Tropic, 1470. South Wraxall Manor House, 3 miles west, is a stately residence, built 1433—1600. (Chippenham 7, Bath 12, Devizes 7 miles.)

London, 95 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,594. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Arms. Golf: North Wilts G.C., 9 holes.

MELROSE (Roxburghshire)

The ruins of Melrose Abbey form the chief attraction. Sir Walter Scott has advised us:—

"If thou would'st see fair Melrose aright
Go visit it by the pale moonlight."

The English armies in 1322, 1385, and 1545 wrought much havoc here; but the ultimate artists in destruction were the frugal persons who used the Abbey as a handy quarry whence to obtain building materials. The only matter for astonishment is that so much is left of it.

The ruins consist of the choir, transepts, and portions of the nave and central tower. These are chiefly of the 14th century. In the south transept is an inscription ending:—

"I : PRAY : TO : GOD : AND : MARY : BAITH :
AND : SWEET : ST. JOHN : KEEP : THIS : HALY :
KIRK : FRAE : SKAITH :"

attributed to John Murdo, or Moredu, master-mason of the Abbey. But, as we see, it did not go scatheless.

Abbotsford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the mansion built by Sir Walter Scott, is a "show" house. It stands beside the river Tweed. Dryburgh Abbey ruins, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, form the burial-place of Scott, who died 1832. (Jedburgh 12, Galashiels 4, Selkirk 7 miles.)

London, 336 miles. Map 15. Population, 2,155. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Abbey, George and Abbotsford, King's Arms. Golf: Melrose G.C., 9 holes.



East Window, Melrose Abbey.

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Ancient market-town and centre of the fox-hunting districts of Leicestershire, Quorn, Cottesmore, and Belvoir country. The great cruciform church with stately central tower is chiefly of the 15th century. Melton has a great reputation for its pork-pies. (Nottingham 18, Leicester 15, Grantham 16, Loughborough 19, Uppingham 16 miles.)

London, 106 miles. Map 8. Population, 9,187. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bell, George, Harboro'. Golf: Melton Mowbray G.C.

**MELTON
MOWBRAY**
(Leicestershire)

Small town situated beneath a remarkable height called "Castle Hill." The "Talbot" inn was formerly the "George," and was so named when the fugitive Charles II, in disguise as "Will Jackson," a man-servant accompanying Colonel Phelips, arrived here Oct. 6th, 1651. The landlord of the "George" was reputed to be loyal, and proved so. He challenged "Will Jackson" to a drink: "Thou look'st an honest fellow: here's a health to the King!" The King drank that toast to his own well-being with a natural enthusiasm.

In the summer of 1911 a tablet was affixed to the inn, narrating this historic incident. The sign of the house is a fine specimen of wrought iron.

At Stourhead, 3 miles west, is erected the ancient Bristol High Cross, removed from Bristol in 1763. (Shaftesbury 8, Gillingham 4, Wincanton 7 miles.)

London, 105 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,473. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Talbot. Golf: East Somerset G.C., 9 holes.

MERE
(Wiltshire)

Here are the ruins of a castle dating back to Norman times and in later centuries the home of the Nevilles. It was destroyed in the Civil War in the 17th century.

Coverham Abbey ruins, 2 miles south-west, are those of a house of Premonstratensian Canons, founded about 1210.

The ruins of Jervaulx Abbey are 4 miles south-east, and stand in Lord Masham's park. The Abbey is called locally "Jarvis." The name derives from the vale of the river Ure (or "Yore"). There is little left of the Abbey Church apart from the Chapter House. (Masham 10, Wensley 3, Ripon 20 miles.)

MIDDLEHAM
(Yorkshire)

London, 232 miles. Map 12. Population, 649. Golf: Leyburn G.C., 9 holes.

In 1801 a single house stood where the town is now situated. The discovery of iron ore in the district caused rapid growth and expansion. The "Transporter Bridge," spanning the Tees, is interesting.

London, 247 miles. Map 15. Population, 131,103. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Corporation. Golf: Middlesbrough G.C., 18 holes.

**MIDDLES-
BROUGH**
(Yorkshire)

The rebuilt church has an ancient detached bell-tower. High Force, 5½ miles, is a beautiful and very spectacular waterfall on the river Tees. It has a fall of 69ft., and rushes in foam between fine cliffs. (Barnard Castle 10, Kirkby Stephen 19 miles.)

London, 257 miles. Map 15. Population, 1,977. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Cleveland Arms.

**MIDDLETON-IN-
TEESDALE**
(Durham)

One of the three salt-towns of Cheshire, the others being Nantwich and Northwich. It is a quaint old place of numerous timbered houses. (Newcastle-under-Lyme 17, Northwich 6, Nantwich 10 miles.)

London, 165 miles. Map 12. Population, 5,116. Golf: Sandbach G.C., 9 holes.

MIDDLEWICH
(Cheshire)

Small rustic town. The "Spread Eagle" inn dates from 1430, and is a fine specimen of timber construction.

Cowdray House, adjacent, is an extensive and romantic ruin in a park. The Mansion, built 1530, was burnt in 1793, during its ownership by the Brownes, Viscounts Montague.

MIDHURST
(Sussex)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

MIDHURST (continued)

Trotton, 3 miles, is a small village with a humble little church, containing the altar-tomb of Lord Camoys and his wife, with fine ornamental brasses. He fought at Agincourt and was created Knight of the Garter, a decoration shown on the brass. He died 1421, but the brass in error makes it "MDCCCCXIX." His wife was widow of "Hotspur." See also the 14th-century brass of Marguerite de Camoys. (Chichester 12, Haslemere 8, Petersfield 10 miles.)

London, 51 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,894. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Spread Eagle. Golf: Cowdray Park Golf Links, 18 holes.

MILDENHALL (Suffolk)

Small ancient market-town in a secluded position. The stately 13th to 15th-century church groups well with the old-world timbered market-cross of the 15th century.

Lakenheath, 5 miles north. In the churchyard are epitaphs of Lord Kitchener's ancestors. On July 28, 1917, was unveiled a tablet on the tower:—

"In memory of Earl Kitchener, K.G., K.P., P.C., O.M., Soldier and Statesman, 1850–1916, whose ancestors long resided in this parish, this tablet was erected by the London Society of East Anglians, of which he was President. Te Deum laudamus."

Above are the arms of the family, with the motto "Thorough." (Newmarket 9, Thetford 11 miles.)

London, 71 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,370. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Royal Worlington and Newmarket G.C., 9 holes.

MILFORD HAVEN (Pembrokeshire)

Seaport founded 1790, on the shores of Milford Haven, a deep-sea inlet, 10 miles in length and 2 miles broad; formerly a dockyard and mail-boat station for the South of Ireland. "New Milford," originally called "Neyland," succeeded to this traffic, which has been transferred to the Fishguard harbour. Milford Haven has often figured in history, notably when the Earl of Richmond landed here 1485, marched to Bosworth, defeated Richard III and became King, under the title of Henry VII. (Haverfordwest 7 miles.)

London, 249 miles. Map 6. Population, 7,764. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Milford Haven G.C., 9 holes; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from station.

MILFORD-ON- SEA (Hampshire)

Village and small seaside place, on the Solent. Hurst Castle, 3 miles along a shingle-bank, is one of the forts commanding the entrance to the Solent, and incorporates a coast-castle built in the reign of Henry VIII. Here Charles I was imprisoned for some months before his execution at Whitehall, Jan. 30th, 1649. (Lymington 5, Bournemouth 14 miles.)

London, 96 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,887. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Victoria. Golf: Lymington G.C., 9 holes.

MINEHEAD (Somerset)

MINEHEAD or DUNSTER (which see) make convenient jumping-off places for exploring Exmoor. This wild tract of forest and moorland, covering nearly 300 square miles of heath and marsh, is the haunt of forest ponies and red deer; it is a region of romance, and memory again weaves around this area the web so cunningly spun by the author of *Lorna Doone*.

West of Minehead and north of the Porlock road are BRATTON COURT (1½ miles) with ancient gateway, and in further 1½ miles the wonderful SELWORTHY village. Near by is Bury Castle, an ancient British Camp, and Selworthy Beacon (1,014ft.). South of the Porlock road, WOOTTON COURTNEY (2½ miles) is finely situated with its battlemented church-tower. About 2 miles further west is picturesque LUCCOMBE with DUNKERLEY HILL and Beacon, rising to 1,707ft., immediately to the south; from this height wonderful views are obtained and 15 counties can be seen. The Exmoor moor stretches west from here: the wilder part with few roads and many streams and glens.

The main road from Dunster or Minehead to Porlock rises over VINNEFORD HILL and descends to Holnicote; after a sharp bend to left and a somewhat rough further descent PORLOCK village is reached. From here a road to the right leads to Porlock Weir. West from Porlock the notorious hill is confronted with a 1-6 gradient

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and some nasty bends. Most motorists will not be content to have been in this region without "doing" Porlock Hill, but there is an alternative: past the "Ship" a gate on the right gives access to a private (toll) road, which is easier than the main road though in itself not without difficulties. Near the junction with the public road will be found on the left a road leading across the moor to EXFORD, the hunting centre. Continuing along the main road, turns on the left will be noted, leading to OARE, but the traveller will probably ignore these and continue forward almost to County Gate, where is the boundary between Somerset and Devon.

Oare is easily accessible from this spot, also the BADGWORTHY VALLEY, DOONE VALLEY and other *Lorna Doone* associations. From Oare the journey may be continued through BRENDON to the lovely WATERSMEET for LYNTON and LYNMOUTH or to BARBROOK MILL on the Barnstaple road, while a road runs south across EXMOOR to SIMONSBATH.

From County Gate the main road continues along the elevated plateau to Countisbury where begins the steep descent to Lynmouth.

MINEHEAD.—*London, 170 miles. Map 3. Population, 6,016. Market, 3rd Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Beach, Elgin Tower, Metropole, Plume of Feathers, Wellington. Golf: Minehead and West Somerset G.C., 18 holes.*

Small rustic town. The 15th-century church has a tall spire, and contains monuments of the old Devonshire family of Champernowne, who died out in the 18th century. (Plymouth 13, Kingsbridge 8 miles.)

London, 214 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,089. Market, Mon. and Thurs. Early Closing, Wed.

Clean and neat little town, in a hollow amid the hills, and of late years with a considerable repute as a health resort owing to the existence of a mineral spring of sulphuretted water. The curious monument in the chief street of Moffat, representing a ram standing on a pile of rocks, is an allusion to sheep farming.

The "Devil's Beef Tub," 5 miles north-east, is a deep depression in the hills near the source of the river Annan. (Beattock 2, St. Mary's Loch 15 miles.)

London, 341 miles. Map 14. Population, 3,057. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Annandale Arms, Buccleuch Arms, Moffat House. Golf: Moffat G.C., 18 holes.

The place-name has become degraded to its present form from the Latin *Mons Altus*, which gradually became "Mouhault" and "Moaldes," and finally "Mold." The hill which originated the name is "Bailey Hill," overlooking the town, once the site of a castle. The church is a stately 15th-century building. The surrounding scenery is typical of Wales. (Wrexham 11, Flint 6, Chester 12, Ruthin 10 miles.)

London, 191 miles. Map 11. Population, 4,659. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Black Lion, Dolphin, Star. Golf: Mold G.C., 9 holes.

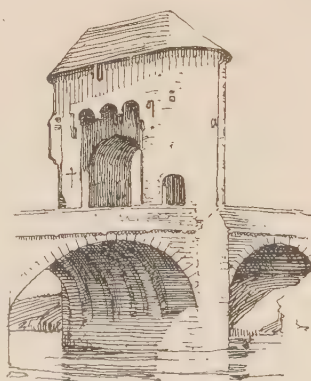
Historic town on the rivers Wye and Monnow. Here was born about 1100 the monk called "Geoffrey of Monmouth," writer of fantastic "chronicles" of the British Kings. The beautiful oriel window of a room called "Geoffrey of Monmouth's Study" is a remaining portion of the Priory, now in use as the National School. The window, however, is more than 200 years later than his time. As Shakespeare makes Fluellen say, "I can tell you, there is goot men porn at Monmouth," and Henry V was born in the Castle, 1388. Of this Castle only a few walls are now standing adjacent to the barracks. A statue of

MINEHEAD
(continued)

MODBURY
(Devonshire)

MOFFAT
(Dumfriesshire)

MOLD
(Flintshire)



Monnow Bridge, Monmouth.

MONMOUTH
(Monmouthshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

MONMOUTH (continued)

Henry V occupies an alcove in the frontage of the Town Hall. Here is a statue of the Hon. Charles S. Rolls, aviator, killed at Bournemouth, July 12th, 1910. The ancient fortified gateway on the Monnow Bridge is a most interesting survival. It was loopholed for musketry in 1839, during the South Wales Chartist troubles.

London, 128 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,207. Market, Mon. and Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Beaufort Arms, King's Head, May Hill, White Swan, Café Royal. Golf: Monmouth G.C., 9 holes.

Short runs from MONMOUTH: Hereford (Cathedral) 20; Ross (Market Hall) 11, Ledbury (Market House) 23, Great Malvern (Abbey Church; scenery) 31; Mitcheldean 14, Gloucester (Cathedral) 24, Cheltenham (Spa; Colleges) 33; Cinderford 10, Newnham (Severn views) 13; Lydney 12; Tintern (Abbey) 11, Chepstow (Castle) 16, Caerwent (Roman remains) 21; Raglan (Castle) 8, Usk (Castle remains) 13, Caerleon (Roman excavations) 21; Newport (Castle ruins) 24; Abergavenny (Castle ruins) 17.

MONTGOMERY (Montgomeryshire)

Historic town and very charming from an artistic point of view, with its broad empty market-square, old Brick Town Hall, and picturesque houses. On a lofty wooded hill overhanging the town are the remains of the Castle, built by Roger de Montgomery in the 11th century. It was finally destroyed in the Civil War, 1644. The church, on an opposite height, is of the 13th and later centuries. (Bishop's Castle 9, Welshpool 8, Shrewsbury 21, Newtown 9 miles.)

London, 166 miles. Map 7. Population, 951. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotel: Green Dragon. Golf: Newtown G.C., 9 holes.

MONTROSE (Forfarshire)

Handsome town, with very wide High Street and fine spacious harbour and imposing public buildings. (Arbroath 12, Forfar 18, Stonehaven 22, Brechin 9 miles.)

London, 452 miles. Map 17. Population, 12,692. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Central, Star. Golf: There are five courses at Montrose.

MORECAMBE (Lancashire)

Popular seaside resort on Morecambe Bay with good sands and safe bathing. Views of the Cumberland and Westmorland mountains from the Promenade. The Bay offers facilities for boating, sailing, and fishing, and the Lune has a reputation as a salmon-river. Lakeland and the Valleys of the Lune and the Wyre are within easy motoring distances. (Lancaster 4 miles.)

London, 249 miles. Map 11. Population, 19,182. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Crown, Elms, Grand, Midland. Golf: Morecambe G.C., 18 holes.

MORETON- HAMPSTEAD (Devonshire)



*Old Mill and Water Wheel, Chagford.
Moretonhampstead.*

Old market-town on the eastern fringe of Dartmoor. Note the charming design of the granite-built 17th-century almshouses, with arcaded loggia, like an importation from Italy. The town is an excellent starting-point for Dartmoor explorations.

Chagford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west. Fingle Bridge, 4 miles north, is an ancient Gothic bridge in a lovely



*17th-Century Almshouse,
Moretonhampstead.*

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secluded position on the river Teign. Here the great gorse and heather-covered hills of Dartmoor sweep down to the stream.

Lustleigh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east. Adjacent to the village is the rocky gorge called "Lustleigh Cleave." (Exeter 12, Two Bridges 13, Okehampton 13, Bovey Tracey 6 miles.)

London, 182 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,636. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Elmfield Private, Gray's, White Hart. Golf: Chagford G.C.

Small town, with a modern ornate Town Hall. Adjacent to this is an old lock-up or prison with curious bell-turret. It will be useless to seek for the "marsh" in the place-name. It is a corruption of "mark" or "march," and indicates a border line or boundary. Originally at the meeting place of ancient tribal, and then of mediæval, boundaries, Moreton now marks a region where the four shires of Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester, and Warwick meet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east, on the road to Long Compton, stands the stone pillar called the "Four Shire Stone."

In the Cottage Hospital are preserved the chair and footstool used by Charles I at his trial in 1649. (Stow-on-the-Wold 4, Chipping Norton 8, Broadway 8, Stratford-on-Avon 17 miles.)

London, 80 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,442. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Redesdale Arms, White Hart. Golf: Stow-on-the-Wold G.C., 9 holes.

Ancient market-town on the river Wansbeck, and on the Great North Road, amid beautiful, rugged scenery. Beside the bridge, dating from the 14th century, are the remains of a mediæval chapel. The ancient Town Gaol has a curious clock-tower with quaint little 18th-century figures at the angles, instead of the usual pinnacles. (Newcastle-on-Tyne 15, Alnwick 19, Newbiggin 8, North Shields 17 miles.)

London, 287 miles. Map 15. Population, 7,580. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: George and Dragon. Golf: Morpeth G.C., 18 holes.

Ancient and interesting town, on the great height of Wenlock Edge. The parish church is a fine building, of all periods from 12th to 15th century. Note in the picturesque timbered Town Hall the ancient stocks, mounted on wheels. The remains of Much Wenlock Priory are in the private grounds of the Gaskell family seat. Here is the Prior's Hall, with the kitchen, together with some fragments of the Priory Church, including portions of the nave, north and south transepts and Chapter House, exhibiting good Norman and Early English details. (Shrewsbury 12, Bridgnorth 8, Church Stretton 13 miles.)

London, 141 miles. Map 7. Population, 13,712. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Gaskell Arms. Golf: Bridgnorth G.C., 9 holes.

Village near the south coast of Cornwall. The fine 15th-century, granite church is worth seeing. Mullion Cove, 1 mile from the village, is a most romantically-situated rocky inlet, with a fishing quay, a few cottages, and a modern hotel. Near by is a great Transatlantic wireless installation. (Lizard Town 6, Helston 6 miles.)

London, 277 miles. Map 2. Population, 954. Hotel: Mullion Cove. Golf: Mullion G.C., 18 holes.

Popular seaside resort near Swansea. Here is the Mumbles lighthouse, on one of the two rocky islets off the western headland of Mumbles Bay.

Oystermouth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, another seaside place, has the ruins of an ancient castle.

London, 196 miles. Map 7. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Caswell Bay. Golf: Swansea courses.

Modern seaside resort. The fine sands, combined with exceptionally wooded scenery at the back, give Mundesley a good chance in the competition of seaside places on the east coast. (Cromer 8, Norwich 20 miles.)

London, 130 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,161. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Clarence, Grand, Manor House. Golf: Mundesley G.C., 18 holes.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD
(continued)

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH
(Gloucestershire)

MORPETH ⁴
(Northumberland)

MUCH WENLOCK
(Shropshire)

MULLION
(Cornwall)

MUMBLES
(Glamorganshire)

MUNDESLEY
(Norfolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

MUSSELBURGH (Edinburghshire)

Ancient seaport, at the mouth of the river Esk, and on the Great North Road. The 16th-century Tolbooth is a picturesque building, with the Market Cross in front of it.

Adjoining Musselburgh is the battlefield of Pinkie Cleugh, where the Scottish army was utterly defeated by a numerically inferior English force, Sept. 10th, 1547.

At Pinkie House, a 17th century mansion, Prince Charles slept the night before the Battle of Prestonpans, which was fought 3 miles south, Sept. 21st, 1745. On that occasion the English troops fled before the Highlanders, and were cut to pieces in the rout. (Edinburgh 6, North Berwick 17 miles.)

London, 379 miles. Map 17. Population, 17,110. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Several courses.

NAIRN (Nairn)

NAIRN is a seaside resort on the Moray Firth, formerly known as Invernairn from its position at the mouth of the river Nairn. Excellent sea bathing is one of the chief holiday attractions of the place. The views across the Firth towards Cromarty are very striking and have become enlivened in recent years by the naval developments in these regions. (Elgin 22, Inverness 16 miles.)

London, 541 miles. Map 19. Population, 5,622. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Golf Links, Golf View, Royal Marine, Station. Golf: Nairn G.C., 18 holes.

NANTWICH (Cheshire)

One of the three salt-towns of Cheshire, the others being Northwich and Middlewich. The church, a red sandstone building, has the unusual feature of an octangular tower. Numerous quaint old houses in the town, including the mansion of the Church family. (Whitchurch 11, Chester 20, Newcastle-under-Lyme 16 miles.)

London, 159 miles. Map 12. Population, 7,296. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Brine Baths. Golf: Nantwich G.C., 9 holes.

NEATH (Glamorganshire)

Industrial town, busy in a variety of ways, including coal and iron, tinplate-works, copper-smelting, and the production of fire-clay. Neath Abbey ruins, blackened with smoke from the surrounding chimneys, are of the 13th and 14th centuries. (Swansea 8, Port Talbot 7 miles.)

London, 183 miles. Map 7. Population, 18,936. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Castle.

NESTON (Cheshire)

Rustic town in the Wirral Peninsula, with numerous old brick houses, mostly embellished with curiously decorated tablets, displaying the date of building and the initials of the persons for whom they were built.

Parkgate, 1 mile, is a very ancient seaport in the form of a long quay, facing the Dee estuary. This was once the chief port for Ireland, and was in use until the 18th century, when the accumulating sands in the estuary finally ruined it. (Chester 11, Hoylake 10 miles.)

London, 189 miles. Map 11. Population, 5,191.

NEWARK-ON-TRENT (Nottinghamshire)

Ancient town on the Great North Road. The ruins of the Castle, situated on the branch of the Trent called the "River Devon," are the remains of a fortress intended to defend the approach from the north. It was the "new work" from which Newark derives its name, and was built originally in the 11th century, following upon the destruction of an older work by the piratical Danes. Again rebuilt in 1123 by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, it was the scene of King John's death, 1216. He is said to have died of a surfeit of peaches, but they were peaches probably flavoured with poison. The last warlike service of Newark Castle was its long and bold stand for Charles I until 1649.



"The Squires of Poitiers" Monument at Doddington. 5 miles S.E. of Nantwich.

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Newark Market Place almost resembles that of a Continental town in its breadth and spaciousness. A dominating feature is the church, whose noble tower and spire rival the similar construction at Grantham. The church ranges from the 12th to 15th century. Note in the Market Place the "Saracen's Head" and "White Hart" inns. The Beaumont Cross, at the southern approach to the town, is a very worn work of the 14th century. (Grantham 14, Southwell 8, Retford 20, Ollerton 13, Tuxford 14 miles.)

London, 125 miles. Map 13. Population, 16,957. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Castle Comm. and Temp., Clinton Arms, Ram. Golf: Newark G.C., 9 holes; 1½ m. from station.

New Brighton.—See Wallasey.

Ancient clothing town and modern marketing and agricultural centre, standing, together with its suburb, Speenhamland, on the Bath road. The church, dating from 1510, is said to have been built by Newbury's greatest figure, John Winchcombe, the famous "Jack of Newbury," the wealthiest clothmaker of that era.



Ancient Lantern Post, Newbury.

He died 1519. Shaw House, north of the town, was built as a residence by Thomas Dolma, another wealthy clothier, who flourished about a century later. Here Charles I stayed on the occasion of the second Battle of Newbury. The first battle was fought around Wash Common, south of the town, Sept. 18th, 1643, and neither the Royalists nor the Parliament forces had



Old Cloth Hall, Newbury.

the advantage. The second battle, Oct. 27th, 1644, raged around Speen and Shaw House, whose parapets were lined with Royalist Musketeers. Again the fighting was indecisive, and although the Royalist cannon and the wounded were left behind, at Donnington Castle, a mile away, the enemy lacked the nerve to attack. Donnington Castle ruins are 1½ miles north. The ancient Cloth Hall, a curious 16th-century, timber and plaster building, is now a museum. "Jack of Newbury's" house is still standing in Northbrook Street at the corner of a lane.

London, 56 miles. Map 4. Population, 12,290. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Chequers, Jack o' Newbury, Queen's. Golf: Newbury G.C., 18 holes.

A community of work and strenuous endeavour, Newcastle long ago became a busy and expanding industrial town. Yet, being a place of ancient lineage and much history, it has interesting relics of the past. Newcastle stands on the Great North Road. The approach from the south is made by the High Level Bridge, that great engineering work, designed by Robert Stephenson, which carries the L. & N.E. Railway across the river from Gateshead and was opened in 1850. Beneath the rail-level runs the road, dark and tunnel-like, artificially lighted, night and day. The old way may yet be found, leading steeply down on the right, to where the swing-bridge crosses the Tyne on the low level. That way went all the road-traffic of olden times, across an earlier bridge.

NEWARK-ON-TRENT
(continued)

NEW BRIGHTON

NEWBURY
(Berkshire)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
(Northumberland)

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

(continued)

Newcastle takes its name from a fortress built here 1090–1177, the place having originally been called "Monkchester." The "Black Gate," its remaining relic, is now an archæological museum. The Cathedral, formerly the parish church of St. Nicholas, has an exceptionally grand tower, crested with elaborate pinnacles and a crown of masonry supported on arches, a work of the late 15th century.

Coal, iron-working, the making of heavy guns and armour-plate, and, more important than all, the building of battleships, largely occupy the energies of Tyneside, from Tyne-mouth to Newcastle and Elswick.

London, 273 miles. Map 15. Population, 274,955. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Central Station, County, Douglas, Grand, Imperial. Golf: Several good courses in the vicinity.

Short runs from NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Heddon-on-the-Wall 7½, Corbridge (Tyne scenery; Dilston Castle) 16, Hexham (Abbey) 21, Haydon Bridge (Housesteads, 6 miles) 27, Haltwhistle (Church; Earthworks) 36; Chollerford (Roman Wall and Camp) 21; Ponteland 7, Belsay 13½, Otterburn (Castle) 30; Morpeth (Castle ruins; Bridge) 14½, Longframlington 25, Rothbury (scenery; Crag-side) 31; Alnwick (Castle; Abbey remains) 32; Warkworth (Castle) 31; Blyth 15; Tynemouth (Priory ruins) 9; Whitley Bay 10; Sunderland 12; Durham (Cathedral; Castle) 14½.



Pauntley Pigeon House, Newent.

NEWENT

(Gloucestershire)

Ancient agricultural town largely visited by motorists in Spring on account of prolific growths of wild daffodils in surrounding countryside.

At Pauntley, 2 miles north, the celebrated Dick Whittington was born. He was chosen Lord Mayor of London thrice: 1396, 1406, and

1419. His father held the manor, and the Whittingtons continued in it until 1545. A farmhouse stands on the site of the old Whittington home. In front of it are an ancient pigeon-house and the little church, chiefly of the 12th century. (Gloucester 9, Ledbury 8, Tewkesbury 14, Ross 10 miles.)

London, 113 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,325. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: George.

Cross-channel port, on the site of an ancient harbour, protected by a great breakwater, 2,700ft. in length. The antiquity of Newhaven as a harbour goes back to 1563, when the present outlet of the Ouse was formed, but the church on the hilltop is far older. It is of the 12th century. Note in the churchyard the tombstone of Thomas Tipper, with long-rhymed epitaph. He was the originator of the famous "Tipper ale" or "Stingo;" as the epitaph declares:—

"The best old stingo he both brew'd and sold."

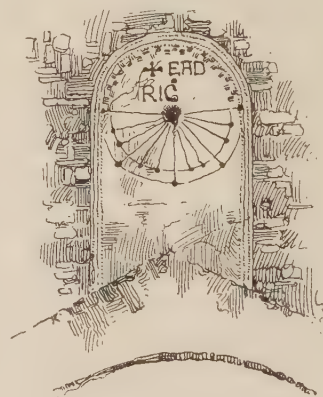
Bishopstone Church, 2 miles, is partly of 12th century, and has an even earlier Saxon sundial, inscribed with the name of "Eadric," over the south porch. (Seaford 4, Eastbourne 14, Brighton 9, Lewes 7 miles.)

London, 59 miles. Map 5. Population, 6,436. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: London and Paris, Ship. Golf: Seaford Links Club, 18 holes.

Like most place-names including the epithet "New," this by effluxion of time has become inappropriate, Newmarket having originated in 1227, following an epidemic which depopulated the old market-town of Exning, 2 miles distant.

NEWHAVEN

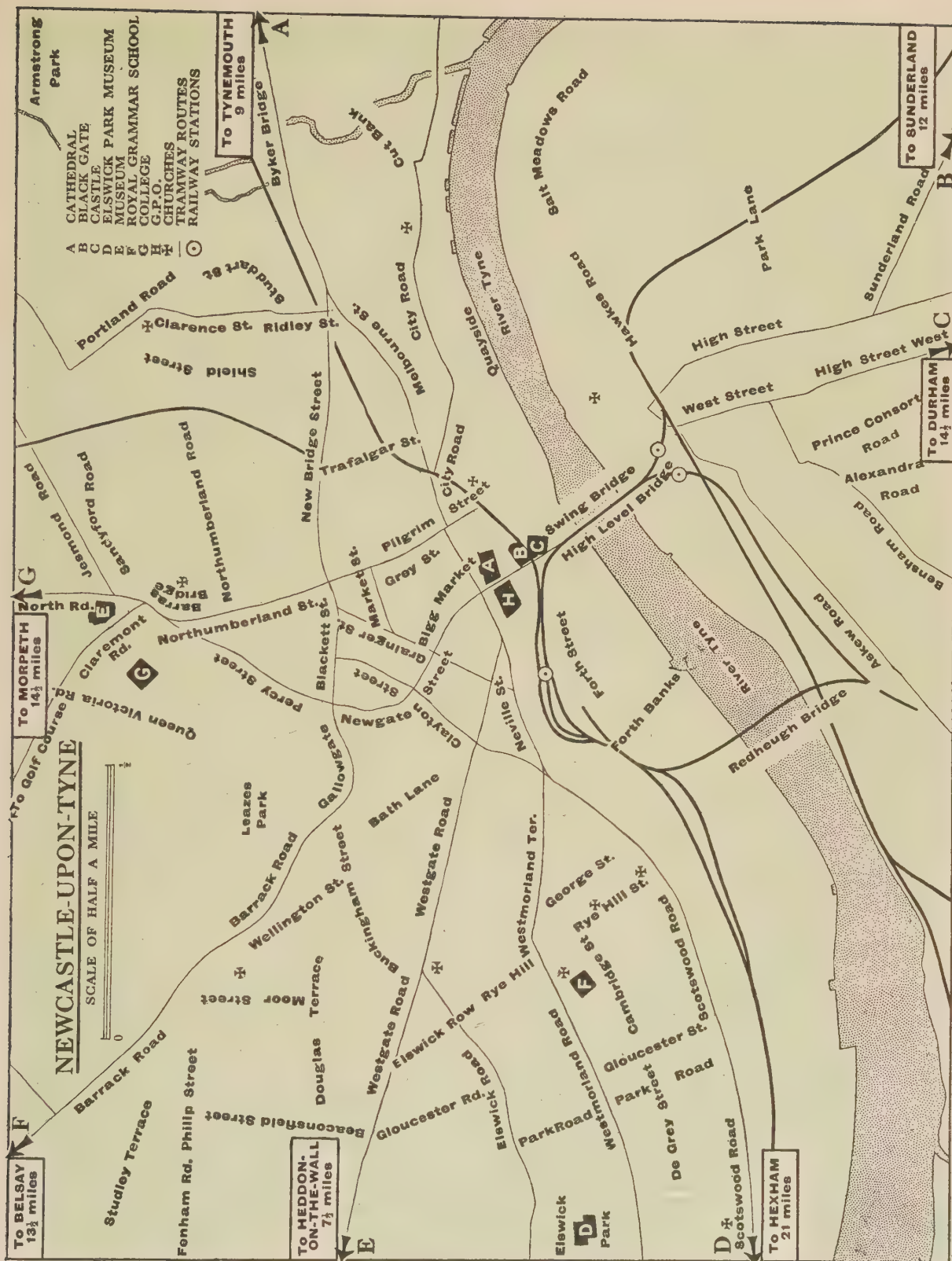
(Sussex)



Pre-Conquest Dial Stone at Bishopstone Church. 2 miles S.E. of Newhaven.

NEWMARKET

(Suffolk)



THE DUNLOP BOOK

NEWMARKET (continued)

The town, chief among English horse-racing resorts, is situated on a heath which first came into prominence in the racing way in the reign of James I, and is now the scene of ten spring, summer and autumn race-meetings of prime importance. Newmarket, in fact, exists entirely on the sport, and is a place of numerous training stables. Here are the headquarters of the Jockey Club. The town is partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk, and has two churches, one in either county. The best view of St. Mary's in Suffolk is, curiously enough, to be had from the great yard of the "White Hart" inn. At the approach to the Heath by the roads from Cambridge, London, and Pampisford, is the prehistoric earthwork, the "Devil's Ditch." The embankment of this mysterious work is indeed cut through by the road. The "Devil's Ditch" extends seven miles from the marshes at Reach to the chalk downs at Wood Ditton, and is a combined embankment 30ft. high, and ditch 20ft. deep. (Cambridge 13, Ely 14, Long Melford 20, Thetford 19, Bury St. Edmunds 14 miles.)



The Yard of the "White Hart," at Newmarket.

London, 62 miles. Map 9. Population, 9,753. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Golden Lion, Rutland Arms, White Hart. Golf: Links G.C. (Newmarket), 18 holes.

NEWNHAM (Gloucestershire)

Small town, finely situated on a cliff rising steeply above the broad tidal Severn. It was formerly a seaport and a corporate town. At the mansion called "The Haie," 1 mile, is kept the ancient sword of the corporation, given by King John, and inscribed:—

"John Morse being maier
This sord did repaire 1594."

The church was rebuilt after the fire in 1881. Fine views of the Severn. (Gloucester 12, Cinderford 2, Chepstow 16, Ross 12 miles.)

London, 116 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,181. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George, Victoria.

NEWPORT (Essex)

Large, picturesque village, with numerous old-world houses. The stately church, of 15th century date, contains an ornate chest of 13th century. The quaint 15th-century brick and timber house, "Monk's Barn," displays some beautiful carved woodwork; and the house formerly the "Horns" inn, dated 1692, but older, and known variously as the "Crown House," and "Nell Gwynne's House," is a fine work with patterned plaster frontage. Beside the road, on the right hand, on the way to Littlebury and Newmarket, note the large boulder called "Newport Big Stone." (Bishop's Stortford 9, Saffron Walden 4, Newmarket 21 miles.)

London, 40 miles. Map 9. Population, 914.

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Busy town on the Medina River, here navigable. In the church, rebuilt 1854, is a monument erected by Queen Victoria to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I, who died in Carisbrooke Castle, aged 15, in 1650, after the death of her father. The Grammar School, built 1614, is remarkable for having been the scene of attempted reconciliation between Charles I and the Parliamentary Commissioners, 1648.

Carisbrooke Castle, 1 mile. The great Gatehouse of the Castle, built about 1464, is highly picturesque. Here, from Nov. 14th, 1647, until Sept. 15th, 1648, Charles I was kept prisoner. (See also Isle of Wight.)

London, 86 miles. Map 4. Population, 11,036. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bugle, Warburton, Wheatsheaf. Golf: Newport G.C., 9 holes.

Although one of the great modern commercial seaports of South Wales, Newport has an ancient history. Situated on the estuary of the river Usk, it became the site of a Norman castle which was rebuilt and enlarged in succeeding centuries, and still in its decay looks stern and grim. The Norman and 13th-century church of St. Woolas is now the pro-Cathedral of the diocese of Monmouth created in 1921. "History" ends at Newport with the Chartist riots of 1839. Since then the story of the town has been one of commercial development. Here is a great Transporter Bridge, completed 1906. (Chepstow 16, Cardiff 12, Pontypridd 18, Usk 11 miles.)

London, 148 miles. Map 7. Population, 92,369. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: King's Head, Westgate. Golf: Newport G.C., 18 holes; Tredegar Park G.C., 18 holes.

Old market-town. The sense of the word "port" in this case, as in that of Newport Pagnell, is "market." It is an inland town, entirely unconnected with seaports. Here is a 13th-century church, also a grammar school, founded 1665. (Market Drayton 11, Stafford 13, Shrewsbury 18, Wolverhampton 18 miles.)

London, 141 miles. Map 7. Population, 3,056. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Royal Victoria.

Small town at the confluence of the river Ouse with its tributary the Ousel. The Pagnells, the ancient Norman lords of Newport, had a castle here, but no trace of it now remains. John Bunyan often preached in the Independent Chapel here. (Woburn 8, Northampton 15, Stony Stratford 6, Olney 5, Bedford 12 miles.)

London, 50 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,142. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Anchor, Swan. Golf: Newport Pagnell G.C., 9 holes.

Newquay really is new, for the "new quay," whence the name comes, was built so recently as 1615 or 1620, which after all is very modern when compared, let us say, with New Romney, which was founded about the time of the Norman Conquest. This "new quay" came into being at what was then an almost solitary spot called Towan Blistra.



Queen Bess Rock, Bedruthan Steps.

NEWPORT
(Isle of Wight)

NEWPORT
(Monmouthshire)

NEWPORT
(Shropshire)

**NEWPORT
PAGNELL**
(Buckinghamshire)

NEWQUAY
(Cornwall)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

NEWQUAY (continued)

The sands are fine and the surrounding coast scenery magnificent. St. Columb Minor Church has a tall and impressive granite tower. Note the tomb of James Carne, parish clerk, who died 1909, aged 104.

The scenery at Bedruthan Steps, 7 miles, is fine. The "steps" are a series of stairs down the lofty cliffs, on to the sands, along which at low water it is possible to walk and come close to "Queen Bess Rock," one of Nature's most curious chance portraiture. It resembles very nearly the full-length crowned figure of Queen Elizabeth. (Bodmin 20, St. Columb Major 8, Truro 14, Redruth 20 miles.)

London, 253 miles. Map 2. Population, 6,633. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Atlantic, Headland, Great Western, Tolcarne, Victoria, Watergate Bay. Golf: Newquay G.C., 18 holes.

NEW RADNOR (Radnorshire)



*Monument to Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart.,
New Radnor.*

Village situated in the region of hills and wastes called Radnor Forest. The great hill nearly overshadowing New Radnor is known as "The Smatcher." Although its ancient walls and castle are gone, New Radnor is exceedingly neat and very charming. Note a most picturesque 16th-century cottage at the western end.

Old Radnor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is of great antiquity; so much so that nothing is left of it but the church, two cottages, and an inn. The parish church, a work of 14th and 15th centuries, has a huge font, roughly cut out of a boulder, a good rood-screen, and a magnificent organ-case, dated 1605.

"Water-Break-its-Neck" is a cascade of some 70ft., away in the recesses of Radnor Forest, some two miles south-west. (Kington 7, Knighton 10, Llandrindod Wells 14, Builth 14, Rhayader 19 miles.)

London, 156 miles. Map 7. Population, 368. Golf: Harpton G.C., 9 holes.

NEW ROMNEY (Kent)

Ancient Cinque Port, founded some 900 years ago, when Old Romney, established away back in the misty past, had practically disappeared. The sea has long retired from New Romney, and will be found nearly 2 miles away, at "Littlestone-on-Sea," where is a good golf course and an up-to-date Dormy House.

There were once five churches in New Romney; there is now but one, a hoary 12th-century building, with tombs of the old Mayors and of the Jurats of Romney Marsh.

Old Romney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles still further inland, has a small rustic church. There is no village, only a few scattered farms.

Brookland, 5 miles, has an interesting, unspoiled church. The detached tower is entirely of timber and is covered with weather boarding, liberally tarred. The shape is most extraordinary, resembling three old candle-extinguishers, one above the



New Romney.

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other. The Norman font, of lead, decorated with scenes picturing the labours of the months, is easily the finest of the twenty-nine leaden fonts in England. (Folkestone 14, Rye 11, Ashford 15 miles.)

London, 66 miles. Map 5. Population, 1,605. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: New Inn. Golf: Littlestone G.C., 18 and 9-hole courses.

The large and increasing market-town of Newton Abbot is an almost entirely modern place in the parish of Wolborough. The "Abbot" attached to the name is a reference to the ancient lords of the manor having been the Abbots of Tor Abbey. Here was once a Chapel of St. Leonard, of which only the 15th-century tower remains, in the centre of the main street. The Prince of Orange was proclaimed King at this spot, by the style and title of "William III," November, 1688. On the Torquay road is Forde House, in its park, where the Prince rested the night, on the historic march from Brixham to London. The remains of the 15th-century Bradley Manor-house are at Highweek, 1 mile north. (Exeter 16, Totnes 8, Torquay 6, Teignmouth 6 miles.)

London, 186 miles. Map 3. Population, 13,837. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Globe, Churchill's Temperance. Golf: Teignmouth G.C., 18 holes; 2½ m. from Teignmouth station.

NEW ROMNEY
(*continued*)

NEWTON ABBOT
(*Devonshire*)



Queen Eleanor's Cross on London Road,
Northampton.

Cheerful-looking little town, deep down in the valley of the Severn, between the wild hills of Wales. It is a flannel-making town, also renowned for its stockings and knitted goods. The old church, beside the Severn, is in ruins, except the tower. The new one contains the old 14th-century rood-screen and the font. (Llanidloes 15, Montgomery 9, Welshpool 13 miles.)

London, 173 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,670. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bear, Elephant and Castle, Unicorn. Golf: Newtown G.C., 9 holes; ¾ m. from station.

NEWTOWN
(*Montgomeryshire*)

Old-established market and county town of the North Riding, on the Great North Road. The fine church is of all periods from the 12th to 15th century. Northallerton is an important railway junction.

Some 3 miles north was fought, August 22nd, 1138, the Battle of the Standard, or of Northallerton, on Wiske Moor, the Scottish army under King David being totally defeated. (Thirsk 9, Darlington 16, Bedale 8, Boroughbridge 19 miles.)

London, 225 miles. Map 12. Population, 4,791. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Golden Lion. Golf: Northallerton G.C., 9 holes.



Holmby Arches.
6½ miles N.W. of Northampton.

NORTHALLERTON
(*Yorkshire*)

This ancient town is the metropolis of the boot-making industry, with an ever-increasing number of factories, and the surrounding villages are also busily occupied in the same way. The old-established nature of Northampton's speciality is shown by the records of the town, for King John is known to have bought a pair of boots here, described in the transaction as "single-soled." The record of it is in Latin, of sorts: "pro 1 pari botarum singularum," and the price was twelve pence. All Saints' Church stands in

NORTHAMPTON
(*Northamptonshire*)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

NORTHAMPTON (continued)

the centre of the town. Its curious classic west front was built after the great fire of 1675. The statue of Charles II surmounting it was raised by the grateful townsfolk in acknowledgment of a Royal gift of timber towards the rebuilding of the roof.

St. Sepulchre Church, one of the four round churches in England, has a fine 12th-century interior. The two other ancient churches, St. Giles' and St. Peter's, are of all periods from 12th to 15th century, and very fine examples. The Guildhall, dating from 1864, is in a mediæval style, by E. W. Godwin, a prominent exponent of the Gothic revival of that period.

Eleanor Cross, one of the three surviving of the twelve crosses erected by Edward I in memory of his Queen, along the route by which her body was taken from Harby to Westminster Abbey, is a beautiful work standing beside the main London road at Hardingstone, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south.

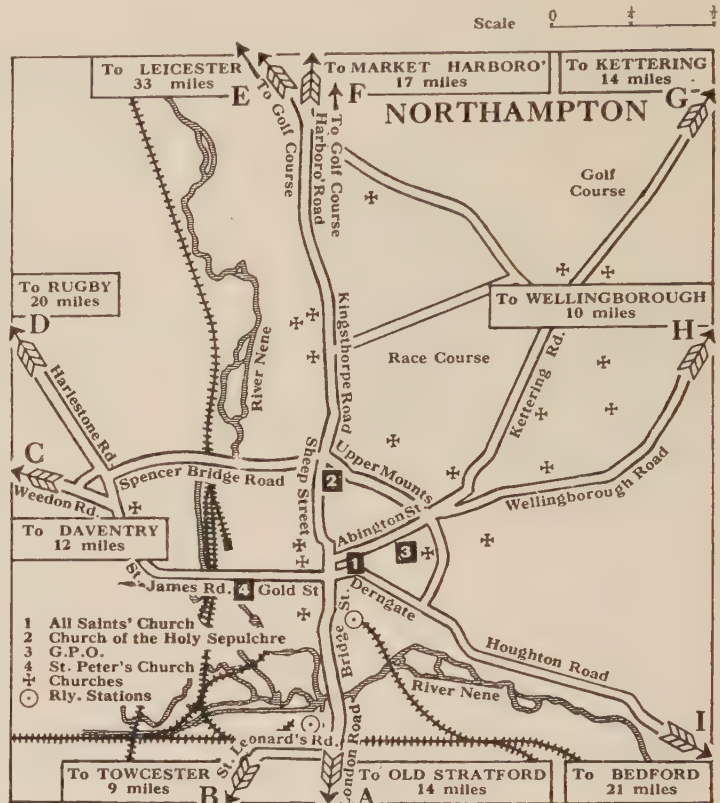
Great Brington, 7 miles north-west, stands on the outskirts of Althorp Park, seat of Earl Spencer. In the church are the stately monuments of the Spencers, together with an inscription to Lawrence Washington, great-great-grandfather of George Washington, and the tomb of Lawrence's brother, Robert, 1622. At Little Brington is the cottage built by this Lawrence Washington, who lived there in reduced circumstances and died 1616. In the garden at the rear is a sundial bearing the Washington arms and dated 1617.

Danes' Camp, to the south-west of the town, just off Towcester Road, may possibly have been used by the Danes, but its formation dates back to prehistoric times. This has been proved by the numerous relics found in 1882-84, when the site was dug for ironstone. Many archaeological treasures were found at that time, and these can be seen in the Northampton Museum, in Guildhall Road. (Newport Pagnell 15, Market Harborough 17, Stony Stratford 14, Towcester 9, Rugby 20, Kettering 14, Wellingborough 10 miles.)

London, 65 miles. Map 8. Population, 90,923. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Carter's Temperance, Dodd's Temperance, Grand, Plough. Golf: Northampton G.C., 18 holes; Kingsthorpe G.C., 18 holes.

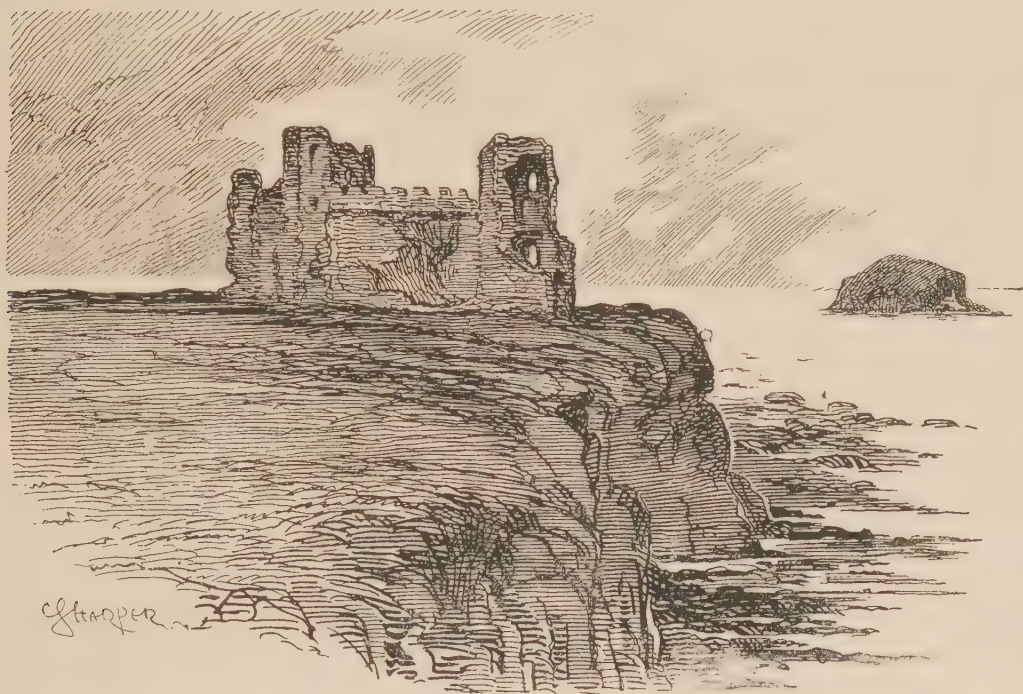
Old fishing-village, now become a holiday resort, famous for its golf-links. North Berwick Law is a lofty and isolated hill, impressing much character on the landscape.

Tantallon Castle, 3 miles, is a ruin on the cliff's edge, looking out towards the Bass Rock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off-shore. The Bass Rock rises precipitously from the sea, its cliffs touching



NORTH BERWICK (Haddington- shire)

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES



Tantallon Castle and the Bass Rock.

**NORTH
BERWICK**
(continued)

a height of 350ft. A modern lighthouse has been built on it. (Dunbar 12, Haddington 9 miles.)

London, 378 miles. Map 17. Population, 5,217. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Dalrymple Arms, Marine, Royal. Golf: Two 18-hole courses, and a ladies' private 9-hole course. Several clubs.

Well-built town on the Cotswolds with very beautiful 15th-century church, which was a pious work of the wool-merchants of the district. The south porch is a particularly graceful and elaborate expression of the Perpendicular period of Gothic architecture. Note the monumental brasses. The domestic architecture of the town is typically "Cotswold." (Witney 17, Cirencester 10, Stow-on-the-Wold 9, Cheltenham 14 miles.)

London, 81 miles. Map 4. Population, 617. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Union, Wheatsheaf.

Remote little market-town. The church, wrecked in the troubles of the Litester's rebellion, 1381, was rebuilt in the Perpendicular style, but the tower fell in 1724. Note the light and lofty wooden font-cover. The Market Cross, 1660, is a kind of covered pavilion, with a distinctly (although accidental) Chinese appearance. In the church of Suffield, 3½ miles north-west, is a painted representation of Master John Schorne, holding in his hand a long thigh-boot from which peeps an imp: an allusion to the claim made by that 13th-century impostor to have conjured the Devil into a boot. (Cromer 9, Mundesley 5, Aylsham 7, Norwich 15 miles.)

London, 125 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,156. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Angel.



Market Cross, North Walsham.

NORTHLEACH
(Gloucestershire)

**NORTH
WALSHAM**
(Norfolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

NORTHWICH (Cheshire)

One of the three Cheshire salt-towns, and the largest. The houses have suffered greatly from subsidences caused by the brine-pumping. Witton Flashes, a deep lake outside the town, originated in the same way. (Chester 18, Manchester 20, Middlewich 6, Nantwich 16, Runcorn 12, Warrington 12 miles.)

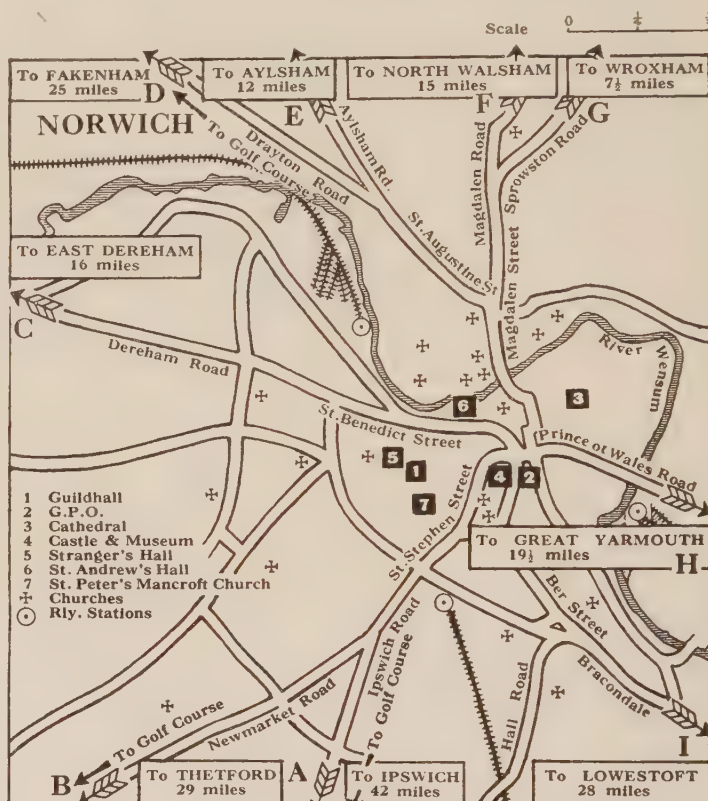
London, 170 miles. Map 12. Population, 18,385. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown and Anchor.

NORWICH (Norfolk)

The most characteristic expression of East Anglia, the cathedral city of Norwich is its unchallenged capital. It is no dreamy ecclesiastical city, but a bustling, purposeful place. Ancient, and still retaining many interesting and beautiful evidences of that antiquity, Norwich is yet up-to-date. Electric tramways pervade many of its streets and even climb to that historic height, Mousehold Heath. Those streets are for the most part narrow and often winding, and the street-plan of the city is something of a puzzle to the stranger. The Market Place is the nearest approach to a civic centre that Norwich can show. It is an extensive open space, rendered picturesque by the magnificent bulk of St. Peter Mancroft church tower. "Mancroft" derives from "magna croft" and refers to the great parade-ground of the ancient castle, from which the Market Place was formed. St. Peter Mancroft is a splendid work of the 15th century, of almost cathedral-like stateliness, and stands in the forefront of the thirty-four ancient parish churches in Norwich, whose number used to give the city the name of "the City of Churches." They are singularly alike, especially as to their towers, which are nearly all of the knapped black-flint and flush-work with stone dressings so characteristic of East Anglia.

The Cathedral stands somewhat apart, fronting the open space called "Tombland," secluded behind the walls and gates of the Close. There is the Erpingham Gate, built about 1420 by that old Sir Thomas de Erpingham whose "good grey head," Shakespeare tells us, was foremost in the fight at Agincourt. He built it, so it would seem, by way of penance imposed on him for his liberal religious opinions. The Ethelbert Gate is of the 13th century, and was also built as a penance, Pope Gregory X having enjoined it on the citizens for their having burnt St. Ethelbert's Church in 1272.

The Cathedral is largely Norman, the interior still exhibiting the nave, choir, and transepts built in the time of Herbert de Losinga, first Bishop of Norwich, 1096-1119.



CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The Lady Chapel and the Chapter House, built in the 13th century, were pulled down about 1580; but the beautiful Cloisters, 1289-1370, remain. The exterior views of the Cathedral give an impression of a later date and an effect of light gracefulness, due partly to the lofty tower and tall tapering crocketed spire, but much more to the great 14th and 15th-century windows inserted in the choir and the clustered flying buttresses. The old Grammar School in the Close retains work of the 14th century, while the Gatehouse approach to the Bishop's Palace is of a century later. One of the best views of the Cathedral is that from the further side of the river Wensum, across the ancient Bishop's Bridge.

The grave of Nurse Cavell, who was a native of Norwich, is just outside the Cathedral. The remains were transferred from Brussels after the Great War in which she played so noble a part.

The great Keep of the Castle, a Norman work, built by Roger Bigod, has been refaced in recent years. It stands on a lofty mound and is now used as a Museum. The "Strangers' " Hall, originally a residence of prosperous Norwich merchants, and an interesting domestic work of the 15th and 16th centuries, was in the 16th century given by Nicholas Sotherton, a Norwich mercer, for the use of war-time refugees from Holland. St. Andrew's Hall, originally the nave of a Dominican priory church, has been in use for public entertainments since 1540; in it are held the triennial Norwich Musical Festivals. The Guildhall, a flint-faced building in the Market Place, is of the 15th and 16th centuries. It was also a prison until 1597.

The "Maid's Head" inn, on Tombland, is an ancient hostelry, dating back to the 14th century. It has a very fine 17th-century bar, of great interest.

London, 110 miles. Map 9. Population, 120,653. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bell, Maid's Head, Royal. Golf: Royal Norwich G.C., 18 holes; Eaton G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from NORWICH: Acle (Church) 11, Caister (Castle) 20, Yarmouth 23; Yarmouth direct 19½; Loddon 11, Beccles (Church) 18, Lowestoft 28; Bungay (Castle ruins) 16; Long Stratton 10, Scole ("White Hart") 20; Wymondham (Market House; Church) 9, Attleborough 15, Thetford (Castle Hill) 29; Honingham 8, East Dereham (Well; Bonner Cottages) 16, Swaffham (Market Cross; Church) 28; Bawdeswell 14, Guist 19, Fakenham 25; Holt 22, Cley 26; Aylsham 12, Cromer 22; North Walsham (Church) 15, Mundesley 20.

The great lace-making town of Nottingham, situated on the broad stream of the river Trent, originated in the prehistoric cave-dwellings of the Snottingas, a tribe who lived chiefly in excavations made in the soft sandstone of the Castle Rock. The Norman Castle built on that height was intended to defend the passage of the Trent, and did so efficiently enough until the 17th century, when Charles I determined to appeal to arms in his dispute with the Parliament and raised his standard here, August 25th, 1642. Nottingham, however, did not sympathise with the Royalists and the Castle was held for the Parliament, which in 1651, after the close of the Civil War, destroyed the fortress. On its site, about 1670, the Duke of Newcastle erected a stately mansion which in its turn was destroyed by the mob in the riots of 1831. Its walls restored and its great salons refitted, Nottingham Castle is now the Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.

The Market Place, centre of the life of the city, is an irregularly-shaped open space, said to be the largest Market Place in England; here the October "Goose Fair," is held.

NORWICH (continued)



*Curious Rhyming Signpost at
Great Budworth, 2 miles
N. of Norwich.*

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

NOTTINGHAM (continued)

Of the three old parish churches, that of St. Mary is most prominent. It is, like St. Peter's, of the 15th century. St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1671. (Melton Mowbray 18, Newark-on-Trent 20, Grantham 24, Derby 16 miles.)

London, 128 miles. Map 8. Population, 262,658. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Black Boy, Flying Horse, George, Portland, Victoria. Golf: Several good courses within easy reach.

Short runs from NOTTINGHAM: Derby 16; Ilkeston 7; Eastwood 9, Ripley 14½, Matlock Bath (scenery) 25, Bakewell 33; Chesterfield (Crooked Spire) 28; Mansfield (Sherwood Forest) 14½, Chesterfield 26; Worksop (Dukeries) 28; Ollerton (Clumber Park) 19, Bawtry 36; Southwell (Palace ruins; Cathedral) 14; Newark (Castle ruins, Guildhall) 20; Bingham 10, Grantham (Market Cross; Angel Hotel) 24; Upper Broughton 12, Melton Mowbray (Church) 18; Loughborough (Memorial Bell-tower) 15; Castle Donington (Donington Hall) 13, Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Castle) 22, Tamworth (Castle) 35.

NUNEATON (Warwickshire)

The industries of Nuneaton are varied, but it derives its chief importance as the centre of the Warwickshire coalfield. The church is of all periods, from 12th to 15th century. At Chilvers Coton was born Mary Ann Evans, better known by her pen-name "George Eliot," at "South Farm," 1819. The "Shepperton" in her story, *The Sad Tale of the Revd. Amos Barton*, is Chilvers Coton. She perhaps selected the name "Shepperton" in allusion to the origin of Chilvers Coton's name, which almost certainly means "Sheep-cotes;" although some students derive it from that of a supposed Saxon owner "Ceolward." (Coventry 8, Hinckley 4, Coleshill 12, Ashby-de-la-Zouch 20, Atherstone 6 miles.)

London, 96 miles. Map 8. Population, 41,894. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Newdegate Arms. Golf: Nuneaton G.C., 9 holes.

OAKHAM (Rutlandshire)

OAKHAM, a pleasant country-town, the capital of Rutland. Oakham Castle, built in the 12th century, has mostly disappeared, with the exception of the mound on which stood the Keep. But the Great Hall of the Castle remains. It is a handsome and striking work of the 12th and 13th centuries, and is now used for the Assize and Sessions business. The interior walls are curiously covered with horse-shoes, exceeding 100 in number. Some are actual horse-shoes, others are models and of large size. They allude to an ancient manorial right originating with the Ferrers family, descendants of the *ferrarius*, or chief of the shoe-smiths in William the Conqueror's army, by which they claimed toll of every horseman coming through the town of Oakham. When a peer of the realm travelled this way for the first time, the Lord of the Manor seems to have claimed, in addition, a horse-shoe. The earliest in this collection is one contributed by Queen Elizabeth. Like those of George IV, Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and the Duke of Rutland (who, of course, is an exceptionally *grand seigneur* in this county of Rutlandshire), it is gilded and crowned.

The church, 13th to 15th century, underwent restoration by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1858. The Butter Cross is a timbered building, with the old stocks. Note in the churchyard the old Grammar School, and an old house near the "Crown" inn called "Flore's House." (Uppingham 6, Stamford 12, Melton Mowbray 10 miles.)

London, 96 miles. Map 8. Population, 3,327. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Oakham G.C., 9 holes.



Buttercross and Stocks, Oakham.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

OBAN (Argyllshire)

Oban is primarily a tourist centre, many road, railway and steamboat routes converging here. From this point the western coasts and islands of Scotland are best reached. The town and harbour are sheltered behind Kerrera Island from the open waters of the Sound of Lorne. The building on the hilltop above the town, looking like a replica of the Colosseum at Rome, is known as the "McCaig Tower," and was built by an eccentric of that name, at a cost of £5,000.

The ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle, 4 miles, stand on a cliff. Here in remote times was a seat of the primitive Scottish kings. The famous "Stone of Destiny," now in the seat of the Coronation Chair at Westminster Abbey, was here from about A.D. 500 to 843, and was afterwards removed to Scone. Edward I captured it in 1296, and removed it to London.

Donolly Castle 1 mile. (Bridge of Awe 15, Ballachulish 40 miles.)

London, 495 miles. Map 16. Population, 6,344. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Alexandria, Argyll, Caledonian, Great Western, King's Arms, Marine, Park, Royal, Station. Golf: Oban G.C., 9 holes; Glencruitten G.C., 18 holes.

ODIHAM (Hampshire)

Charming old village, with picturesque houses and an interesting inn, the "George," whose panelled rooms and old-world gardens are survivals of the 16th and 17th centuries. Approaching the church, note the stocks and whipping-post. The large church, 13th to 15th centuries, contains a 15th century font with a curious projecting lip. The bowl, of soft clunch stone, is sculptured with an inscription in very abbreviated Latin, to the effect, "My help cometh from the Lord, Who made heaven and earth." Odiham Castle ruins stand beside the Basingstoke Canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

London, 40 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,681. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George, Tuns.

OKEHAMPTON (Devonshire)

Although sometimes spelt "Oakhampton," the town has nothing to do with oaks. It takes its name from the river Okement. Situated on Dartmoor, Okehampton is a quiet old market-town, occasionally enlivened by the presence of the artillery, the surrounding lonely spaces of Dartmoor affording excellent practice-grounds. The scanty ruins of the Castle are on a hilltop outside the town. Yes Tor, said to be the "highest point on Dartmoor," 1 mile south, is 2,029ft. A competitor is High Willhayes, reputed to be 2,039ft. (Crediton 18, Exeter 22, Launceston 19 miles.)

London, 192 miles. Map 2. Population, 3,456. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Central, London, Red Lion Temperance, White Hart. Golf: Okehampton G.C., 18 holes.

OLLERTON (Nottinghamshire)

Small old-fashioned village or townlet standing at a junction of roads commanding all routes into the heart of the forest region known as "The Dukeries."

The "Hop Pole" hotel is an old coaching inn. In common with a few other selected hotels in this district, it enjoys the use of "privilege keys," opening numerous private and semi-private drives for their guests through the Dukeries estates of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck, the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber, and Earl Manvers at Thoresby. The Dukeries estates were formed out of the historic Sherwood Forest, and took their name from the singularity of four dukes owning these vast properties, whose boundaries all march together. Two of these ducal owners have been eliminated: the Dukes of Kingston, whose title has long since become extinct, although the same family of Pierreponts is still seated at Thoresby, in the person of Earl Manvers; and the Dukes of Norfolk, whose Worksop properties were sold to the Duke of Newcastle.

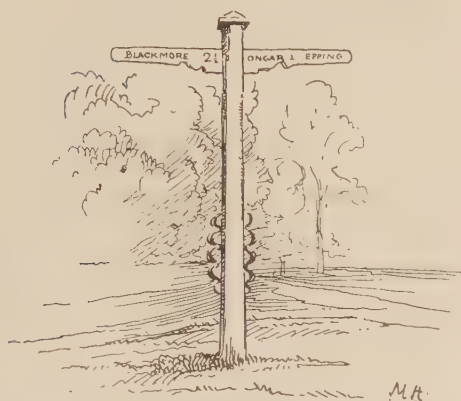
In addition to the Dukeries, it should be added that Lord Savile's beautiful estate, Rufford Abbey, is a feature of this region, south of Ollerton. Welbeck Abbey is by general consensus of opinion the most interesting estate in the Dukeries. The so-called "Abbey" is a mansion built 1604, but greatly enlarged since then, on the site of a small religious house. It stands beside an extensive lake in the heart of this great domain, and bulks

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largely both in actual size and in public imagination because of the eccentricities of the 5th Duke, who died in 1879, after a long reclusive life largely occupied in building subterranean approaches to Welbeck through the park. Not only is the mansion approached by these tunnels, but most of the lodges have underground rooms, and the mansion itself has a picture-gallery or ball-room beneath ground. The tunnels are not made at depth, but are just of "cut-and-cover" construction, while the "underground" ball-room ceiling is on the ground level. A more admirable work is the great Riding School, 385ft. by 104ft. and 51ft. high, with handsome iron and glass roof.

Clumber House, the Duke of Newcastle's seat, stands in a park dating from 1709. It was remodelled after the fire of 1879, and faces a beautiful lake of 87 acres.

London, 138 miles. Map 13. Population, 676. Hotel: Hop Pole.



*Combined Sign and Whipping Post,
Ongar.*

visitors. Cowper's memory pervades the place and the summer-house in which he wrote John Gilpin's diverting ride to Ware may be viewed. (Bedford 12, Wellingborough 11, Northampton 12, Newport Pagnell 5 miles.)

London, 55 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,651. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bull. Golf: Newport Pagnell G.C., 9 holes.

Technically "Chipping Ongar." The word "Ongar" derives from "Angra," meaning a woodland, this old market-town having been situated in the great Forest of Essex, of which Epping Forest is the survival. "Chipping" refers to the ancient market. Here was a Norman Castle, built on a huge prehistoric moated mound. The tree-grown mound remains, with its deep and broad moat. Close by is the church, in whose walls will be noticed an admixture of Roman brick.

At Greenstead, 1 mile, is the interesting church built for the reception of the body of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, after whom Bury St. Edmunds is named. The older part of the church still displays oak trunks, erected 900 years ago. The chancel is comparatively modern, having been built of red brick in the time of Henry VII. (Dunmow 14, Epping 8, Chelmsford 10 miles.)

London, 24 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,176. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Head.



Greenstead Church.

OLLERTON
(continued)

OLNEY
(Buckinghamshire)

ONGAR
(Essex)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ORMSKIRK (Lancashire)

The ancient Church of Ormskirk dates back to the 12th century, but was very largely remodelled in the 15th. In the Derby chapel note the monuments of the Stanleys of Knowsley, Earls of Derby. The church is remarkable for its two western towers, one with a spire, and so completely unlike the other that their difference has been made the subject of a fantastic legend which declares that they were built by two sisters who could not agree upon the design, so each selected a style to please herself. The real reason is simple. There was but one tower until 1538, when the great bell of the Burscough Priory was brought to Ormskirk and was found too large for the belfry. The larger of the two towers was then built to receive it. (Liverpool 13, Preston 18, Southport 8 miles.)

London, 205 miles. Map 11. Population, 7,407. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Talbot. Golf: Ormskirk G.C., 18 holes.

OSWESTRY (Shropshire)

Oswestry takes its name from Oswald, the Christian King of Northumbria, killed A.D. 672, in battle with Penda, the heathen King of Mercia. The town is now largely industrial, the engineering works of the Cambrian Railway being situated here.

Brogynntyn, a seat of Lord Harlech, 1 mile, an historic mansion, was for many generations called "Porkington." The restored spelling is certainly more harmonious with the Welsh original. (Shrewsbury 18, Llangollen 12, Wrexham 16 miles.)

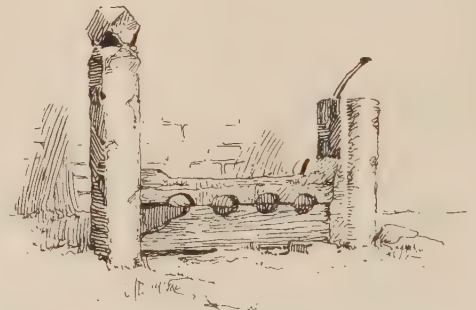
London, 173 miles. Map 7. Population, 9,790. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Wynnstay. Golf: Oswestry, 18 holes.

OTLEY (Yorkshire)

Town of paper-mills and woollen and worsted factories. Here the "Wharfedale" printing-machines are made. In the church is a series of monuments to the Fairfax family, ancestors of the celebrated Parliamentary General.

Farnley Hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, across the river Wharfe, is a 16th and 18th-century mansion, in a beautiful park. Here are the swords used by Cromwell, Fairfax, and Ireton, and Cromwell's hat used at the Battle of Marston Moor. The picture collections include a large number of Turners.

London, 201 miles. Map 12. Population, 9,536. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Otley G.C., 18 holes.



Stocks at Leathley. 3 miles N.E. of Otley.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland)

The district is famous for the Battle of Otterburn, more familiarly known in romantic histories and in ballads as "Chevy Chase." It was fought by moonlight on August 19th, 1388, between the forces of Percy ("Hotspur") and the Scottish troops of the Earl of Douglas. The Scots had been laying siege to Newcastle, unsuccessfully, and were retiring when the English found them in camp, when all was thought quiet for the night. "Chevy Chase" was a drawn battle. Douglas was killed and Percy was taken prisoner. "Percy's Cross," oddly so-called since it marks the site where Douglas fell, is 1 mile distant from the village. The site of the battle is marked by a modern memorial in the shape of a stone seat at Elishaw, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north. (Rothbury 15, Rochester 5 miles.)

London, 302 miles. Map 15. Population, 347.

OTTERY ST. MARY (Devonshire)

Quaint old market-town on the river Otter. The fine 13th and 14th-century church, with stone-vaulted nave and choir, is remarkably like Exeter Cathedral in miniature. (Honiton 5, Sidmouth 6, Exeter 12 miles.)

London, 158 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,538. Market, Alt. Tues. Early Closing, Wed.

OUNDLE (Northamptonshire)

The "Undalum" of the Venerable Bede's writings, "Oundle" signifies a "winding stream." The church is of all periods between the 13th and 15th centuries, with the exceptional feature of a pre-Reformation pulpit of the 14th century. Oundle School

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

was founded 1556 by the Grocers' Company. The fine old "Talbot" inn, 17th century, has an ornate staircase, said to have come from Fotheringhay Castle. (Peterborough 13, Wellingborough 19 miles.)

London 78 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,655. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Oundle G.C., 9 holes.

OUNDLE
(continued)

To gain the best first impression of Oxford the traveller should approach it by the London road, across Magdalen Bridge, and so into the High Street. Thus the ancient academic Oxford is seen before its modern commercial developments are suspected. For Oxford is at least as much a commercial as it is a University town. By Magdalen Bridge, spanning the Cherwell, and under the shadow of the stately tower of Magdalen College, into "The High," you come at once into a studious atmosphere; for along that "finest street in Europe," as it has been styled, are ranged some of the most prominent among the colleges, whose architecture forms an impressive and dignified scene.

There are twenty-four colleges in the University of Oxford. Of these, Magdalen, University College, Queen's, All Souls, and Brasenose are in High Street. To these must be added the University Schools, the Rhodes Foundation new front, and Durham Hall; while the two churches of St. Mary (the University Church) and All Saints' complete the fine architectural grouping.

The other Oxford colleges are scattered about in different parts of the town. They are: Christ Church, with Christ Church Cathedral, Merton, New College, Oriel, Exeter, Ruskin, Pembroke, Balliol, St. John's, Jesus, Trinity, Worcester, Corpus Christi, Wadham, Lincoln. The quadrangles, chapels, libraries, and certain other parts of most of the colleges can be inspected by visitors. The Great Hall and Kitchen of Christ Church are specially interesting.

The centre of the town is at Carfax, where High Street, Queen Street, St. Aldate's, and the Cornmarket meet. Carfax was once beautified by the Carfax Conduit, presented to the town by Otho Nicholson in 1610; but in the course of a street-widening in 1787 it was removed and presented to Earl Harcourt, who set it up in Nuneham Park, where it is still to be seen.

Close here, in High Street, is the Mitre Hotel—a fascinating hostelry with a crypt of the 13th century or earlier, and with a remarkable history, unbroken for nearly 700 years, revealing close associations with the life of the City and University.

Carfax was again widened in 1896, when the old church of St. Martin was removed, except its tower. It is yet a picturesque corner, the old tower with its 17th-century clock-jacks composing well with a handsome block of modern buildings.

Remains of a very ancient bygone Oxford are found in the gardens of New College, which is so little "new" that it was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in 1380. There may be seen the best-remaining portions of the walls with which Oxford town was once encompassed. The grim Keep of Oxford Castle, with its singularly "battering" (*i.e.*, diminishing) walls, is the most hoary relic; older by far than the University, for it was built by Robert d'Oilgi in the 12th century. Adjoining it is a relic of even more remote origin; the prehistoric "Castle Mound." The old Keep will be found in a quaint byway leading out of Queen Street, in a watery lane. Still beneath it stands the Castle Mill. "Oxford Castle" is now a name of grim and squalid import, for the great modern buildings so-called, grouped around the old tower, form the County Gaol.

Of Oxford's churches, St. Michael's, in the Cornmarket, has a very Early Norman, or perhaps even Saxon tower. In New College Lane is St. Peter's-in-the-East, Late Norman, with fine crypt and chancel. St. Mary's is remarkable chiefly for its very beautiful spire of the 14th century, and for its Renaissance porch, erected in the reign of Charles I. Christ Church Cathedral is also the chapel of Christ Church. Originally the church of St. Frideswide's Priory, which was disestablished by Cardinal Wolsey in 1534, it became the College Chapel under his magnificent scheme for founding a great "Cardinal College," to be built from the confiscated properties and revenues of the Priory. Wolsey's plans were frustrated, but the college progressed under the style and title of "Christ Church." The interior of the Cathedral displays a short Norman nave and a fan-vaulted choir.

OXFORD
(Oxfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

OXFORD
(continued)

The Bodleian Library, one of the five libraries to which publishers must, by Act of Parliament, present a copy of every new publication, or new edition, is the University Library, and was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1598. It is housed in a building erected by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, 1445-88, and is one of the most delightfully old-world and studious of resorts. Part of the Bodleian is an interesting museum to which visitors are admitted (3d.), but the Library portions are only open to students for research purposes. Other portions of the University Library are situated in the Radcliffe Camera, built in the 18th century.



Oxford Castle.

The Ashmolean Museum, in St. Giles, contains rich archæological and picture collections. Among its curiosities are the Alfred Jewel and the identical dark-lantern found on Guy Fawkes when he was about to blow up the Houses of Parliament, November 5th, 1605.

London, 53 miles. Map 8. Population, 57,052. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: MITRE, Clarendon, Eastgate, Golden Cross, King's Arms, Randolph, Railway. Golf: Oxford University G.C., 18 holes; Oxford City G.C.; North Oxford G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from OXFORD: Woodstock (Blenheim Palace) 8, Enstone 15, Chipping Norton 19½, Stow-on-the-Wold (Cotswold scenery) 28; Moreton-in-the-Marsh (old lock-up) 27; Deddington (Church; Castle Farm) 17, Banbury (Cross) 22½; Wheatley 6, Thame (Abbey remains) 13, Aylesbury ("Old King's Head") 23; Princes Risborough (Chequers Court) 22; Stokenchurch 18, High Wycombe (Norman ruins; Hughenden) 25; Dorchester (Abbey Church) 9, Henley-on-Thames 23½; Wallingford (Castle; earthworks) 13, Goring-on-Thames 19, Reading 29; Abingdon (Abbey ruins; Market House) 6½, Newbury (Cloth Hall) 26; Wantage (Alfred statue) 15; Fyfield 8, Faringdon 17, Swindon 29; Lechlade 23; Witney 12, Burford (Town Hall; Priory) 19, Cirencester (Roman remains) 36.



THE DUNLOP BOOK



Church of St. Enodoc, St. Minver, Padstow.

PADSTOW (Cornwall)

PADSTOW, a small port at the mouth of the Camel River, on the north coast of Cornwall, takes its name from St. Petrock, a 6th-century saint, of Welsh origin, but the most popular of the saints in Cornwall. The church, a characteristic Cornish one of the 14th century, is dedicated to him. "Place," the old seat of the Prideaux family, with its deer-park, adjoins. The town is a small one, of quaint and narrow alleys. The shallow and sand-choked estuary of the Camel forbids it being a large port, and the coast-line is in general covered with "towans," *i.e.*, hills of blown sand. Across the river (ferry to Rock) is St. Enodoc Church, 15th century, with crooked stone spire. It was for a long period buried to the roof in sand, but was dug out about 1850. (Wadebridge 8 miles.)

London, 246 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,737. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Metropole. Golf: Trevoze G.C., 18 holes; 4½ miles from Padstow station.

PAIGNTON (Devonshire)

Paignton, originally existing on the overflow of visitors from Torquay, has now a reputation of its own as a seaside resort, chiefly by reason of the excellent sands on its level shores. The old village stood a little way back from the sea. Modern seaside developments have now enfolded it. The church, with noble red sandstone tower, is a fine 15th century work with a beautiful specimen of the famous Devonshire pre-Reformation stone pulpits, elaborately sculptured, painted and gilt. See also a fine chantry in the South transept, of the Decorated period. Close by the church is a 14th-century tower, the sole survival of a palace of the Bishops of Exeter. It is known as the "Bible Tower," tradition saying that here Miles Coverdale worked on his translation of the Bible.

London, 195 miles. Map 3. Population, 14,443. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Esplanade, Redcliffe. Golf: Churston G.C., 18 holes.

PAINSWICK (Gloucestershire)

The old stone-built town of Painswick, seated among the Cotswold hills, is remarkable for its fine 15th-century church and for the churchyard in which there are a large number of clipped yew trees. These are said to number 104. Other accounts number them at 99, and state that all attempts to grow an exact 100 have failed. A third popular story is that no one can correctly enumerate them. However that may be, an annual custom is still observed in the first fortnight of September, of clipping the yews, followed by the "Clipping Sunday" sermon. Note the old iron stocks, locally called "Old Squire's Specs." (Stroud 4, Cheltenham 10, Gloucester 6 miles.)

London, 106 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,643. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Falcon. Golf: Painswick G.C., 18 holes.

PAISLEY (Renfrewshire)

The Abbey Church, founded 1163, exhibits some Norman and 13th century work, and has a fine west front. In the Chapel of St. Mirin, usually known as the "Sounding Aisle," in the south transept, is an echo to which the attention of visitors is usually directed.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The Coats Memorial Church, built for the Baptist persuasion, rather resembles a cathedral. It cost £100,000. The three fine parks, the great Town Hall, a gift of the Clark family, and the various other public buildings, all are evidences of the greatness and prosperity of Paisley. (Glasgow 7 miles.)

London, 404 miles. Map 16. Population, 84,837. Market, Mon. and Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Golf: Paisley G.C., 18 holes.

Riverside village, with narrow and winding streets. The Thames-side road just here commands exceptionally lovely views across to Whitchurch, on the Oxfordshire side. (Reading 6, Streatley 4 miles.)

London, 45 miles. Map 4. Population, 1,936. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Elephant, George.

PAISLEY
(continued)

PANGBOURNE
(Berkshire)

**PATELEY
BRIDGE**
(Yorkshire)

Small town on the Nidd; the centre of Nidderdale. Here is a flax-spinning industry. On a very steep hill stand the ruins of the old church. More accessible, the modern church has been built on the level.

Brimham Rocks, 4 miles on the lofty moors, are fantastic outcrops with fancied resemblances to pulpits and freak animals. (Knaresborough 15, Grassington 11, Ripon 11 miles.)

London, 216 miles. Map 12. Population, 2,563. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.

Old, but greatly modernised town. Lord Cockburn's saying, "As quiet as the grave, or Peebles," is remembered to this day, but is rivalled by the alternative motto "Peebles for Pleasure," and in either case the visitor to Peebles can enjoy life in his own way in a centre of

PEEBLES
(Peebleshire)

beautiful scenery. The "Cross Keys" inn dates from the 17th century, and is the original of the "Cleikum" inn of Scott's *St. Ronan's Well*.

Neidpath Castle, 1 mile, stands finely on a rounded hill above the Tweed. Cromwell besieged it and left it in its present ruined condition. (Galashiels 18, Edinburgh 23, Biggar 16 miles.)

London, 358 miles. Map 14. Population, 6,107. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: County, Hydropathic, Tontine. Golf: Peebles G.C., 18 holes.

The ancient and historic town of Pembroke is a delight to artists, being in a state of picturesque decay. The Castle, a strong and frowning place, designed to guard these shores of Milford Haven, was built originally about 1094, and was in after centuries improved with all the skill of the mediæval fortress-builders. Here was born in 1456 the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

In the Civil War the Castle was garrisoned by the Royalists, but was besieged in 1648 and surrendered in six weeks.

The church adjoining the castle is that of Monkton. The 14th-century choir is a roofless ruin, but the Norman nave, vaulted in stone, remains a fine example of 12th century work. (Tenby 11, Pembroke Dock (by Ferry) 2 miles.)

London, 242 miles. Map 6. Population, 15,481. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bush, Lion.



PEMBROKE
(Pembrokeshire)

*Ancient Cross at Carew. 4 miles
E.N.E. of Pembroke.*

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PENICUIK (Edinburghshire)

Small paper-making town at the foot of the Pentland Hills.

Roslin Castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east, is, together with the village of the same name, situated on the North Esk River. The castle was besieged and taken by General Monk in 1650. Here also is Roslin Chapel, the fragment of a collegiate church planned by William St. Clair and begun in 1450. It is a beautiful work, displaying the last and most brilliant development of Gothic architecture, side by side with abundant traces of the Renaissance spirit. The so-called "Prentice Pillar," a curious and characteristically bold and original work of this period, bears in itself the ultimate expression of the Gothic idea of beauty, together with much Renaissance feeling. Sculptured stone enrichment could scarce show more elaboration than seen here, in this wreathed foliage. The beauty of the "Prentice Pillar" has so captured popular imagination that it has become the subject of a legend, by which the work is attributed to an apprentice who achieved it in the absence of the master-craftsman, who on returning slew the youthful genius in a passion of artistic jealousy.

The romantic glens and cliffs along the North Esk include the mansion and gardens of Hawthornden, seat of the Drummond family. (Edinburgh 10, Peebles 13 miles.)

London, 371 miles. Map 17. Population, 5,176. Early Closing, Tues.

PENMAEN-MAWR (Carnarvonshire)

The place-name means the "great rocky headland." The town, lying beneath a hill rising to 1,540ft., is now a seaside resort. The railway runs along the shore and through a tunnel under the great hill. (Bangor 10, Conway 4 miles.)

London, 229 miles. Map 11. Population, 4,480. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Grand. Golf: Penmaenmawr G.C., 9 holes.

PENRITH (Cumberland)

This quaint, busy old market-town has many historic associations, the Castle, whose ruins are on the hill top, near the railway station, having belonged at one time to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, who acquired it by his marriage with Ann Neville.



Giant's Grave at Penrith.
Supposed to be the grave of the giant Sir Hugh Casarius, who cleared the surrounding Inglewood Forest of wild boar, a source of great terror to the people.

In the square called Great Dockwray the old "Gloucester Arms" inn carries on by its name the association with Richard III. It was then Dockwray Hall, and he is said to have used it as a residence, instead of that cold castle on the windswept hill. A bedroom, said to have been his, and two old wooden bedsteads, one dated 1472, are to be seen here. Also in Great Dockwray is the "Two Golden Lions" inn, a former residence of the Lowther family. It was that of Gerald Lowther, in 1586.

The church was rebuilt in 1722, in a neo-classic style, except the tower. While the interior is stately, it has a singularly un-ecclesiastical appearance, with its red marble columns and great gilded chandeliers, given by the Duke of Portland in 1746. A fragment of old stained glass disclosing the head of a yellow-haired lady is said to be a portrait of Richard III's wife, Ann Neville. In the churchyard note the so-called "Giant's Grave," a space of 15ft. between two tall rude sandstone pillars. Two hog-backed stones mark the resting-place of some prehistoric personage. Stones and pillars alike are covered with runes and strange devices.

Brougham Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, stands beside the River Eden. Note over the entrance the tablet inscribed "Thys made Roger," indicating that it was built by Roger, first Lord Clifford. Brougham Hall stands close by.

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Plague Trough at Penrith. Used for washing money during the great plague.

are a common feature. The sea-front looks out upon the shallow expanse of Mount's Bay, and has some good sands at low water. The town is largely granite-built. In Market Jew Street, the main thoroughfare, stands the Market Hall, a building in the Ionic style, with a statue of Sir Humphry Davy, man of science and inventor of the miner's safety lamp, in front. He was a Cornishman, born at Penzance 1778. He died at Geneva in 1829, and was buried there.

St. Michael's Mount, 3 miles, is reached along the low-lying road to Marazion, a little town which looks across to St. Michael's Mount, an island rock crested by the ancient castle and residence of Lord St. Levan, head of the St. Aubyn family. This island rock, rising to 250ft., can be reached on foot at low tide, the half-mile channel being then dry. Visitors are admitted to the Castle grounds on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 12 noon, and from 2 to 3 p.m. The tower is the nucleus of the Castle, and dates from the 14th century. It was part of a fortified Benedictine monastery, to which the adjacent chapel belonged. Beneath the stalls in the chapel is a six-foot square oubliette, or dungeon, discovered 1826, in which a skeleton of a man was found. The Chevy Chase Hall is small for a hall and large for a room. It was the refectory of the monastery, and was remodelled in 1660, when the Castle became a residence. The name derives from the hunting-scenes

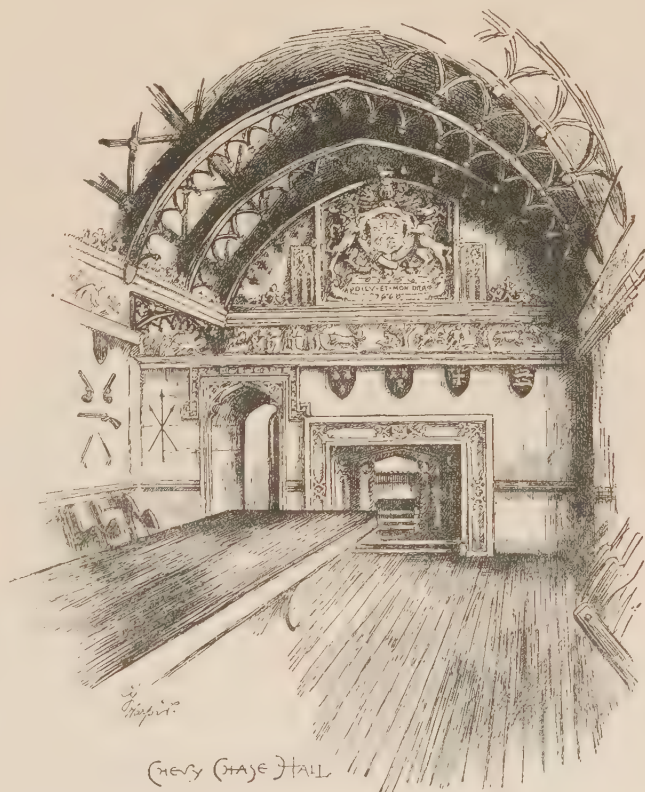
Eamont Bridge, 1 mile, across the river Eamont, is a fine Gothic structure, built 1425. (Shap 10, Carlisle 18, Keswick 18 miles.)

London, 283 miles. Map 15. Population, 8,342. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Armstrong's George, Crown, Crown (Eamont Bridge); Dun Bull, Mardale, Bampton; Mitre, Waverley. Golf: Penrith G.C., 18 holes.

PENRITH
(continued)

Prosperous market-town and seaport, 10 miles from Land's End. It is the terminus of the Great Western Railway's main line. While Penzance has some pretensions to be a seaside resort, it is at any rate a very unconventional one. The climate around Penzance is sub-tropical. Fuchsias and geraniums grow to great sizes, and aloes, dracenas and palms

PENZANCE
(Cornwall)



Chevy Chase Hall, St. Michael's Mount, Penzance.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PENZANCE (continued)

in plaster which, together with the Royal arms, form part of the decoration.

Newlyn, 1 mile, is the westward continuation of Penzance, and is a fishing village of much picturesque interest. Beyond it, a further $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is the equally interesting village of Mousehole.

At Porthcurno Cave, 7 miles, is where the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable lands. Here is St. Levan, a tiny village with little 15th-century church. Lord St. Levan takes his title from this place. (Land's End 10 miles.)

London, 280 miles. Map 2. Population, 12,096. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotels: Queen's, Regent, Star, Union, Western. Golf: Penzance G.C., 18 holes.



St Michael's Mount, Penzance.

PERSHORE (Worcestershire)

Market-town formerly dominated by the great Benedictine Abbey of Holy Cross, founded A.D. 970 and dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. The remains of the Abbey Church are still extensive, and are in use as the parish church. The nave and one of the transepts have disappeared, but the choir, the south transept and part of the tower remain, and display interesting architectural details from the 12th to 14th centuries. Pershore is a great district for egg-plums and other fruit. (Worcester 9, Cheltenham 16, Evesham 6 miles.)

London, 100 miles. Map 8. Population, 3,384. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Royal Three Tuns.

PERTH (Perthshire)

Handsome city, on the river Tay. Although with much history, and of ancient descent, Perth retains few old buildings, and indeed wears in general a very modern appearance, due largely to the groups of fine public buildings erected here of recent years. For the antiquities of Perth we must seek first the Church of St. John, in which John Knox preached, May 11th, 1559, the violent sermon which led to the immediate destruction of the ancient religious houses of the city and the "purging of idolatrous objects." The Cathedral of St. Ninian is modern. The house supposed to have been the residence of the "Fair Maid of Perth" is in Curfew Row, marked by a tablet. Pullar's dyeworks form an important part of the industries of the city.

London, 418 miles. Map 17. Population, 32,208. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: SALUTATION, STATION, Royal British, Royal George, Waverley. Golf: Several good courses.



Norman Cross Monument,
Peterborough.

Situated in the level lands beside the river Nene, Peterborough is an ancient place which originated rather in the ecclesiastical than in the civic way. Here was founded in the 7th century, at what was then called "Medehamsted," a monastery with the triple dedication to SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew. From that early

PETER- BOROUGH (Northampton- shire)

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religious house in these wilds on the edge of the fenland derives the Cathedral of to-day. No buildings, of course, survive from that period, the rebuilding of the Abbey having been undertaken some fifty years after the Norman Conquest. Thus the earliest part of the Abbey Church, which became the Cathedral in the reign of Henry VIII, belongs to the year 1118. The choir and central tower appear to have been completed about 1133, and are of that heavy and solemn appearance which all early Norman work presents. The central tower itself was never carried to any considerable height, owing to fears for its stability; it was indeed for the most part taken down or remodelled in the 14th century.

The nave and transepts are of later Norman than the eastern half, and range from 1155 to 1193. The nave roof is finished in wood, instead of being stone-vaulted, owing to the fear of employing the heavier material. The latest portion of the building is the Lady Chapel, 1438-1528, a light and beautifully fan-vaulted work.

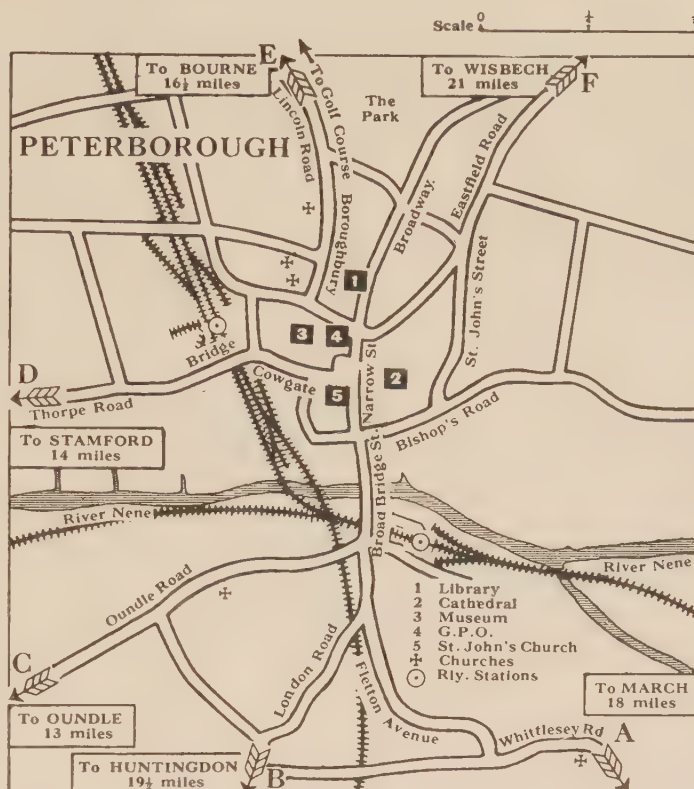
But the exceptional point of interest is the West Front, a lovely, unique, and daring architectural composition, built 1200-1222. This forms a kind of gigantic porch extending the width of the front, and composed of a lofty arcade of three bays, supported on tall slender columns, the whole presenting not only a singularly graceful, but also a very fragile-looking work. The scale of it is, however, so great that the slightness of the parts is largely an illusion. Yet it would seem that some 150 years after its completion, alarm began to be felt for the safety of the columns, for between them was then built the 14th century porch with parvise-chamber over it, really intended to give support to the pillars in their work of carrying the great arches and gables.

The Guildhall is a handsome building of Renaissance character, built 1671, with open arcade lower floor.

London, 83 miles. Map 9. Population, 35,533. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: City, Crown and Railway, Grand, Great Northern, Saracen's Head. Golf: Peterborough G.C., 9 holes.

Fishing port and seaside resort, north of Aberdeen. Peterhead was until 1593 a mere hamlet known as "Peterogie." It is situated at the mouth of the Ugie River. A charter was then granted to a number of fishermen, conferring land upon them in association, in consideration of their building a certain number of houses on what was then obviously a lonely shore. Thus the town of Peterhead was founded. In the 18th century the place attained considerable prosperity in the whale and seal fishery, and when this declined, about 1830-40, the herring-fishery took its place. Fraserburgh 18 miles.

London, 524 miles. Map 19. Population, 16,144. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Peterhead G.C., two 18-hole courses; 10 mins. from station.



PETERBOROUGH
(continued)

PETERHEAD
(Aberdeenshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PETERSFIELD (Hampshire)

Old market-town, on the Portsmouth road. In the market-place is a grotesque leaden equestrian statue of William III, in the costume of a Roman warrior. The statue was presented by William Joliffe, Member of Parliament for Petersfield, in 1734. The church is a Norman building with a grand and solemn interior.

Butser Hill, 3 miles, on the road to Portsmouth, is the highest point in Hampshire, 927ft. The road is carried through it in a chalk cutting some 96ft. deep. On the further side of Butser Hill, off to the left of the main road, is a cottage in a valley. This was "Bottom Inn," the house referred to by Dickens in *Nicholas Nickleby*, at which Nicholas and Smike stayed the night, on the long tramp to Portsmouth.

East Meon village, 4 miles, has a sturdy Norman Church, containing one of the rare black basalt fonts from Tournai, in Belgium, imported in the 12th century, of which the finest example is in Winchester Cathedral. This specimen is sculptured with Biblical scenes.

Note a small stone in the pavement of the south transept, inscribed simply, and without a date, "Amens Plenty." This mysterious inscription piques curiosity. (Portsmouth 18, Farnham 17 miles.)

London, 55 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,933. Market, Alt. Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Lyndum House, Red Lion, Temperance. Golf: Petersfield G.C., 9 holes.



*Old Lock-up at Horndean,
7 miles S. of Petersfield.*

PETWORTH (Sussex)

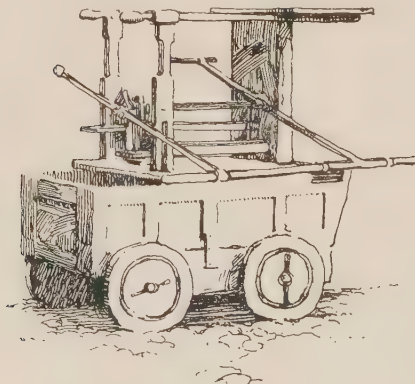
Small market-town, with very narrow streets. The church, considerably restored and remodelled in the early part of the 19th century, contains some monuments of the various owners of Petworth Park, which adjoins the town and is a vast domain 14 miles in circumference. This has been the seat, in succession, of the Percies, of the Dukes of Somerset, the Earls of Egremont, and of Lord Leconfield. Petworth House art collections are very fine.

Here is an almshouse, founded by the Duke of Somerset, 1720. The Market House is decorated with a bust of William III. (Chichester 14 miles.)

London, 50 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,435. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan.

PICKERING (Yorkshire)

Small ancient town, with the remains of a castle on a hill. The church is an interesting building of the 12th century, notable for its fine series of ancient wall paintings, discovered during restoration works. They are chiefly of the 15th century, and are extremely quaint representations of scenes in Bible history. The most curious is a picture of Herod's Feast,



Old Five Engine at Pickering.



*Ash tree growing on Church Tower at
Lockton. 5 miles N.E. of Pickering.*

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in which the beheading of St. John the Baptist appears, Salome being shown in a dancing pose. Among the monuments are effigies of a knight and lady of the Rockliffe family, 14th century, both wearing the Lancastrian "Collar of SS." (Scarborough 18, Helmsley 14 miles.)

London, 223 miles. Map 13. Population, 3,504. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Black Swan, White Swan.

Quaint old village, now nearly surrounded by London suburban developments. The village street remains much the same, with the old church prominent at one end, and the "Queen's Head" inn still displaying its picture-sign, a portrait of Queen Anne, and the date 1705. A prime mystery in the churchyard is the ivied tower of a tomb from which projects a coffin-like object bearing the names of William and Agnes Loudon, of Mid-Calder, Edinburghshire, buried here 1809-1831. It has long been a legend that their bodies are in this object, placed there for some reason connected with an eccentrically-worded bequest. An iron ornamental grid, closing an arch-like opening on the ground-level, bears the words "Bye My Time."

Note in the church some quaintly-designed stained-glass in the window to the memory of one Edward Hogg. It includes views of Pinner and of Geddington, Northants.

See also the odd little brass on the north chancel wall, to the Rev. John Day, Puritan minister, 1622. We are told that:—

"This portraiture presents him to thy sight,
Who was a burning and a shining light."

(Harrow 3, Rickmansworth 5 miles.)

London, 13 miles. Map 4. Population, 9,462. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Queen's Head.

The village, distinguished as being "the centre of Scotland," came into prominence soon after 1845, following the recommendation of Sir James Clarke, at that time physician to Queen Victoria. People soon found that the air was bracing, and appreciated the beautiful woodland surroundings. Pitlochry bannocks are a local delicacy. The mountains around are very fine. Ben Vrachie, the "Brindled Hill," rises to 2,757ft.

London, 446 miles. Map 17. Population, 2,241. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: ATHOLL PALACE, Fisher's, Pitlochry Hydro, Scotland's. Golf: Pitlochry G.C., 18 holes.

The term "Plymouth" generally comprises the "Three Towns" of Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse, to which must nowadays be added the suburbs of Morice Town, Stoke Damerel and St. Budeaux. But "Plymouth" proper is that region down by Sutton Pool and adjoining the Hoe, and this Plymouth was itself originally known as "Sutton-on-Plym." An even earlier settlement was that of "Tamarweorth," in Saxon times.

Sutton Pool, the primitive harbour and now a quaint old-world nook, lies within the Catwater, a creek comfortably sheltered from storms and the foreign foe, well within Plymouth Sound. Here is that old quay whence the "Pilgrim Fathers," those pious pilgrims from religious intolerance in their own country, sailed in the "Mayflower" in

PICKERING
(continued)

PINNER
(Middlesex)



Pinner.

PITLOCHRY
(Perthshire)

PLYMOUTH
(Devonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PLYMOUTH (continued)

1620 to found in North America a "New Plymouth" and those "New England States" which are the nucleus of the United States. In the pavement of the old quay is inserted a stone with the name of the ship that bore them overseas, together with the date.

Here in the Barbican is the Fishmarket. The Barbican was originally an outwork of the old castle once guarding the narrow entrance to Sutton Pool. Later it became a part of the Citadel which still remains at the eastern extremity of that bluff, once a cliff-top common but now a terraced promenade with gardens and public statues, called "The Hoe." The Citadel, a defensive work of Queen Elizabeth's and later times, is now a place of barracks and stores, but of no use for warlike purposes, although its elaborately-sculptured gateway, dated 1670, is a very imposing affair.

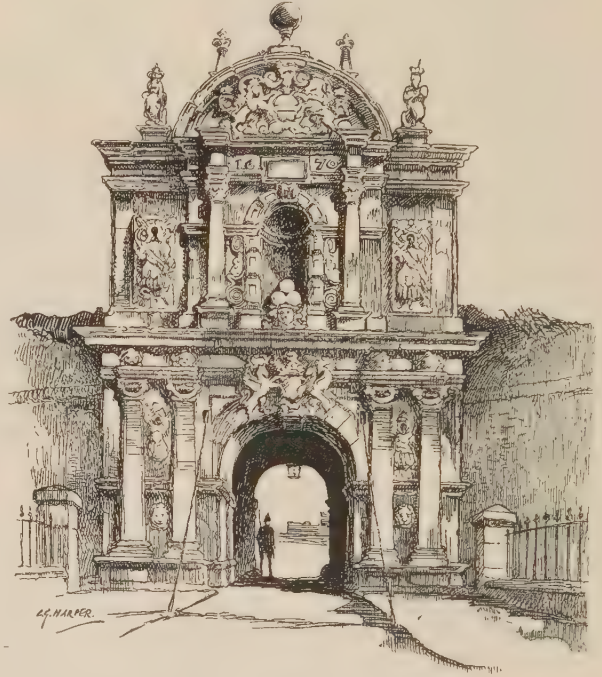
On the Hoe stands a statue of Sir Francis Drake, placed there appropriately enough, for it was on this then grassy common that he and his captains were playing bowls when the great Spanish Armada was sighted, in 1588. Here, too, is rebuilt Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse, which from 1759 until 1882 stood upon that lonely rock 9 miles out to sea, and would have been there yet had not the rock itself, rather than the lighthouse, weakened. When the newer lighthouse was completed, Smeaton's tower was taken down and rebuilt here.

The municipal centre of Plymouth is imposing, the modern Gothic Guildhall forming a pleasing group with the ancient parish church of St. Andrew. The Guildhall, opened in 1874, includes a Great Hall with a large series of stained-glass windows illustrating episodes in the history of Plymouth. These are:—the departure from Plymouth for France of the Black Prince, 1355; the Breton raid on the town, 1404; the enquiry at Plympton Priory as to the incorporation of Plymouth, 1440; landing of Katharine of Aragon, 1501; Captain Fleming announcing the Armada in sight, 1588; Drake inaugurating the Plymouth water supply, 1592; the arrest of Raleigh, 1618; sailing of the *Mayflower*, 1620; final repulse of the Royalists from the town, 1643; Proclamation of William of Orange, 1688; Cookworthy and the Plymouth Club-house, 1722, and Napoleon on the *Bellerophon* at Plymouth, 1815.

At Stonehouse are the Royal William Naval Victualling Yard, Naval Barracks, Royal Marine Barracks, and various hospitals. Devonport, originally called "Plymouth Dock," is the site of the Government dockyards, which in late years have been enormously extended, beyond Keyham.

The Hamoaze, running some five miles up from the Hoe, is a noble estuary with numerous branching creeks, dividing Devonshire and Cornwall, and crowded with shipping. Here come and go the great battleships and cruisers, the torpedo-boat destroyers and all the other craft of the Navy.

Plymouth is a district exceptionally rich in beautiful scenery and interesting places. Some of the finest trips are sea and river excursions, to Plymouth Sound and Breakwater, to Mount Edgecumbe, to Saltash, Calstock, etc. From Calstock, 10 miles, may be visited



The Citadel, Plymouth.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PLYMOUTH (continued)

the beautiful and romantic mansion of Cathcle, 15th century, a seat of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe. The far-famed Dartmoor is within easy distance of Plymouth. (See Exeter.)

London, 214 miles. Map 2. Population, 209,857. Market, Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Albion, Central, Continental, Duke of Cornwall, Farley, Lockyer, Pearse's, Royal, Waverley. Golf: United Services G.C., 18 holes.

POCKLINGTON (Yorkshire)

Small ancient market-town. The fine cruciform church ranges from the 13th to 15th centuries and is rich in grotesque sculptures. Note on the east wall a tablet to one Thomas Pelling, of Burton Staithes, "commonly called the Flying Man," who was killed in 1733 by falling against the battlement of the choir. He was not a "flying man" in the modern sense, but a rash person who conceived the mad idea of sliding down a rope stretched from the church steeple. The Grammar School, originating in a religious Guild of St. Mary, is a thriving old foundation. (York 13, Great Driffield 16 miles.)

London, 204 miles. Map 13. Population, 2,642. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Feathers.

PONTEFRACHT (Yorkshire)

Ancient and historic town, now in a coal-mining region. "Pontefract" means "broken bridge." The name is supposed to come from a bridge across the river Aire at Castleford, broken down in 1069 to hinder the northward march of William the Conqueror.

The Norman Castle, greatly enlarged in later centuries, stands on a hill. Its ruins are the results of three sieges in the Civil War, ordered in 1650 by the Parliament, and of the further destruction Pontefract Castle has grim memories. Here Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was executed, 1322; numerous Yorkist nobles were put to death following upon the Battle of Wakefield; and in 1483, by order of Richard III, Earl Rivers, Sir Thomas Vaughan and Sir Richard Grey were beheaded. All Saints' Church was a 15th century work, with beautiful octangular lantern-tower. The choir, nave, and aisles were all destroyed in the fighting which accompanied the siege of the castle, 1648-9. "Pontefract cakes," a local delicacy, are liquorice lozenges stamped with a picture of the castle gateway. (Doncaster 15, Leeds 13, Wakefield 8 miles.)

London, 177 miles. Map 12. Population, 16,763. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Red Lion. Golf: Pontefract and District G.C., 14 holes.

PONTYPRIDD (Glamorganshire)

A very interesting object in the coal-mining town of Pontypridd is the bridge across the River Taff, sometimes known as one of the "Wonders of Wales." It was built 1750-55 by a local mason, William Edwards, whose earlier bridge, 1746, was in three arches and was carried away in a flood. The present bridge is of a single great span of 140ft. (Cardiff 12 miles.)

London, 167 miles. Map 7. Population, 47,171. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Park. Golf: Pontypridd G.C., 18 holes.

POOLE (Dorsetshire)

Ancient town and seaport on the sea-lake called "Poole Harbour." The expansion of Bournemouth has created a continuous series of building developments all the $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles between the two places, and electric tramways run all the way. Poole has a generally waterside character, with some curious old nooks and corners. On the quay, notice the "Town Cellar," an ancient building resembling a church tithe barn. It is a massive affair, of stone and flint, and was practically an ancient "bonded warehouse" in which goods were stored on landing, and until the dues owing to the Lord of the Manor were paid. Adjoining is the Harbour Office, a quaint colonnaded building. Note on the gable a curious tablet, portraying one Benjamin Skutt, Mayor of Poole, 1727.



Maypole on Village Green, Sturminster Marshall. 7 miles N.W. of Poole.

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The Guildhall, built 1761, has a very striking and curious staircase-approach, resembling that of the Town Hall of Woodbridge, Suffolk. (Bournemouth 5, Ringwood 14, Warcham 9 miles.)

London, 105 miles. Map 4. Population, 43,661. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: The Pines, Wynglade. Golf: Parkstone G.C., 18 holes.

Rustic village of many thatched cottages. The ancient church of St. Dubritius has a very curious appearance, owing to the upper part of its shingled spire being shorn off. Note the very large yew-tree. In the church is the elaborate tomb of Lord Harington and his wife, 15th century. The "Ship" inn is a picturesque thatched house. Porlock Hill, a notoriously steep climb, carries the road out towards Lynmouth. Opposite the "Ship" inn is a private route, longer and winding, but with easier gradients and good surface. Tollgate.

Porlock Weir, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a pretty village close to the sea, looking on Porlock Bay. The name "weir" alludes to a basin for small ships, constructed by damming a little stream, the Horner, which here flows into the Bristol Channel. (Minehead 6, Lynmouth 12 miles.)

London, 176 miles. Map 3. Population, 961. Hotels: Anchor, Castle, Ship. Golf: Minehead and West Somerset G.C., 18 holes.

Quaint old town with 14th and 15th-century church having a stately pinnaced tower in four stages. Note the 15th century strainer-arch in the east end of the north aisle, inserted to take off the strain on the walls due to a subsidence of the ground. Near the estuary of the Avon at its junction with the Bristol Channel are the Portishead Docks, of 12 acres. (Bristol 9, Clevedon 6 miles.)

London, 125 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,817. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Como. Golf: Clevedon G.C., 18 holes.

The "Isle of Portland" is not actually surrounded by water, being tethered to the mainland by that curious natural phenomenon, the Chesil Beach, a strip of shingle eighteen miles in length, beginning at West Bay, Bridport, and ending at the village of Chesil, Chiswell, or Chesilton. "Ceosil" was the Saxon word for gravel, pebbles, or shingle. This great raised beach, brought into existence by the easterly set of the currents, has the extraordinary feature of its shingle gradually increasing in size eastwards. Scarce distinguishable from sand at West Bay, the stones at Chesilton become as large as breakfast-plates. The "Island" is a great and lofty mass of oolitic stone, whose beds produce the greatly-prized "Portland Stone" for architectural work. St. Paul's Cathedral is in part built of it. Castleton, otherwise "Portland," is a little town nestling under the great heights. Here, beside the water, is "Portland Castle," a stone blockhouse built in the reign of Henry VIII. At the further extremity of the Island is Portland Bill, a great forbidding headland, on which are situated two lighthouses. The villages of Easton and Wakeham lead to Pennsylvania Castle and Church Hope Cove. The "Castle" is really a castellated residence, built 1800, for John Penn, Governor of Portland, a grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania.

Portland is no longer a convict station, and the prison has been transformed into a Borstal Institution where 300 youths undergo training with the hope of reclamation and restoration to ordinary life and citizenship.

Portland is heavily fortified, for between it and Weymouth is the great Harbour of Refuge, constructed in recent years, Portland Roads being an important rendezvous for the Home Fleet.

London, 136 miles. Map 3. Population, 12,434. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Weymouth Town G.C., 18 holes.

POOLE
(continued)

PORLOCK
(Somerset)

PORTISHEAD
(Somerset)

**PORTLAND,
ISLE OF**
(Dorsetshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PORTMADOC (Carnarvonshire)

Modern seaport, busy in the shipping of Festiniog slates. It is not named from any one of the historic feudal Madocs of Wales, but after a Mr. Madocks who in 1791 purchased the Tan-y-Allt estate, comprising the Traeth Mawr, and began to reclaim the marshes. The existence of Portmadoc is due to this enterprising person. (Pwllheli 13, Barmouth 20 miles.)

London, 233 miles. Map 11. Population, 4,185. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Queen's, Royal Sportsman. Golf: Portmadoc and Borth-y-Gest G.C.

PORTOBELLO (Edinburghshire)

Popular seaside resort on the Great North Road, 3 miles from Edinburgh. It originated in 1739, with a house built on the then lonely seashore by a retired seafaring man, who called it "Portobello" after the Spanish-American port captured by Admiral Vernon. Adjoining is the equally popular seaside place, Joppa. (Edinburgh 3, Haddington 13 miles.)

London, 381 miles. Map 17. Population, 9,897. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Queen's Bay. Golf: Numerous courses.

PORTPATRICK (Wigtownshire)

Old town and harbour. The terminus of the Telford road for North of Ireland traffic, and the nearest port to Larne. The Government in 1843 completed great harbour works, at a cost of £200,000. It has since been demonstrated that the more sheltered port of Stranraer is more suitable in heavy weather, although adding several miles to the sea passage.

London, 412 miles. Map 14. Population, 1,495. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Portpatrick. Golf: Dunskey G.C., 18 and 9-hole courses.

PORTSMOUTH & SOUTHSEA (Hampshire)

The term "Portsmouth" popularly includes Hilsea, Landport and Portsea, that great congeries of seaport towns and suburbs built on the level lands between Portsdown Hill and Spithead. Southsea, however, equally indistinguishable from Portsmouth, is, curiously enough, often thought of separately; probably because it is the seaside and residential quarter, the other towns being frankly commercial, naval and military and dockyard places.

Portsmouth itself is an extremely small place, built on what was once an island. It is the quietest of all these towns, and the most old-fashioned, in spite of its fortified walls and gateways having been removed. In the quaint High Street is the house, now marked with a tablet, in which the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by Felton, 1628. The church of St. Thomas contains a monument to him. Note the belfry of the church, crested with a weather vane in the shape of a frigate. At the seaward end of High Street is the sallyport, looking out upon Spithead and the busy comings and goings of the harbour and across to Gosport. On the ancient round tower here is a portrait bust of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, set up here on his return from Spain, in 1623. The Museum in High Street contains, among many other interesting relics, a little finger of "Jack the Painter" who was hanged for setting fire to the dockyard warehouses, 1776. It is set in silver, as a tobacco-stopper. The Town Hall is a noteworthy feature.

The Dockyard is in Portsea and extends to over 300 acres. It is the chief British Naval Dockyard. In the harbour still lies the old *Victory*, Nelson's flagship at the Battle of Trafalgar, on which he died in the hour of victory, October 31st, 1805.

No. 393, Commercial Road, Landport, is the birthplace of Charles Dickens, 1812. It is now a Dickens Museum.

London, 73 miles. Map 4. Population, 247,343. Market, Tues., Thurs., Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Beach Tower, Bedford, George, Grosvenor, Queen's, Royal Beach, Royal Pier, Strathearn Mansions, Sussex. Golf: Southsea G.C., 9 holes; Hayling G.C., 18 holes.

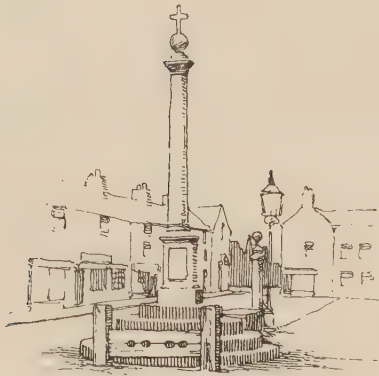


The Anchor of the "Victory," Southsea, Portsmouth.



THE DUNLOP BOOK

POULTON-LE-FYLDE
(*Lancashire*)



*Market Cross, Stocks, and Ancient
Fish Slab, Poulton-le-Fylde.*

PRESCOT
(*Lancashire*)

Small old-fashioned market-town, formerly styled the "Capital of the Fylde." Poulton stands by the ancient ways, and still the curfew rings nightly from its church-tower, while in the High Street or Market Place yet stand the old stocks, the whipping-post, the ancient fish-slab, and other relics. (Blackpool 4 miles.)

*London, 240 miles. Map 12. Population, 2,732.
Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Fylde G.C.,
9 holes.*

The church, 15th century, has a lofty spire. Note the monument to Captain Ogle, 17th century. Knowsley Hall (3 miles), Lord Derby's famous seat ; park of 2,000 acres, and mansion has valuable art collections. (Liverpool 8, Warrington 10, Ormskirk 13 miles.)

London, 192 miles. Map 12. Population, 9,043.
Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Deane's House.

PRESTEIGN
(*Radnorshire*)

Small old-fashioned town. The "Radnorshire Arms," dated 1616, is a picturesque black-and-white house, with fine lawn and garden in the rear, the major portion of the building is of an earlier period than 1616. (Knighton 7, Kington 6 miles.)

London, 149 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,172. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Radnorshire Arms.

PRESTON
(*Lancashire*)

Great and commercial cotton-spinning town, and capital of the Duchy of Lancaster. Although it is now so largely a place of busy factories, there are yet some quarters of Preston whose old houses show what an aristocratic place it once was. Modern civic developments have made the centre of Preston monumental, for in the Market Square are grouped the Town Hall, the Harris Public Library, the Sessions House and the Post Office.

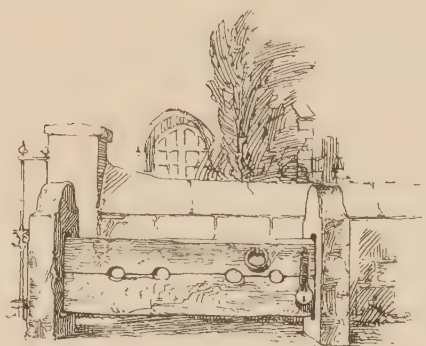
London, 223 miles. Map 12. Population, 117,426. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bull and Royal, Park, Victoria and Station, Worth's Temperance. Golf: Preston G.C., 18 holes; Ashton and Lea G.C., 18 holes.



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Windmill at Weeton, near Preston.



Stocks at Broughton. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Preston.

Small town in the Chiltern Hills. "Whiteleaf Cross," cut through to the chalk, on the grassy side of a great hill, 1 mile, is visible for great distances. It is traditionally a landmark in memory of a victory by the Saxons under Edward the Elder, over the Danes, A.D. 910.

Great and Little Kimble, 2 miles, take their name from the British King, Cunobelin, who appears to have had a residence here. Many coins of his reign were found here, some 60 years since. Cunobelin is the "Cymbeline" of Shakespeare's play. (Aylesbury 9, High Wycombe 8, Thame 7 miles.)

London, 37 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,438. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Buckingham Arms, George and Dragon. Golf: Whiteleaf G.C., 9 holes.

Princetown has been called the Capital of Dartmoor. It was named after the Prince Regent, later George IV, on the establishment here in 1809 of the great prison. The first object was to house the French prisoners of war, hence the appropriate character of the motto over the gateway: *Parcere subjectis*—"Spare the Vanquished." The church was built by American prisoners of war during the War of Independence; the interior finished by French prisoners. The east window was the gift of "The United States Daughters, 1812," in commemoration of American prisoners of war who died while incarcerated here. In 1850 it became a convict-prison, and as such it housed 900 convicts, who worked chiefly upon reclamation works on Dartmoor. (Plymouth 15, Two Bridges 2, Moretonhampstead 15 miles.)

London, 197 miles. Map 2. Hotels: Duchy, Imperial.

Rustic townlet, on the river Arun. The summit of the steep hill down into Pulborough was cut through in or about 1820, to ease the gradient, and with the old half-timbered house and surrounding trees forms a charming picture. (Petworth 6, Worthing 14, Arundel 9 miles.)

London, 46 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,065. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan.

Small seaport and holiday place, and is a good point whence to explore the interesting Lleyn Peninsula and the Vale of Nanhoron. (Criccieth 8, Portmadoc 13 miles.)

London, 246 miles. Map 10. Population, 3,811. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Tower. Golf: Pwllheli G.C., 18 holes.

**PRINCES
RISBOROUGH**
(Buckinghamshire)

PRINCETOWN
(Devonshire)

PULBOROUGH
(Sussex)



Lych Gate at Pulborough.

PWLLHELI
(Carnarvonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

QUEENSFERRY North and South (Linlithgowshire)

QUEENSFERRY is a waterside place on the estuary of the Forth, here crossed by the giant Forth Bridge, which carries the railway across to North Queensferry. The channel is here narrowed to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, with the small island of Inchgarvie midway. The bridge, begun January, 1883, was completed and opened March 4th, 1890. The cost was upwards of £2,750,000. The upkeep is considerable, the ironwork of the three huge cantilevers having to be repainted once in every three years. This involves the use of over 50 tons of paint. The two central spans, 1,710ft. each, are the longest in the world. The trains run at a height of 150ft. above the water, allowing for the passage of the largest ships. Two miles above the bridge is the new naval station of Rosyth, begun 1903. The old ruined keep of Rosyth Castle stands on the wet rocks of the shore. A steamboat ferry is still in operation between South and North Queensferry, by which means motor-cars are conveniently taken across.

Dalmeny Park, seat of Lord Rosebery, adjoins South Queensferry. (Edinburgh 9 miles.)

London, 387 miles. Map 17. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Newhall's. Golf: Cramond Brig G.C., 18 holes.

QUORNDON (Leicestershire)

Village giving a name to the famous Quorn Hunt, whose kennels, however, are now removed to Barrow-on-Soar, 2 miles. Quorndon is locally "Quorn." The church includes the Farnham Chapel, in which are the most interesting and well-preserved monuments of the Farnham family, including the altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of John Farnham, Gentleman-Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, and of his wife Dorothy. On the wall is a curiously-sculptured tablet, displaying him in his military career. (Loughborough 3, Leicester 8 miles.)

London, 111 miles. Population, 2,418. Early Closing, Wed.

RAGLAN (Monmouthshire)

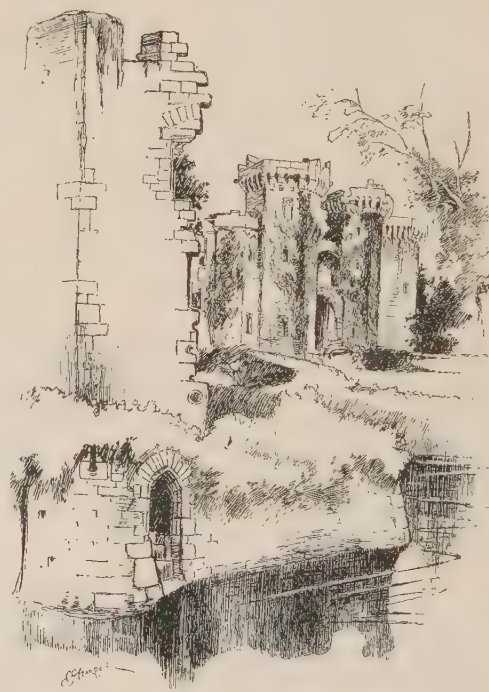
The little village is remarkable for the very beautiful, extensive and, on the whole, well-preserved ruins of the Castle, a later work of military architecture when stern defence had begun to be subordinated to a newly-found need for more or less comfortable living. It is a work of the 15th and 16th centuries. The last chapter in its story was enacted at a time when its military career might well have been considered closed, and it was Civil War, not peril from those olden enemies the Welsh, that proved its value at the last. That ultimate episode is a far nobler story of loyalty, valour and endurance than anything earlier; for it is that of the gallant defence by the staunch old Marquis of Worcester, then nearly eighty-four years of age, fighting in the Royalist cause against the troops of Cromwell and the Parliament. The Castle, with a garrison of 800 men, endured a siege of ten weeks, and surrendered only when its supplies had failed.

In the church are monuments of the Earls of Worcester, afterwards Marquises. (Monmouth 8, Usk 5, Abergavenny 9 miles.)

London, 136 miles. Map 7. Population, 673. Hotels: Beaufort Arms, Crown.

RAMSEY (Huntingdonshire)

Market-town, surrounded by the Fens, of which it is the self-styled "capital." The church, 12th and 13th centuries, is an



Raglan Castle.

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interesting building. Note the 15th-century oak lectern of the once-famous Ramsey Abbey; little remains except the 15th-century Gatehouse and a 13th-century crypt. The present "Abbey" is a mansion, seat of Lord de Ramsey. (Huntingdon 11, March 13 miles.)

RAMSEY
(continued)

London, 70 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,136. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Lion. Golf: Ramsey G.C., 9 holes.



*Monument at Ebbsfleet,
near Ramsgate.*

The air of Ramsgate, and its sands, are the chief assets, and give the resort the opportunity of being something more than a place for the tripper. But Ramsgate is also a seaport, with a harbour built in 1750, and is thus alive all the year round. Historically, however, Ramsgate is subsidiary to Sandwich, a busy and popular place when Ramsgate was a mere hamlet.

RAMSGATE
(Kent)

Pegwell Bay, west of the town, marks where the chalk cliffs of Thanet die down to the levels. Here the Early and Middle Victorians loved to take their shrimp teas, the shallow, sandy bay being a great shrimping-ground. Ebbsfleet, in these levels, now a region of cornfields, was anciently an inlet of the sea. Traditionally it is the place where the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, landed, A.D. 449; and, more certainly, here landed

Augustine, A.D. 596, on a mission from Rome to convert the heathen Saxons. "St. Augustine's Cross," a lofty granite memorial, was erected on the supposed site of his landing, 1884. It will be found close to the railway station, named "Ebbsfleet, Cliff's End and St. Augustine's Cross," a title which forms a gazetteer-guide in itself. (Margate 6, Canterbury 17, Sandwich 7 miles.)

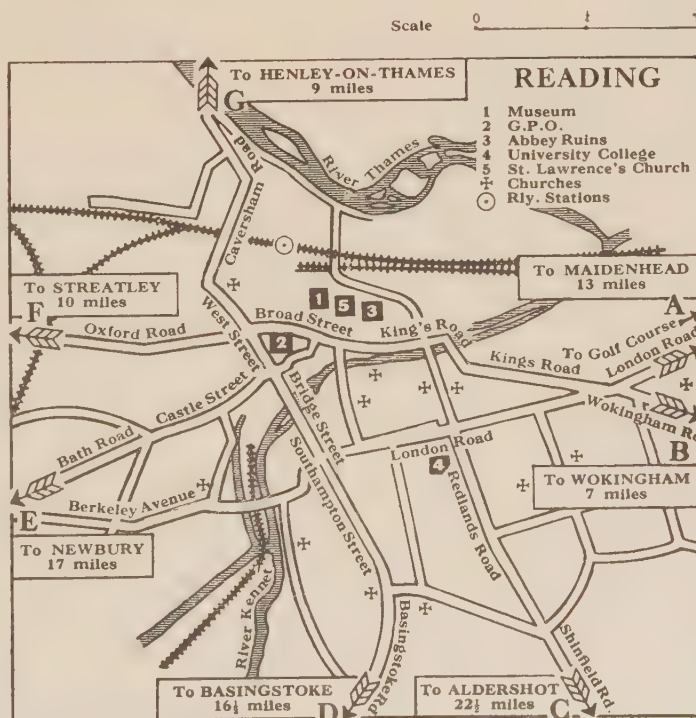
London, 70 miles. Map 5. Population, 36,560. Market, Tues., Thurs., Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Granville, Sanclu, Royal. Golf: St. Augustine's G.C., 18 holes.

Agricultural town. The church, an extensive 15th century building, on a prominent height, contains an old alms-box dug out of a block of wood. Note, south side of the chancel, the curious feature of an arch of timber, instead of stone.

Hadleigh, 2½ miles, overlooks the estuary of the Thames. Here is a "labour colony," founded by the Salvation Army.

The ruins of Hadleigh Castle, built about 1231 by Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciar of England, are scanty but impressive, standing, as they do, prominently on the ridge, commanding beautiful and extensive views over the mouth of the Thames. (Southend 6 miles.)

London, 34 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,125. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Crown.



RAYLEIGH
(Essex)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

READING (Berkshire)

Modern commercial town, on the Bath road, and beside the Thames, at the point where the Kennet falls in. It has risen upon the site of an ancient town, clustered about a great Abbey, which was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. No trace of it is left beyond the much-restored Abbey Gateway in Forbury, and the Abbey mill-stream, called the "Holy Brook." The two parish churches of St. Mary and St. Lawrence have towers curiously alike when seen at a little distance. In the Museum are a number of most interesting relics from the Roman city at Silchester.



Tunnel at foot of hill, Reigate.

A very large proportion of Reading's great modern prosperity is due to the firm of Huntley & Palmer, the biscuit manufacturers. The bronze statue of George Palmer, erected in his lifetime by his admiring fellow-townsmen, is something of a curiosity, representing him in a frock-coat, and holding a silk hat and umbrella. He died 1897.

London, 39 miles. Map 4. Population, 92,274. Market, Sat. and Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Caversham Bridge, Great Western, Mansfield, Ship. Golf: Caversham and South Oxfordshire G.C., 18 holes.

REDCAR (Yorkshire)

Seaside resort, greatly frequented by the workpeople of Tees-side. The great attraction of Redcar lies in the accessibility of the extensive sands. Some pretty country is found at the back of Redcar. Kirkleatham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a quaint and interesting village, with a church, built 1763, and a hospital or almshouse, founded by Sir William Turner, woollen draper, in the 17th century. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1676. He was one of those rash persons who lent money to Charles II. Of the £40,000 he advanced, His Majesty was good enough to repay £1,000. (Guisborough 7 miles.)

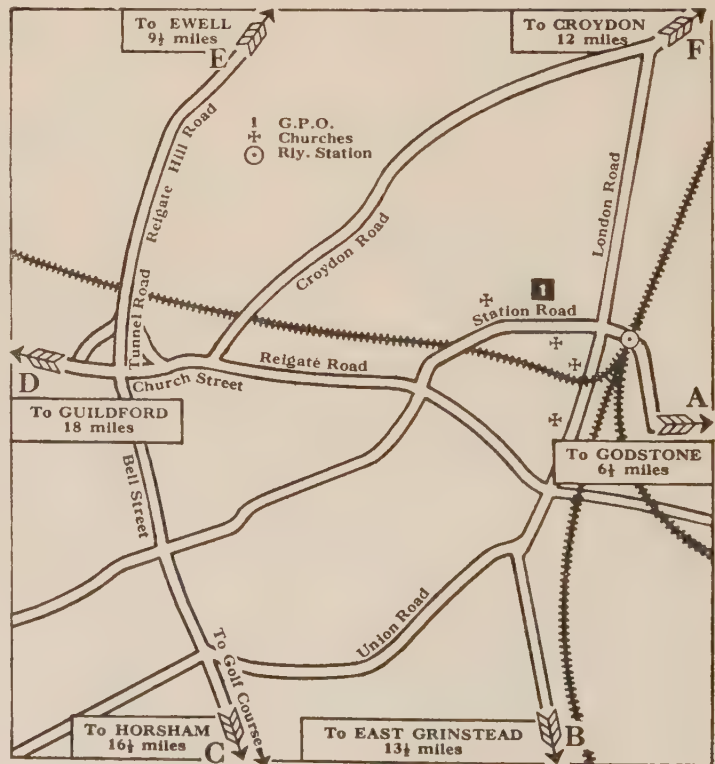
London, 253 miles. Map 15. Population, 16,399. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Coat-ham, Red Lion. Golf: Cleveland G.C., 18 holes.

REDHILL AND REIGATE (Surrey)

Adjoining towns on the Brighton route. Redhill is modern, coming into existence with the opening of the

REDHILL and REIGATE

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railway in 1840, when it was called "Warwick Town," from the ownership of the land. The present name is due to the hill of red gravel up which the Brighton road climbs on the way to Earlswood.

Reigate is an ancient and imposing town at the foot of a hill. It was largely rebuilt in the 18th century and has many stately red-brick houses; note the quaint old market-house. In the garden of the "White Hart" hotel is the entrance to a series of subterranean caves excavated in sandstone and said to have been used by Huguenot refugees.

London, 22 miles. Map 5. Population, Redhill 17,953; Reigate 28,915. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Brokes, Crossways House, Fonthill Private, Lakers', The Lea House, White Hart. Golf: Redhill and Reigate G.C., 18 holes; Reigate Heath G.C., 9 holes.

Centre of the Cornish tin and copper-mining industry. Here the fortnightly "ticketings," or sales of tin and copper take place, determining the price-current of those metals. The great Dolcoath Mine, the oldest now working in Cornwall, seems inexhaustible, and is very ancient.

Carn Brea, the great rock-crested hill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west, dominates the surrounding landscape, and rises to 740ft. Among its boulders and Druidical remains stands the tower of an ancient castle. (Truro 8, Falmouth 10 miles.)

London, 263 miles. Map 2. Population, 9,920. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Tabb's. Golf: Redruth G.C.

Agricultural village. Several examples exist in England of two churches in one churchyard, but here were formerly three, those of Hackford, Whitwell, and Reepham. Hackford Church, burned down so long ago as 1543, has never been rebuilt. In addition, Kerdiston Church, a fourth, stood a little way apart, but that has been destroyed.

Woodrow inn, 4 miles, on the Norwich and Holt road, is an ancient hostelry, with gallows sign spanning the highway.

Cawston, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Here is a great 15th-century church, of exceptional grandeur. The elaborate double hammer-beam roof, with array of the heavenly host, is magnificent. The western gallery bears in old English lettering: "God spede the plow and send us ale corn enow our purpose for to make at crow of cok ye Plowlete of Sygate. Be merv and glade war good ale yis work mad." This refers to the old-time jollifications at plough and harvest-time.

Note on the rood-screen the painted figures of saints. Among these is a little effigy of Master John Schorne, the 13th-century impostor, rector of North Marston, Bucks, who claimed to have imprisoned the Devil in a boot, and displayed him to the gaping rustics. This was really a mechanical figure worked by a spring, by which it was made to spring up or sink down. It is the origin of the toy, Jack-in-the-box. (East Dereham 10, Aylsham 7 miles.)

London, 119 miles. Map 9. Population, 372. Market, Alt. Wed. Early Closing, Thurs.

Interesting little town, with church which has a remarkable Saxon crypt. The

**REDHILL AND
REIGATE**
(continued)

REDRUTH
(Cornwall)

REEPHAM
(Norfolk)



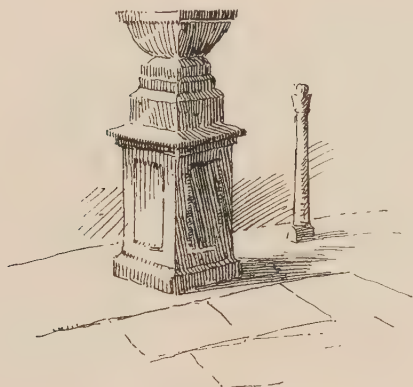
Anchor Church, Repton.

REPTON
(Derbyshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

REPTON (continued)

church itself, dedicated to St. Wystan, is chiefly of the 14th century, with a tower and lofty spire of that period. The fine 15th-century roof is worth notice. The south porch is surmounted by a parvise-chamber, containing a great number of ancient documents. Repton Grammar School is housed partly in the remains of Repton Priory, founded 1172. These consist of a quaint old gatehouse and the refectory.



The Bread Stone, Retford.

Beside the river Trent is a curious sandstone bluff, hollowed into a large cave. It was the home of an anchorite, or hermit, and is called "Anchor Church." (Derby 8, Burton-on-Trent 5 miles.)

London, 129 miles. Population, 1,929.

Town on the Great North Road, 20 miles from Newark, 18 miles from Doncaster. It is divided by the river Idle into East and West Retford, and is busy in the engineering, brick-making, tile-making and dyeworks industries. East Retford Church is a large 15th-century building with central tower. That of

West Retford, 14th century, has a fine tower and crocketed spire.

London, 145 miles. Map 13. Population, 13,412. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: White Hart, Aldridge Commercial. Golf: Retford G.C., 9 holes.

RHAYADER (Radnorshire)

Small market-town on the river Wye, greatly frequented by anglers. "Rhaiadr-Gwy," the "Falls of the Wye," was the original form of the place-name, but these falls, which were never very remarkable, were destroyed on the rebuilding of the bridge.

Elan Valley Reservoirs, from 3 to 4½ miles distant, are a great attraction to tourists, and quite eclipse the ancient "Seven Wonders of Wales," which are very modest things by comparison. The reservoirs were formed by the Corporation of Birmingham as a water supply for the city, and conduct pure water from these Welsh hills, a distance of 80 miles. The works were completed in 1904, and consist of a series of lakes formed by building huge masonry dams across a narrow valley, down which ran a mountain stream. Good roads, constructed by the Birmingham Corporation, lead up to the lakes and over the great Craig Goch Dam, at the farthest end. The storage capacity of the six reservoirs, or lakes, is 17,360,000 gallons, in an area of 1,499 acres. (Llandrindod Wells 10 miles.)

London, 175 miles. Map 7. Population, 910. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Afonwy, Claremont, Lion Royal, Morris's. Golf: Rhayader G.C., 9 holes.

RHUDDLAN (Flintshire)

Village clustered about the ruins of a red-sandstone castle, built in the 11th century and rebuilt 1157. "Rhuddlan" means the "red, or ruddy, shore." The position of the castle, looking upon the meadows through which flows the river Clwyd, does not appear to be a very defensible one, except perhaps for the surrounding Morfa Marsh, and indeed the Parliamentary commander, General Mytton, had not much difficulty in taking it in 1646. (Rhyl 3, Colwyn Bay 12 miles.)

London, 208 miles. Map 11. Population, 1,701. Golf: See Rhyl.

RHYL (Flintshire)

The name of Rhyl derives from the Welsh "Yr hêl," meaning "The Sandbanks." It is a very popular seaside resort, and for children it is a paradise, for the sands seem limitless. (Rhuddlan 3, Abergele 5, Colwyn Bay 12 miles.)

London, 209 miles. Map 11. Population, 13,398. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bee and Station, Imperial, New Marine Hydro, Palace Avenue, Queen's, Westminster. Golf: Rhyl G.C., 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Favourite town on the river Thames, whose lovely windings form from the terrace on Richmond Hill a justly famous view. Richmond Green, off George Street, is a pleasant open space surrounded by old-fashioned houses, among which will be found "Maid-of-Honour Row," built in the time of Queen Anne, and adjoining the very scanty remains of the Palace of Sheen in which Queen Elizabeth died, 1603. The actual palace has disappeared, and only the quaint gateway is left.

Richmond Park, 9 miles in circumference, and extending to Kingston-on-Thames, is still a noble expanse, rich in ancient oaks and much bracken. The Old Deer Park is at the other extremity of the town, adjoining Kew Gardens.

Petersham, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, on the road to Kingston-on-Thames, is a little riverside village at the foot of Petersham Hill. In the churchyard lies Captain Vancouver, the explorer, who died 1798. Ham House, seat of the Earl of Dysart, stands in its old-world grounds, mid-way between Petersham and Ham Common. (Kingston-on-Thames 4 miles.)

London, 8 miles. Map 5. Population, 35,651. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Black Horse, New Star and Garter. Golf: Mid-Surrey G.C., 18 holes, 5 mins. from station; Richmond G.C., 18 holes, 2 m. from Richmond station.

Ancient and historic town and good centre for exploring Swaledale. Above the river Swale are the ruins of a great 11th-century fortress. The houses are clustered beneath its walls. In the Market Place is an old church, shut in with shops and houses. The parish

RICHMOND
(Surrey)



Gateway, Richmond Palace.

RICHMOND
(Yorkshire)



Willance's Leap, Richmond (Yorks.).

Memorial Stones to commemorate the escape of Robt. Willance, an Alderman of Richmond, whose horse, in 1606, during a fog, leaped over Whitcliffe Scav, a distance of 200ft., without fatal injury to horse or rider.



Letter-box Oak at Appleton. 5 miles from Richmond (Yorks.).

church contains many ancient fittings brought from Easby Abbey, 1 mile, where remains of a house and church of Premonstratensian Canons can be seen. (Darlington 13 miles.)

London, 233 miles. Map 15. Population, 3,883. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Head. Golf: Richmond G.C., 9 holes.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

RICKMANS- WORTH (Hertfordshire)

Rustic-looking town, and much modernised and developing as a residential centre. The old church tower groups picturesquely with the houses and cottages about it, but the body of the church has been rebuilt.

Chenies, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north, is a well-kept "model" village. The church is interesting by reason of the very fine series of monuments of the Russells, Earls and Dukes of Bedford, beginning with that of John Russell, the first Earl, and his Countess, 1585. (Amersham 8, St. Albans 11, Uxbridge 8 miles.)

London, 18 miles. Map 4. Population, 7,510. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Three 18-hole courses.

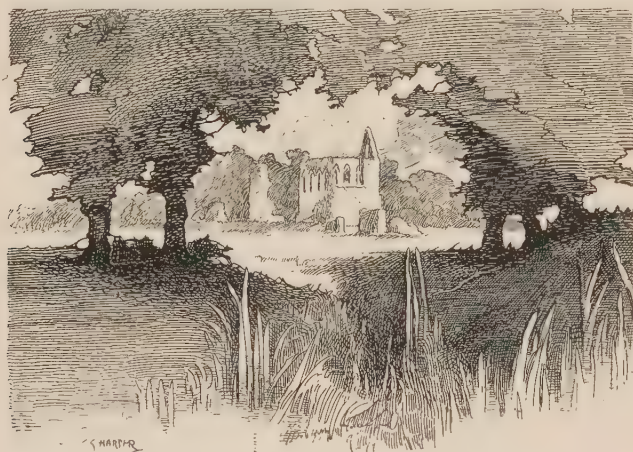
RINGWOOD (Hampshire)

Quiet old town, on the borders of the New Forest. Around Ringwood flows the Hampshire Avon, forming charming views along the road to Fordingbridge; notably at Ibsley, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north.

Moyle's Court, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north, is a lovely 17th-century mansion, away to the right of the Fordingbridge road. Here resided Dame Alicia Lisle, an elderly lady, beheaded at Winchester, 1685, for having sheltered two fugitives from the Battle of Sedgemoor.

Ellingham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on left of the Fordingbridge road, is a small village with quaint little church. In the churchyard is the tomb of Dame Alicia. Here is Somerley Park, seat of the Earl of Normanton. (Salisbury 17, Lymington 15, Southampton 20, Wimborne 10, Bournemouth 14 miles.)

London, 91 miles. Map 4. Population, 5,131. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, White Hart. Golf: Fern-down, 18 holes.



Newark Abbey, Ripley.

RIPLEY (Surrey)

not welcomed at every inn, the Dibble family of the "Anchor" extended the hospitality of their rustic house to them. In the little church, behind luxuriant yew hedges, is a memorial window to Herbert Liddell Cortis, early racing cyclist, who died at Carcoar, New South Wales, 1885, and another to the Dibble sisters of the "Anchor," placed there by the grateful pioneer cyclists whom they mothered.

The "Talbot," the old coaching inn of Ripley, dates back to 1453, and its 18th-century red-brick front conceals much early woodwork.

Newark Priory (generally called "Abbey") ruins are those of an Augustine house, close beside the river Wey, 1 mile distant. (Kingston-on-Thames 12, Guildford 6, Leatherhead 9 miles.)

London, 24 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,839. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Jovial Sailor, Talbot.

RIPLEY (Yorkshire)

Neat and "model" village, adjoining the gates of Ripley Castle, the gardens of which are open on Fridays, admission 6d. The church is of the 14th century, whose monuments, including that of Sir Thomas Ingilby, Justice of the Common Pleas in the 14th century, are within. (Harrogate 3, Ripon 8 miles.)

London, 206 miles. Map 12. Population, 231.



Market Cross and Stocks, Ripley (Yorks.).

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Ancient ecclesiastical city, on the river Ure. It is an old-world place, and has enjoyed the dignity of being a Cathedral city since 1836, when the Minster became the centre of a new bishopric. St. Wilfrid was founder of the great church in the 7th century, but all remaining of it is the crypt, in the south-east angle of the nave. This is, more exactly,

a diminutive cell. Here is a narrow aperture commonly called "St. Wilfrid's Needle," through which only the virtuous are supposed to be able to squeeze. The Cathedral looks massive, its central tower and two western towers being of no great height, but viewed from the Market Place, the Early English west front is seen to be a fine architectural composition. Old customs survive at Ripon, for still every night the uniformed Wake-man sounds his horn at nine o'clock in the Market Place,



Market Cross at Ripon.

and in front of the Mayor's residence.

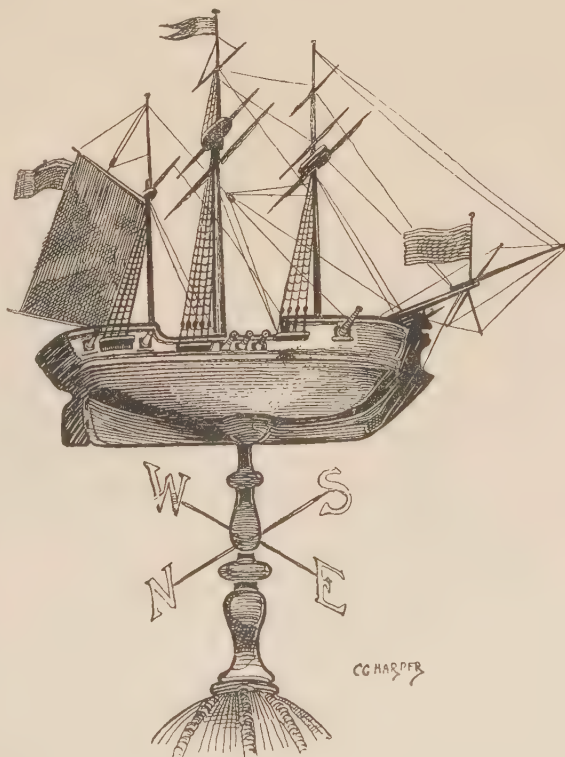
Fountains Abbey, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is one of the stateliest monastic ruins in England. It stands in the park of Studley Royal, seat of the Marquis of Ripon. Founded 1132, in poverty and in what was then a savage solitude, Fountains eventually became a very wealthy community. The Abbey church, although roofless, is fairly complete, and discloses architectural work of the 12th to 15th centuries, the tower, built 1492 to 1524, being the latest part. Studley Royal park is open daily to the public. (Harrogate 11, Boroughbridge 6, Pateley Bridge 11, Thirsk 11 miles.)

London, 212 miles. Map 12. Population, 8,389. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Spa, Station, Studley Royal, Unicorn. Golf: Studley Royal G.C., 18 holes; Ripon City, 9 holes.

Ancient Cathedral city, on the Dover road and beside the navigable river Medway. Rochester and Chatham adjoin and are virtually one town. The Cathedral, founded A.D. 600, was partly rebuilt by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, 1077-1108, and was completed 1130; hence it is largely of the Norman and Transitional-Norman periods. A great fire in 1170 destroyed the east end, with the exception of the crypt, upon which the existing Early English Choir was built, after the designs of William de Hoo.



Sanctuary Cross at Sharrow, near Ripon.



The Town Hall Vane, Rochester.

RIPON
(Yorkshire)

ROCHESTER
(Kent)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ROCHESTER (continued)

Dickens, describing Rochester Cathedral by the mouth of Jingle, in *Pickwick*, is excellently descriptive—"Earthy smell—pilgrims' feet worn away the old steps—little Saxon doors—all sorts of old fellows with great red faces and broken noses turning up every day."

Rochester Castle keep stands, grim and bold, beside the river. It was built by the great Gundulf and still rises, massive and forbidding, in much of its ancient strength although roofless, while the additions of centuries later have wholly disappeared. All around it are the pleasant lawns and flower-beds of a public garden.

The High Street is narrow and picturesque, with ancient houses, some of them weather-boarded. "Jasper's Gateway," at the entrance to the Cathedral Close, is the supposed lodging of the villain in Dickens's unfinished novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. The old "Bull" inn is a place of Pickwickian memory, and "Mr. Pickwick's Bedroom" is still pointed out. Opposite is the "George," a public-house with a fine Early English crypt. Eastgate House, the "Nuns' House" of Dickens's writings, is a gloomy old mansion now a Museum. The "Corn Exchange," still displaying its "moon-faced clock;" the Guildhall, with its great gilded frigate weathervane; the almshouse of the "Six Poor Travellers," and Mr. Sapsea's House, are all easily-recognised landmarks in the High Street, while in the Close and beyond it are Minor Canon Row, Satis House and Restoration House.

London, 27 miles. Map 5. Population, 31,261. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal Victoria and Bull. Golf: Rochester and Cobham Park, 18 holes.

ROCHFORD (Essex)

Small ancient market-town on the river Roach. It is very pleasantly situated, the approach along the Rayleigh and Hockley road being especially beautiful, through a mile-long avenue of oaks and elms. The church has an especially good 15th-century brick tower with diapered black patterns. Rochford Hall is the remaining portion of a fine brick-built mansion of the Boleyns, and once the home of the unfortunate Anne. (Southend 4 miles.)

London, 40 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,077. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Rochford Hundred G.C., 18 holes.

ROMFORD (Essex)

Ancient market-town, on the edge of the London suburban area. The market-place still keeps a certain rustic aspect. On Chadwell Heath, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west, are two old whalebone gates, said to have been there since 1658. They were certainly on the spot in 1675, for the map of that date in Ogilby's *Britannia* marks them. (Ilford 5, Brentwood 7 miles.)

London, 12 miles. Map 9. Population, 19,448. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Romford G.C., 18 holes.



Whalebone House, Chadwell Heath, near Romford.

ROMSEY (Hampshire)

Ancient market-town, clustering around the great Abbey Church, one of the stateliest Norman churches in England, and still in a very complete state. Of the domestic buildings of the Abbey nothing remains, and the church itself owes its continued existence to its having been purchased by the inhabitants in the time of Henry VIII, as a parish church, for £100. A modern monumental effigy of a

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

sleeping child by Dr. Taylor of Romsey, the father of the child, is one of the attractions of the church. A bronze statue in the Market Place of the third Lord Palmerston, who died 1865, illustrates the local association of that statesman, whose old seat, Broadlands, is just outside the town, beside the river Avon.

Hursley, 6 miles, on the road to Winchester, is a "model" village, rebuilt about 1870. The church was rebuilt 1848, by Keble, then vicar, from the profits of his book, *The Christian Year*. He died 1866. See his tomb in the churchyard. Hursley became the residence of Richard Cromwell, son of the great Oliver Cromwell. (Winchester 10 miles.)

London, 73 miles. Map 4. Population, 4,826. Market, Alt. Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: *White Horse, The Abbey*. Golf: *Course at Halterworth*.



Hursley Village, near Romsey.

Ancient market-town, situated on a hilly site overlooking the river Wye. The church, whose lofty stone spire is visible for long distances, is a large, roomy building, closely associated with John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," as Pope styles him. Kyrle was born in 1637 and died in 1724. He was a man of independent means, who lived most of his very long life in this, his native town, and studied in all that time to do good. The house in which he lived is still pointed out—a portrait-bust of him identifies it. A Royalist in times when to be one required courage, he caused a curious device to be sculptured on the Market House, opposite his residence, so that he might constantly have it before him when looking forth from his windows. It is an affair of initials: "F.C.," interwoven with a heart, and means "Faithful to Charles in Heart." The Market House itself is a picturesque red sandstone building standing on open stone arcades, and was built in 1670. Among his other works was the rebuilding of the church spire when it had grown dangerous. The gateway into the churchyard, and the planting of the elm avenue there and in "The Prospect" were the results of his activities.

Curiously enough, two elm-suckers have grown up through the flooring of the church, in the pew once occupied by him, and are regarded with some veneration.

ROMSEY (continued)

ROSS (Herefordshire)



Sundial and Direction Post on Bridge over the Wye, near Ross.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ROSS (continued)



Market House, Ross.

The bridge crossing the Wye called "Wilton Bridge," from the village on the opposite side of the river, is 1 mile distant. On it stands a tall pillar sundial. (Gloucester 15, Monmouth 10, Hereford 14 miles.)

London, 120 miles. Map 7. Population, 4,665. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Royal, Swan. Golf: Ross G.C., 9 holes.

Small town, much favoured by anglers, on the romantic river Coquet. The scenery is wild and charming.

ROTHBURY (Northumberland)

Crag-side, 1 mile, a picturesque modern mansion built by the first Lord Armstrong, is situated on a rocky hill rising from the Debdon Burn. (Alnwick 12, Otterburn 15, Morpeth 15 miles.)

London, 302 miles. Map 15. Population, 1,682. Market, Alt. Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: County, Railway. Golf: Rothbury G.C., 9 holes.

ROTHERHAM (Yorkshire)

Prominent here is the old five-arched bridge across the river, with a 15th-century bridge chapel midway, which after many vicissitudes has been restored and reconsecrated for divine service. The ancient parish church is a large and beautiful building, the work of Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, 1480-1501. It has a lofty crocketed spire. Wentworth Woodhouse, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is the largest private mansion in England. (Sheffield 7, Doncaster 12 miles.)

London, 160 miles. Map 12. Population, 68,045. Market, Mon. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Crown. Golf: Rotherham G.C., 18 holes; Sitwell Park G.C., 18 holes.

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Small town, in the bootmaking area of Northants. The 12th to 15th-century church has lost its transepts and spire. A crypt, full of bones, was discovered about 1700. The curious Market House, begun 1580 by Sir Thomas Tresham, was finished in recent years. It is a curious building, richly decorated with the sculptured shields of arms of ancient Northamptonshire families.

Rushton Hall, 2 miles, was the seat of the Treshams, and was built by Sir Thomas, who died 1605. In the park, half a mile from the Hall, is the famous Triangular Lodge, built on a triangular plan and profusely sculptured with symbols of the Trinity. It follows this idea in every detail, being in three floors, with three gables, decorated with the Tresham trefoil badge, and measuring from each angle 33ft. 3in. It bears Latin inscriptions, each containing 33 letters. (Market Harborough 7, Kettering 4 miles.)

London, 80 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,368. Early Closing, Thurs.

ROTHWELL
(Northamptonshire)

Village at the head of Darley Dale and at a junction of roads convenient for visiting Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and the Derbyshire Dales. The village itself is notable for a very stately and charming old inn, the "Peacock," which not only looks like a private mansion, but was so originally, having been built in 1652 by a certain John Stevenson as a residence. His name, together with the date, remains sculptured over the entrance. Eventually the house became an inn, 1828. The property belongs to the Duke of Rutland, hence the sign of the "Peacock," that being the badge of the Manners family. For many years the house has been a favourite one with the anglers who fish the Derbyshire streams.

Chatsworth, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the South Lodge. Chatsworth House, shown at the Duke's pleasure.

Adjoining Chatsworth is the "model" village of Edensor. In the churchyard lie, in great simplicity, the Dukes of Devonshire and others of the Cavendish family, among them Lord Frederick

Cavendish, cruelly murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1882. Haddon Hall, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, one of the most famous mansions of old romance, formerly the home of the Vernons, lies along the Bakewell road. It was built by the magnificent Sir George Vernon, called the "King of the Peak," and the last of his race, who died 1570. His daughter and heiress, Dorothy Vernon, married John Manners, and thus brought the Vernon property into that family. Haddon Hall is a complete and most interesting and unaltered example of a 16th-century residence of the first importance, with much of its furniture and appointments. The Ball Room and the famous stone steps from it into the gardens, down which Dorothy Vernon eloped with John Manners, are special objects of interest. The Banqueting Room, with its curious handcuff on the panelling, as a punishment for any guest who shirked his drink, is a stately room. The shirker had his wrist securely fastened, and the draught which might have gone down his throat was poured down his sleeve. (Matlock Bath 6, Bakewell 3, Buxton 15 miles.)

London, 153 miles. Map 12. Population, 333. Hotel: Peacock.

Ancient market-town, on the Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire downs. Beneath the street, opposite the Post Office, is a singular bottle-shaped pit, 28ft. deep, dug in the chalk, called "Royston Cave." It was discovered in 1742, after having been

ROWSLEY
(Derbyshire)



The Peacock Hotel, Rowsley.

ROYSTON
(Hertfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ROYSTON (continued)

forgotten for centuries. This curious excavation seems to have been a hermit's cave, dating from the 13th century, and shows many traces of rude religious chalk carvings. The church, 13th century, has a fine 14th-century tower. (Ware 17, Cambridge 13, Baldock 8 miles.)

London, 39 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,826. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bull, Old Crown. Golf: Royston G.C., 18 holes.

RUABON (Denbighshire)

Brick and tile-making town. The church contains monuments of the Wynns of Wynnstay, the great park adjacent. (Wrexham 5, Llangollen 6 miles.)

London, 181 miles. Map 11. Population, 3,333. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Wynnstay Arms.

RUGBY (Warwickshire)

Anciently "Rocheberie," indicating a place on a rough common. The town owes its present size and importance to the famous School, founded by Laurence Sheriff, a native of "Rokeby," as the place was called in his time. He became a wealthy grocer in London and died 1567. The great and prosperous School, in the front rank of our public schools, consists of a number of buildings, added at various times, and thus displaying rather an architectural medley. The Chapel, built 1872, contains memorials of Rugby scholars who have given their lives for their country in war.

London, 82 miles. Map 8. Population, 25,098. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Grand, Royal George. Golf: Rugby G.C., 18 holes; 1½ m. from station.

RUNCORN (Cheshire)

Town and port on the navigable river Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal, which begins here, together with the Bridgewater Canal. The great Transporter Bridge, a modern work, and one of the three transporter-bridges in this country (the others being at Newport, Mon., and Middlesbrough) is a prime convenience, shortening numerous formerly roundabout routes to St. Helens, Widnes, etc. (Liverpool 15, Warrington 8, Chester 18 miles.)

London, 182 miles. Map 12. Population, 18,393. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Runcorn G.C., 9 holes; 1½ m. from station.

RUSHDEN (Northamptonshire)

Boot-making town, now grown to a junction with Higham Ferrers, northwards. The church, of 14th and 15th centuries, is of particular interest, with fine tower and beautiful crocketed spire. The "strainer arch," across the east end of the nave, is a 15th century insertion, intended to support the walls of the clerestory, which had shown a tendency to fall inwards. It is a beautifully-designed, as well as a useful, feature. (Bedford 14 miles.)

London, 64 miles. Map 8. Population, 13,511. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Queen Victoria. Golf: Rushden G.C., 9 holes; 1½ m. from Higham Ferrers station.

RUTHIN (Denbighshire)

Pleasant old town, capital of the lovely district of the Vale of Clwyd, generally styled the "Garden of Wales." The 14th and 15th-century church is remarkable for its enriched painted and gilded roofs. Christ's Hospital, with the rectory, forms a picturesque group by the churchyard. The Castle, with ancient remains and a modern residential part, now used as a nursing home and sanatorium. The "Castle Hotel" is a handsome 17th-century building. In the Market Place is pointed out a relic of King Arthur, in the shape of a footprint.

Efenechtyd, 1½ miles, is a tiny village with a quaint little church containing a wooden font. The only other font of wood is that at Mark's Tey, Essex. (Mold 10, Corwen 13 miles.)

London, 198 miles. Map 11. Population, 2,767. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Castle, Wynnstay Arms. Golf: Ruthin Golf Club.

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Seaport and residential town on the north coast of the Isle of Wight, the usual entrance to the island from Portsmouth. The streets run steeply up from the pier. It is, on the whole, a town of early and middle-Victorian villas. (See also Isle of Wight.)

London, 78 miles. Map 4. Population, 11,295. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, Royal Pier, Yelf's. Golf: Ryde G.C., 9 holes.

RYDE
(Isle of Wight)

Picturesquely-situated, old-world town and seaport, and one of the ancient Cinque Ports. Rye has declined, owing to the sea having retired, but its situation on the navigable river Rother keeps some of the shipping trade still in existence. Rye is a delight to the artist and the antiquary, with many evidences of its past greatness. The fine 12th to 15th-century church of St. Mary has a curious 16th-century clock-face with figures of cherubs striking the hours. The pendulum is a feature of the tower interior. Note the monument to Allen Grebell, murdered by a butcher in 1742, in mistake for his intended victim. The iron cage in which the murderer's body was exposed is still to be seen in the Museum. The Land Gate and the Ypres Tower are relics of the old town defences. (Hastings 11, New Romney 11 miles.)



Rye Church.

RYE
(Sussex)

London, 63 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,918. Market, Alt. Wed. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Cinque Ports, Mermaid. Golf: Rye G.C., 18 holes.

SAFFRON WALDEN is a quiet and charming old market-town, in pleasant country. The Society of Friends, otherwise "Quakers," is largely represented here. The great church, whose spire is visible for long distances, is a stately work of the 15th century, with the exception of the spire, which was built 1831. The house, formerly the "Sun" inn, has a frontage highly decorated in plaster-work, including two figures of giants and dated 1670. Of the castle but few traces are left.

Audley End, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is a residence of Lord Howard de Walden and the property of Lord Braybrooke. It is the remaining portion of a huge mansion built by Lord Howard de Walden in the 16th century. (Bishop's Stortford 12, Cambridge 15 miles.)

London, 43 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,876. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Rose and Crown.

SAFFRON WALDEN
(Essex)

Small market-town, adjacent to the north coast of Cornwall, and in the tin and copper-mining districts. Trevaunance Porth is a highly-picturesque little harbour near the town.

Tin-mining activities are evident on the cliffs and sands. (Truro 9, Redruth 8, Newquay 18 miles.)

London, 261 miles. Map 2. Population, 3,347. Early Closing, Fri. Hotel: Paull's.

ST. AGNES
(Cornwall)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ST. ALBANS (Hertfordshire)

A highly interesting and picturesque place, dominated by the great Abbey, which since 1875 has been the Cathedral church of the new diocese of St. Albans. The town, or city, as we must now style it, is one of the most ancient places in England, originating in the Roman city of *Verulamium*, whose walls are still to be traced in Gorhambury Park, seat of Lord Verulam.

St. Alban, the first British martyr, was put to death in the Diocletian persecution, A.D. 285–305, on a hill outside *Verulamium*, on the site where the Cathedral stands. St. Albans Abbey was begun in 1077, and replaced a Saxon building. The Normans determined to erect an Abbey Church which should be of prime importance, and its great length of 550ft. shows their ambition. The central tower is wholly built of Roman brick and tile, the spoils of *Verulamium*. The great altar-screen, a 15th century addition, resembles those at Christchurch Priory, at Winchester Cathedral and St. Saviour's, Southwark. In the Chapel of St. Alban are the carefully pieced-together fragments of St. Alban's shrine, which was destroyed at the Reformation. The Watching Loft, from which the monks kept watch, day and night, on the shrine, is still in existence. Here is the monument of the Duke of Gloucester, the "Good Duke Humphrey," who died, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, 1447. The last restoration of St. Albans Abbey was that upon which the first Lord Grimthorpe expended £120,000, between 1880 and 1900.



The ancient "Fighting Cocks," St. Albans.

Of the domestic buildings of the Abbey nothing is left but the great Gatehouse, built 1380, and now used as a Grammar School. Many curious old houses and inns remain—among them the "Old George," the "Fleur de Lys," and the "Fighting Cocks." The last-named is built on the site of the ancient water-gate of the Abbey. St. Michael's village, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is a pretty, old-world nook. The ancient church, also restored by Lord Grimthorpe, contains a seated statue of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, died 1626, the philosopher and statesman who was one of the master minds in the golden age of Elizabethan literature. Bacon's old mansion still stands in ruins, in Gorhambury Park.

London, 20 miles. Map 5. Population, 25,588. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Red Lion. Golf: Verulam G.C., 18 holes.

ST. ANDREWS (Fifeshire)

The headquarters of the "royal and ancient" game of golf. This picturesque and historic city is situated finely in a bay midway between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Tay, and owes its name to the ancient Cathedral of St. Andrew, founded here A.D. 736, the first episcopal see established in Scotland, and later the seat of the Archbishop. Both the Cathedral and the Castle of the bishops are in ruins. The church of St. Regulus, or

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St. Rule, and the Old Priory Gateway are also in ruins—the picturesque evidences of the fire and enthusiasm of the Scottish Reformation and the long-continued fury of reaction and counter-action. The existing University of St. Andrews was founded 1413, and now comprises the United College and St. Mary's College. The first of these occupies the site of St. Salvator's College, founded 1445 by Bishop Kennedy. The Martyr's Monument, an obelisk erected 1843 in memory of Hamilton, Forrest and Wishart, who suffered death 1528–46, stands hard by the golf-links. They were avenged on the seizing of the Bishop's Castle, May 29th, 1546, when the persecutor, Cardinal Beaton, was slain.

Magus Moor, 3 miles. In a plantation on the moor is the cairn marking the spot where the Covenanters waited on the night of May 3rd, 1679, for the coming of their enemies. Archbishop Sharpe came, instead of the particular persons for whom they were lurking, but as he happened to be equally an enemy to the cause, they stopped his carriage and, pulling him out, slew him in the presence of his daughter.

London, 416 miles. Map 17. Population, 11,044. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Atholl, Grand, Rusack's. Golf: Four 18-hole Courses.

St. Asaph, called by the Welsh "Llanelwy," is an ecclesiastical city with little more than the population of a village. It is a quiet, pleasant place, between the Clwyd and Elwy rivers. The founder was St. Kentigern, about A.D. 560, who was succeeded by Asa, or Asaf, from whom the place-name derives. The Cathedral, the smallest in England and Wales, is 182ft. in length, and is now the seat of the new Archbishopric of Wales. It suffered greatly in 1282, and again, at the hands of Owain Glyndwr, in 1402. The nave and aisle date from the 13th century: the choir was rebuilt 1482, and the whole building restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, about 1876. (Rhyl 5, Colwyn Bay 13, Denbigh 6 miles.)

London, 206 miles. Map 11. Population, 1,830. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Plough.

Ancient town prosperous in modern times through the development of the china-clay industry. The church, of the 13th and 15th centuries, has a lofty tower elaborately sculptured and bearing the words "Ry-Du," said to be ancient Cornish for "Give to God." The font is a curious bowl-shaped object of Norman date. At the junction of streets called "Fools' Corner" is the "Mengu Stone," regarded with some local veneration, although it has no ascertainable history.

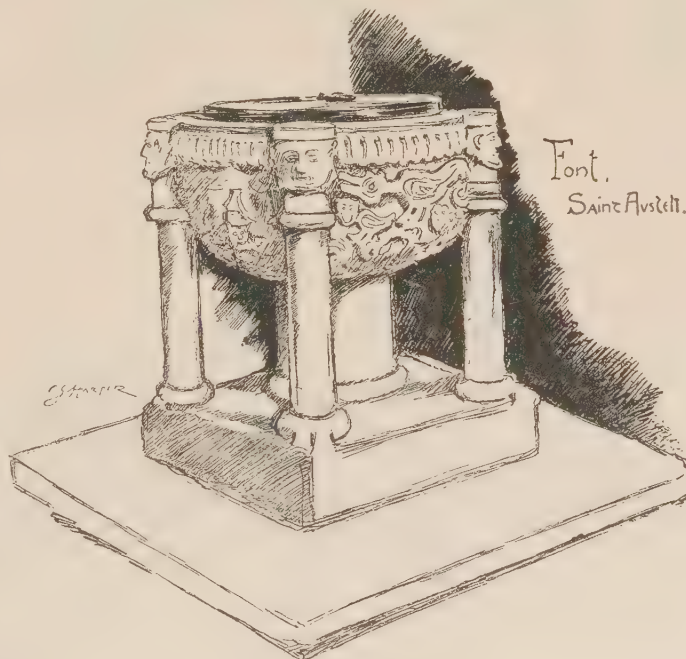
Charlestown, 1¼ miles, is the port of St. Austell. Its older and more characteristic name was "Polmear." Here is one small but very busy dock, which, like all the roads into and out of it, is a study in black and white barrels. All these things are evidences of the great and growing china-clay industry. (Lostwithiel 8, Bodmin 11, Truro 14 miles.)

London, 241 miles. Map 2. Population, 3,247. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart. Golf: Mid-Cornwall G.C., 18 holes.

ST. ANDREWS (continued)

ST. ASAPH (Flintshire)

ST. AUSTELL (Cornwall)



The Font, St. Austell.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ST. DAVID'S (Pembrokeshire)

St. David's is of Roman origin, and was called "*Menevia*." Its present name derives from the establishment here of the principal Welsh see, in place of Caerleon-upon-Usk, by St. David, Archbishop of the primitive Welsh Church, in the 6th century. The stony, moorland setting of St. David's, the ruins of its Bishop's Palace and other ancient buildings, and the smallness of the population give this remote place an air of romantic desolation. The Cathedral, a comparatively small building, is 290ft. in length, and is very beautiful and interesting. It is chiefly of the Transitional-Norman period, with later additions, the windows being insertions made in the 15th century, while the Trinity Chapel was built so late as 1520. The miserere seats are among the finest examples of quaintly-carved woodwork in the country. Among the monuments is that of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII.

The long ranges of ruined buildings adjacent to the Cathedral are the remains of the Bishop's Palace, a 14th century work, and of St. Mary's College, founded 1377. (Haverfordwest 16, Fishguard 16 miles.)

London, 258 miles. Map 6. Population, 1,539. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Grove, Tŵr-y-Felin.

ST. GERMANS (Cornwall)

Village charmingly situated above the St. Germans Creek, or Lynher River. St. Germanus, it is a relief to be assured, was not a Hun, but a Frenchman. He was Bishop of Auxerre and a missionary to Britain, in the fifth century. The church dedicated to him is a remarkable building with a west front provided with two towers. It was a collegiate church, hence its size and importance. Here the ancient Bishopric of Cornwall was situated, from A.D. 909 until its transference to Exeter in 1046. The architecture ranges from heavy Norman work of the 12th century to the last phase of Gothic, in the 15th. Here are monuments of the Eliots, Earls of St. Germans, whose seat, Port Eliot, adjoins. (Plymouth 11, Liskeard 9, Looe 10 miles.)

London, 225 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,986. Hotels: Eliot Arms, Whitsand Bay. Golf: Whitsand Bay G.C., 18 holes.

ST. IVES (Cornwall)

Seaport and fishing-town on the north coast of Cornwall and at the extremity of the beautiful sandy St. Ives Bay. The name comes from St. Ia, an Irish woman saint who landed here A.D. 460. St. Ives is built on a low sandy neck of land at the foot of a rocky spur called "The Island." The large, ancient and interesting church of St. Andrew stands on the edge of the sands, and is of the 15th century.



Parish Church, St. Ives.

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On the crest of Worrall Hill, adjacent to the grounds of Tregenna Castle Hotel, is the granite obelisk built by John Knill, 1782, intended for his mausoleum. He, however, died in London, 1811, and is buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn. Knill filled the position of Collector of Customs at St. Ives, and was Mayor in 1767. He left an eccentric will, by which he settled on the Mayor and burgesses of St. Ives, in perpetuity, an annuity of £10, to be annually placed in a chest and withdrawn at the close of every five years. The £50 thus accumulated was to be expended in a variety of ways. A dinner was to be provided for the Mayor, the Vicar, and the Collector of Customs, each having the privilege of inviting two friends. Five pounds were to be divided equally between ten girls, natives of St. Ives, under the age of ten, who were to proceed on the morning of July 25th, dressed in white, to the hill top, and to dance and sing round the mausoleum for a quarter of an hour at least, to the music of a fiddle. The fiddler was to have £1, and two old widows £1 each. Other small sums were to be distributed in a variety of ways.

The custom is still carefully observed in the terms of the will, and taking place, as it does, in the holiday season, the occasion is graced by the presence of a large number of visitors who generally take part in the singing on the hilltop of the Old Hundredth Psalm, which is a feature of the proceedings.

Carbis Bay, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is a favourite picnic resort. Lelant, 3 miles, is a pretty village adjacent to the wild sandhills that line the coast and the estuary of the Hayle River.

Zennor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, is a village adjacent to the fine rocky promontory, Gurnard's Head. On the moors is the great Cromlech, called "Zennor Quoit." (Penzance 10 miles.)

London, 278 miles. Map 2. Population, 6,945. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Porthminster, Queen's, Tregenna Castle, Western.

This ancient town is pleasantly set beside the river Ouse, which here affords good boating and fishing. All Saints' Church is chiefly of 15th century date. Its lofty spire was blown down in 1741 and again in 1822, and during the Great War was cut in half by an aeroplane, which then fell into the church, the pilot being killed. The spire has since been restored. A curious custom of casting dice for Bibles to be given to six boys and six girls under the will of Dr. R. Wilde, 1678, is observed annually. The ancient bridge over the Ouse has a mediæval chapel (now used as a house) upon the centre of it. In the market place is a fine bronze statue of Oliver Cromwell. (Cambridge 13, Huntingdon 6 miles.)

London, 59 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,797. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Golden Lion. Golf: St. Ives G.C., 9 holes.

It is technically "St. Just-in-Penwith," as distinguished from "St. Just-in-Roseland," near Falmouth. There are twenty-seven St. Justs in the Roman calendar of Saints, this one being Justus, one of St. Augustine's missionaries to Britain, A.D. 596: afterwards

ST. IVES
(continued)



An old street in St. Ives.

ST. IVES
(Huntingdonshire)

ST. JUST
(Cornwall)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ST. JUST (continued)

Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 616. The church, a characteristic Cornish granite 15th century building, is a beautiful example, the clustered pillars of the nave-arcade being richly sculptured. Note the 6th century Romano-British stone in the north aisle, inscribed "Senilis hic jacet," and bearing the sacred Chi-Rho monogram. In the town is an ancient amphitheatre called the "Plan-an-Guare."

Cape Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a noble headland, much more impressive than Land's End, and probably projecting as far into the sea as that better-known spot. Off-shore are the dangerous "Brisons" rocks. (St. Ives 15, Penzance 8, Land's End 6 miles.)

London, 287 miles. Map 2. Population, 5,026. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.

ST. LEONARDS

See Hastings.

ST. NEOTS (Huntingdonshire)

Ancient market-town, beside the river Ouse. Its name derives from St. Neot, elder brother of Alfred the Great, canonised by the Roman Church. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine large late 15th-century building, which bore a very un-ecclesiastical part during the Civil War, when it was used as a prison for Royalists captured in the rising of 1648. Shot-marks are still to be seen in the roof of the nave. In the parvise-chamber over the south porch is a library of ancient devotional works.

Eaton Socon, 1 mile, on the Great North Road, is associated with Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*. Dickens calls it "Eton Slocomb." The "White Horse" inn is that at which Mr. Squeers' coach drew up. (Huntingdon 10, Cambridge 17, Biggleswade 10, Bedford 11 miles.)

London, 57 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,109. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Cross Keys, New Inn, Royal Oak. Golf: St. Neots G.C., 9 holes.



"The White Horse," Eaton Socon.

SALCOMBE (Devonshire)

The climate of Salcombe is said to be the mildest in South Devon. The little seashore town, fishing-port and quiet holiday-resort, is situated in a sheltered nook on the sea-estuary called the "Kingsbridge River," which extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Kingsbridge and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the open sea at Bolt Head.

Salcombe consists of one long street running parallel with the shore. The scenery, of the most magnificent description, culminates in the fantastic black pinnacled rocks of Bolt Head, reached at the end of a lovely walk past the creek in which, on a rocky islet, stands the ruined tower of Salcombe Castle. In the churchyard of the ancient church on the hilltop lies the historian, J. A. Froude, who died 1894. On the opposite shore of the estuary is the village of Portlsmouth. (Kingsbridge 7 miles.)

London, 213 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,201. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Marine, Salcombe, Bolt Head. Golf: Portlsmouth G.C., 9 holes.

SALISBURY (Wiltshire)

The ancient Cathedral city of Salisbury was founded April 28th, 1220. Bishop Poore, of Sarum, claimed to have had a supernatural visitant who commanded him to abandon Sarum, on its waterless hilltop, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north, and to found a new city in the water-meadows beside the Avon and its confluent streams. Hence the beginning of Salisbury, or "New Sarum."

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The Cathedral and city were alike formed on a definite and well-ordered plan: hence we have a city largely of rectangular streets and a well-defined central Market Place; and a Cathedral which is the only example in England of a great Cathedral church begun and finished in one style, according to the original intention. It was completed in forty years, with the exception of the lofty and graceful spire, finished a hundred years later. The spire is the loftiest in England, rising to 404ft. The Cathedral, 473ft. in length, is thus wholly in the Early English style, and is perfect in its every part. The Chapter House is rich in a long series of curious and unintentionally amusing sculptures illustrating Scripture history. Among the monuments note the plain altar-tomb in the nave in which are six holes, alluding to the six sources of the river Stour, at Stourhead. This is the tomb of Charles, Lord Stourton, who was hanged 1556 for the murder of the Hartgills, his steward and his son. Here is a small effigy of a "Boy Bishop," one of the choir boys annually elected with that title in mediæval times. See also the effigy of William Longespée, second Earl of Salisbury, killed in the Crusade

SALISBURY (continued)



Butter Cross, Salisbury.



Harnham Bridge, Salisbury.

Street is the Museum, in which is the old City Giant, formerly carried in civic processions.

Old Sarum, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north, the site of the original Salisbury, is a strange hill, rising from the downs. It was the site of the Roman station, *Sorbidunum*, and became the site of the Cathedral of Sarum in 1072. In the almost incredibly small space of $27\frac{1}{4}$ acres, within great earthworks, was comprised not only a Cathedral but a Castle and a city. By 1331 the city of Old Sarum had become a thing of the past. Yet it continued until the Reform Act of 1832 to send two members to Parliament, although it had neither a house nor an inhabitant.

Alderbury, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south, is a scattered village. Here is the quaint "Green Dragon" inn, the original of the "Blue Dragon" described by Dickens in *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

London, 82 miles. Map 4. Population, 22,867. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Cathedral, County, Crown, Old George, Red Lion, White Hart. Golf: South Wilts G.C., 18 holes.



The "Green Dragon," Alderbury.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SALISBURY (continued)

Short runs from SALISBURY : Old Sarum 2, Amesbury (Stonehenge 2 miles) 8, Rushall (Avon Valley) 18, Devizes (Market Cross ; churches ; " Bear ") 28 ; Marlborough (College) 29 ; Andover 18 ; Stockbridge 14, Winchester (Cathedral) 23 ; Romsey (Abbey Church) 16 ; Southampton 23 ; Lyndhurst (New Forest) 21, Beaulieu (scenery) 28 ; Lymington (for Isle of Wight) 30 ; Fordingbridge 11, Ringwood (river and forest scenery) 17, Christchurch (Priory) 26, Bournemouth 31 ; Poole (harbour) 29 ; Wimborne (Minster) 27 ; Cranborne 16 ; Drove End 8, Thickthorn (for Cranborne Chase) 16, Blandford (architecture) 23 ; Wilton 3, Shaftesbury (Abbey ruins) 20 ; Hindon 16, Mere (Castle Hill) 23 ; Deptford 11, Heytesbury 17, Warminster (ancient camps) 21.

SALTBURN- BY-THE-SEA (North Yorks.)

Picturesquely-situated seaside resort at the end of a romantic glen down which purls the Skelton Beck to the sea. Saltsburn sands and the great cliffs of the rugged Yorkshire coast are prime attractions. Fine gardens and woods. Brine baths.

Upleatham Church, 3 miles, is reputed to be the " smallest church in England." It is not, however, a church in the proper sense, being only the tower and a surviving fragment of a larger building, and it is now used only as a mortuary chapel. (Guisborough 6, Redcar 5, Middlesbrough 13, Whitby 20 miles.)

London, 252 miles. Map 15. Population, 4,688. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Alexandra, Queen's, Zetland. Golf : Saltsburn G.C., 18 holes.

SANDBACH (Cheshire)

The market-town of Sandbach is remarkable for its two ancient crosses standing in the Market Place. They date from Saxon times and are said to have been set up to bear witness to the marriage and conversion to Christianity of the heathen Penda, King of Mercia, about A.D. 680. The tallest of the two is 15ft. 10in., and the other 10ft. 9in. They are of sandstone, elaborately sculptured with figures supposed to represent some of the personages in sacred history ; but the work is so weatherworn that only archæological experts can trace any meaning in it. These ancient relics have also experienced a good deal of ill usage, having been broken up by fanatics in the time of Queen Elizabeth. For centuries these fragments were used as paving-stones. In 1816 they were collected and again set up.

The " Old Hall " inn was formerly, as its name indicates, a private residence. It is a very interesting 17th-century half-timbered house. A tall pair of dog-gates stands at the head of the chief staircase. (Newcastle-under-Lyme 13, Crewe 6, Middlewich 5 miles.)

London, 160 miles. Map 12. Population, 5,843. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels : Swan, Wheatsheaf. Golf : Sandbach G.C., 9 holes.

SANDGATE (Kent)

Small seaside town, on the level shingly shore at the foot of Sandgate Hill. Sandgate Castle, one of the coast defences built in the reign of Henry VIII, stands on the beach. By the accounts preserved in a ledger now in the British Museum it would seem that Sandgate Castle was built at a cost of £5,584 7s. 2d., and was completed in 1540, after eighteen months' strenuous work. Some of its outer buildings have disappeared and the encroaching sea now thunders against its walls, but the massive bomb-proof keep yet remains firm. The interior contains an interesting museum. Shorncliffe Camp, on the hills at the back of Sandgate, came into existence in 1799. (Folkestone 2, Ashford 15, Hythe 3 miles.)

London, 69 miles. Map 5. Population, 2,243. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Royal Kent. Golf : Folkestone G.C., 18 holes.

SANDOWN (Isle of Wight)

Seaside resort, with fine sands. Up the valley of the river Yar is Brading, 2 miles, an old town once situated on Brading Haven, a shallow estuary which was at length drained and reclaimed, in 1880, after the project had been mooted for over two hundred years. Brading Church, 12th and 13th centuries, contains some curious monuments, including two wooden effigies—Sir William and Sir John Oglander, 1608, 1655. The old bull-ring remains in the market place. In the churchyard stands the town hall and market house, with the stocks. (See also Isle of Wight.)

At Morton are the remains of a Roman villa, discovered 1880.

London, 84 miles. Map 4. Population, 7,664. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Royal Pier, Sandown. Golf : Shanklin and Sandown G.C., 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES



Quaint Sign Post, near Sandringham.

Village in the sandy, fir-grown region near the Norfolk coast between Castle Rising and Hunstanton. Here is the country residence of His Majesty King George V, where Queen Alexandra spent her declining years and died in 1925. The estate was purchased for the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII, in 1861. Sandringham House, then built in the domestic Tudor style, is a long building of red brick in midst of extensive gardens. The "Norwich Gates," guarding the approach, are of handsome design, executed in wrought-iron, and were presented by the City of Norwich. The church, a simple village church, but exquisitely kept, has a number of stained-glass windows as memorials of deceased members of the Royal Family.

Castle Rising, 4 miles, is an ancient village, in remote times a seaport, but the sea has retired $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here are the grim ruins of a Norman Castle, standing on huge earthworks. It is the place to which Queen Isabella was banished for many years, to expiate the part she took in the murder of her husband, Edward II. The very fine 12th and 13th-century church has an exceptionally well-designed west front, and the unusual feature of a central tower with saddleback roof. The Bede House, or Trinity Hospital, one of the three almshouses founded by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, here and at Greenwich and at Clun in Shropshire, dates from 1614. This is an almshouse for "twelve poor spinsters," who still wear the red cloaks and the steeple-crowned beaver hats of the 17th century.

London, 105 miles. Map 9. Population, 96.

One of the ancient Cinque Ports and in the 11th to 13th centuries the foremost seaport in England, Sandwich arose on the decay of a yet earlier place, the great Roman fortress and seaport of *Rutupiae*, now represented by the ruined walls of "Richborough," in the corn-fields $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The same cause which ruined the Roman seaport brought about the decline of Sandwich: the receding of the sea, which has retired for about two miles. Sandwich still keeps open a small shipping trade, along the winding course of the river Stour, but the tides once came up to its very walls.

The romance of this ancient port is evident in many a quaint building. As you enter from the direction of Ramsgate and cross the river Stour, the picturesque Barbican gate and archway are seen. There are three ancient parish churches remaining: St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's. The first is of the 12th and 13th centuries. St. Peter's is the church with the tall brick tower and the quaint cupola which is prominent in all distant views of the town. The original tower fell in 1661, and destroyed



Where the Curfew still rings. St. Peter's Church, Sandwich.

SANDRINGHAM
(Norfolk)

SANDWICH
(Kent)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SANDWICH (continued)

a great part of the building, as evident in the patched-up portions and in the ruins yet remaining. St. Mary's, a smaller building, dates from 1460, having been rebuilt after it was destroyed in an attack by the French, 1456.

Fishergate, another old gate in the town defences, stands upon the quay. The ramparts of the former town walls now serve the purpose of a pleasant promenade.

Among the most interesting relics is the Town Hall, in which are held the Quarter Sessions. Although wearing a commonplace exterior, it contains an ancient Court-room and old jury-box. The old sculptured lion and dragon are relics of the town's decorations on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1572.

The Royal St. George's Golf Club, founded 1887, was the pioneer club in the modern revival of the game in England. (Canterbury 12, Ramsgate 7, Deal 6 miles.)

London, 65 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,161. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Bell. Golf: Royal St. George G.C., 18 holes; Prince's G.C., 18 holes.



*Ducking Stool for Scolds,
Fordwich, Sandwich.*

SARK BRIDGE (Cumberland)



*Romantic old Toll House, "on the Border,"
Sark Bar.*

North of Carlisle, 8 miles, the Manchester and Glasgow road crosses a bridge spanning the little river Sark, which here marks the Scottish border. The old toll house "Sark Bar," immediately over the border from England, was as famous as Gretna Green in the days of runaway marriages.

London, 318 miles. Map 14.

SAXMUNDHAM (Suffolk)

Small market-town, of bright appearance, but with no special feature. (Aldeburgh 7, Wickham Market, 8 miles.)

London, 90 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,368. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bell, White Hart.

SCARBOROUGH (Yorkshire)

Ancient town and seaport and modern seaside resort, generally styled the "Queen of Yorkshire watering places." The situation of Scarborough, on a very striking bay, is beautiful and spectacular. The town takes its name from those cliffs, locally "scars," on which its ancient Castle is placed. That fortress, originating in the 12th century, endured two determined sieges, 1645 and 1648, ending in both cases with the capitulation of the Royalist garrison. In the ten months of reciprocal cannonading accompanying these warlike operations, the beautiful 12th to 15th-century church of St. Mary suffered almost as greatly as the Castle itself. The choir was destroyed, and the tower was so greatly shaken that it fell a few years later, wrecking the north transept.

Early in the morning of December 16th, 1914, Scarborough, being an undefended coast-town, was violently bombarded with loss of life and destruction of property by German warships, which took advantage of a fog in the North Sea to slip past the cordon of the British Navy. (Pickering 18, Driffield 21 miles.)

London, 237 miles. Map 13. Population, 46,192. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Balmoral, Cambridge, Crown, Grand, Pavilion, Premier, Queen, Royal, Wadsworth Salisbury. Golf: Scarborough South Cliff G.C., 18 holes; Scarborough North Cliff G.C., 9 holes.



*Jaw Bones of huge Whale, between
Pickering and Scarborough.*

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Wayside village, on the Norwich Road, and at the cross-roads to Bury St. Edmunds, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft. It was famous in the old coaching and posting days for its great inn, famous in all East Anglia as "Scole White Hart." This noble hostelry, built 1655 by a Norwich merchant, one James Peck, has been modernised and is now a first-class hotel. It had once the most wonderfully enriched sign in England: an enormous structure, like a triumphal arch, spanning the road. (Ipswich 23, Norwich 19 miles.)

London, 95 miles. Map 9. Population, 564. Hotel: White Hart.

SCOLE
(Norfolk)

"Seaford" meant originally, not a ford in the common sense of the word, but what is known in Norway as a "fiord," *i.e.*, a sea-inlet. It is therefore probable that Seaford first was given its name by Norwegian or Scandinavian settlers. In ancient times the river Ouse here flowed to the sea, instead of at Newhaven, and here was then the sea-inlet referred to in the place-name. The church has some Norman and later work. Wilmington, 7 miles, has a very old church and the ruins of a priory. To the south, on a hill above the village, is "The Long Man of Wilmington," the effigy of a man 240ft. long, cut on the slope of the hill. It is believed to date from Druid times. (Brighton 12, Eastbourne 10, Lewes 10 miles.)

London, 62 miles. Map 5. Population, 6,991. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bay, Esplanade. Golf: Seaford Links Club, 18 holes; Seaford G.C., East Blatchington, 18 holes; 1½ miles from Seaford station.

SEAFORD
(Sussex)

Modern seaside resort, at the mouth of the river Axe, and on a level beach. On the other side of the Axe rises the great red sandstone Haven Cliff, while westwards the bay is closed by Beer Head, a lofty cliff of curiously mingled chalk, gravel and sandstone. (Lyme Regis 8, Colyford 2, Sidmouth 11, Axminster 7 miles.)



SEATON
(Devonshire)

London, 152 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,294. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Beach, Royal Clarence. Golf: Axe Cliff G.C., 18 holes.

Very old waterside town, on the navigable Ouse, with a distinctly quayside flavour. Ship-building, oilcake mills, flour mills and dyeworks are among the activities of Selby. A stately Abbey church is prominent in the Market Place. The Benedictine monastery to which it belonged was founded in 1069. The existing building was very seriously injured by the great fire of 1906, but has been reverently restored. It is 296ft. in length, with a 12th and 13th-century nave, and 14th-century choir and Lady Chapel, and north transept. The south transept was wrecked on the fall of the central tower in 1690. The bridge across the Ouse on the road to York is a toll-bridge. (Doncaster 19, York 14 miles.)

London, 182 miles. Map 13. Population, 9,990. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: George, Londesborough. Golf: Selby G.C., Brayton, Barff, 9 holes.

SELBY
(Yorkshire)

The hilltop situation of Selkirk, close to the junction of the Ettrick Water and the Yarrow, is picturesque. Woollen manufacturers form the chief interest, but the olden trade was shoemaking. The shoemakers (or "souters," as they are called in Scotland), have a prominent place in local song and story and bore themselves with distinguished gallantry on that day in September, 1513, when the Scottish army was defeated by the English at Flodden, and the Scottish King himself was slain.

SELKIRK
(Selkirk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SELKIRK (continued)

On June 13th, 1913, Lord Rosebery unveiled at Selkirk a memorial of Flodden Field, perhaps unique as an instance of a country thus commemorating its defeat. This memorial, which takes the form of a man-at-arms bearing in his right hand a banner, and in the left a halberd, which he carries at the trail, alludes to the legend that of all the brave souters who went out to fight from Selkirk, only one returned.

Admission to the proud dignity of a Burgess of Selkirk is still hedged about with the quaint old ritual of "licking the birse:" that is to say, sucking a bristle brush of the kind used by shoemakers. For this ceremony the birse is steeped in wine.

In front of the imposing Town Hall are statues of Mungo Park and Sir Walter Scott. (Hawick 12, Kelso 19, Galashiels 6 miles.)

London, 341 miles. Map 14. Population, 7,069. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: County, Station. Golf: Selkirk G.C., 9 holes.

SELSEY (Sussex)

Seaside resort on the Selsey peninsula, 8 miles south of Chichester, with which it is connected by tram and 'bus service. Selsey was the seat of a bishopric in Saxon times, and a town of importance, then situated well inland. The encroachment of the sea in time reached and washed away the Cathedral and most of the old town.

London, 71 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,307. Hotel: Selsey. Golf: Selsey G.C., 9 holes.

SETTLE (Yorkshire)



Roadside Well between Settle and Clapham.

Quaint old town among the hills and moors. Looking down upon it is the craggy hill called the Castleberg. The rebuilt church is without interest, but there are numerous old houses in the town, and a cross in the Market Place.

Giggleswick, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a village with a large School of wide renown, founded and endowed 1512-1553, and rebuilt on an imposing scale in recent years. Giggleswick derives its odd name from the Anglo-Saxon verb "gugglian," to boil or bubble, in reference to the curious "Ebbing and Flowing Well," 1 mile on the road to Kendal. It is at the foot of Giggleswick Scar and often ebbs and flows in wet weather seven or eight times a day. (Skipton 16, Kirkby Lonsdale 18 miles.)

London, 232 miles. Map 12. Population, 2,389. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Ashfield, Golden Lion. Golf: Settle G.C., 9 holes.

SEVENOAKS (Kent)

Ancient but greatly modernised town, on the Hastings road, and situated on a lofty hilltop. Immediately adjoining the town is Knole, a stately mansion of great size, in an extensive and beautiful park. It is the seat of Lord Sackville, but was at one time one of the sixteen palaces and manor-houses owned by the Archbishops of Canterbury. Cranmer relinquished it to Henry VIII, and it passed by gift from Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Sackville, in 1567. It has ever since then been in the Sackville and Sackville-West family. Knole is one of the foremost among the "stately homes of England," and is what is known as a "show-place:" i.e., by courtesy of Lord Sackville it may be visited on Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m., and on Fridays and Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.



Old Toll House at Pratts Bottom, near Sevenoaks.

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The vast mansion is said to have 365 rooms—one for each day in the year—and 540 windows. A great and unique feature is the unaltered condition of the State rooms, which were furnished for the reception of James I in 1605, and have been suffered to remain as they then were. (Bromley 13, Tonbridge 7, Westerham 7 miles.)

London, 23 miles. Map 5. Population, 9,058. Market, 3rd Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Lime Tree, Royal Crown, Royal Oak. Golf: Knole Park G.C., 18 holes.

Locally "Shaston," the old town has at various times been known also as "Palladour" and "Edwardstowe." It is situated on a hilltop, very steep on the north and west sides, and almost inaccessible on the south. The road from Salisbury and Wilton, on the east, is the only easy one. The views from this hilltop, especially to the south, over that rich dairying district, the Vale of Blackmore, are very charming.

Shaftesbury in its palmy days of long ago, when England was divided into the Heptarchy, had no fewer than twelve churches, a great Abbey, and a Royal mint. The Abbey is reduced to an archæological rubbish-heap, the mint has utterly vanished, and there are only three remaining churches—and two of these have been rebuilt. (Salisbury 20, Sherborne 16 miles.)

London, 102 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,808. Market, Alt. Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Grosvenor. Golf: Shaftesbury and County G.C., 9 holes.

SEVENOAKS
(continued)

SHAFTESBURY
(Dorsetshire)

THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY

IT will be convenient to group together under this heading the town of STRATFORD-ON-AVON and some selected districts around it which form what may be called the "Shakespeare Country." It is a region which discloses rural England at its best and illustrates the genius of Shakespeare in his every allusion. Shakespeare the Warwickshire man is more evident in his writings than is commonly thought. He often uses Warwickshire phrases and his local allusions are very numerous.

SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY
(Warwickshire)



Church Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY (continued)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON is one of the pleasantest of English small country towns. It cannot, even after the three centuries that have passed since Shakespeare's death, be very greatly changed from the town he knew. The chief point of interest is, of course, the house in which William Shakespeare was born, April 23rd, 1564. It stands in Henley Street, and is a place of pilgrimage visited by tens of thousands of people every year. It was really two houses; one in which his father, John Shakespeare, resided, and the other the woolshop in which was carried on the business of glover and wool-merchant. After many changes, during which the woolshop portion of the premises became an inn, and the birthplace a butcher's shop, both were purchased in 1848. In 1857-8 they were restored to the condition in which it is presumed they existed in Shakespeare's time, except that they look probably a good deal neater as to the exterior than they did then, Mr. John Shakespeare having been fined at times for having a muck-heap in front of his door, and for not keeping his gutter clean.

Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, was from WILMCOTE, near Aston Cantlow, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west. She came of a family of yeoman-farmers who had some pretensions to gentility. The red brick and timber farmhouse is still standing.



Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery.

The birthplace, together with Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery and the New Place Museum in Thomas Nash's house, is now the property of Trustees. The bedroom in which Shakespeare was born is a bare room with plastered walls and ceiling, covered with the scribbled signatures of countless visitors.

The house adjoining, formerly the woolshop, is now a Shakespeare Museum. In Chapel Street is the Chapel of the Guild of Holy Cross, 15th century, and adjoining it the fine long range of half-timbered almshouses of the Guild, together with the Grammar School where Shakespeare received his education, including that "small Latin and less Greek" with which his friend, Ben Jonson, credited him.

New Place, the mansion in Church Street, purchased by Shakespeare in 1597, and to which he came on his retirement in 1609, at the age of 45, and where he died, April 23rd, 1616, was unfortunately demolished about 1755. The site of it is now a garden. Adjoining is the house of Thomas Nash, who married the poet's granddaughter. It was refronted in replica of its original style in 1912, and is now an additional Shakespeare Museum.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

SHAKESPEARE
COUNTRY
continued

John Harvard's house, in Church Street, opposite the site of New Place, is the finest existing ancient domestic building in the town, and has been well and judiciously restored by public subscription. Built by Thomas Rogers, alderman in 1596, about the time when Shakespeare was contemplating the purchase of New Place, it is a gem of late 16th-century timber construction and decoration. Katharine Rogers, daughter and heiress of the builder, married in 1605 one Robert Harvard of Southwark, butcher. Their son, the Revd. John Harvard, emigrating to the New England States of America in 1637, died the following year and left a moiety of his estate to a college then in contemplation, the present Harvard University of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The house is now a show-place and house of call for the use of Harvard students visiting England.

Shakespeare's grave is in the chancel of the stately 13th to 15th century church of Holy Trinity, which stands so beautifully beside the river Avon. The lofty stone spire is a work of 1763, replacing a former shingled one. Not even the tombs of the saints and kings are approached with the keen interest felt in front of the great dramatist and poet's resting-place. Much of this is of course due to the sincere reverence for his commanding genius; but something of it also is owing to the cloud of mystery which has been raised over Shakespeare's life and work, as well as to the threatening verse placed by the will of Shakespeare himself upon his gravestone on the chancel-floor:—

“GOOD FREND FOR JESUS SAKE FORBEARE
TO DIGG THE DVST ENCLOSED HEARE;
BLEST BE YE MAN YT SPARES THES STONES,
AND CVRST BE HE YT MOVES MY BONES.”

From the north wall of the fine lofty chancel the cenotaph of Shakespeare, with its portrait half-length figure, looks down upon the grave of the poet and his wife, and those of his eldest daughter and granddaughter and their husbands. The face of Shakespeare was sculptured from a mask taken after death and is therefore an authentic likeness.

Within the south door, at the west end of the nave, a glass case contains the ancient baptismal and burial registers of the church, open at the pages showing Shakespeare's baptism and burial. Here also is the broken and discarded font in use at that time. The “Red Horse” inn, where Washington Irving, come on pilgrimage to Shakespeare's native town, stayed, contains the sitting-room he used, the chair he sat upon, and the poker (which he called his “sceptre”) with which he stirred the fire—all preserved with amusing seriousness. The poker, indeed, has been engraved with an inscription, and is kept with immense care in the bar, wrapped in an American flag.



“Piping Peabworth.”

London, 90 miles. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Falcon, Red Horse and Golden Lion, Royal, Shakespeare, Swan's Nest, Unicorn, Waverley. Golf: Stratford-on-Avon G.C., 18 holes; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the station.

One mile from Stratford-on-Avon is the scattered and picturesque village of SHOTTERY, where Shakespeare went courting Anne Hathaway, whose family were farming people,

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SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY (continued)

as were his mother's. "Anne Hathaway's Cottage," one of the first objects of pilgrimage with visitors, is a picturesque and considerable thatched farmhouse. It was her home, but never her property. She was the eldest of three daughters of John Hathaway,* and was almost eight years older than Shakespeare, who was but 18½ years of age at the time of their marriage. Even if it were not for the Shakespearean interest, the old place would be well worth paying to see, for here, almost exactly as they were centuries ago, are the living-rooms and ingle-nooks, the ancient bedsteads and the homespun linen of a simpler age than this.



"Dancing Marston."

CHARLECOTE, 4½ miles, reached across the river Avon by the Clopton Bridge, is a village adjoining the fine park of Charlecote, seat of the Fairfax-Lucy family, successors of the Lucys of Shakespeare's time. The best-informed students of Shakespeare's career believe the story of his youthful deer-poaching exploits at the expense of Sir Thomas Lucy, and see in the trouble thus caused one of the sufficient reasons why Shakespeare should, so soon after his marriage, have left his native place for London in 1587. The Sir Thomas Lucy whose deer Shakespeare, together with other wild lads of Stratford, raided, died in 1600. His monument in Charlecote Church is a beautiful specimen of the art of that period, and the portrait effigy of him shows a person of refined features, by no means like the "Justice Shallow," the boasting vulgarian satirised by Shakespeare in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* and in the second part of *Henry the Fourth*. But we must not deny to Shakespeare, of all people, the greatest figure in English literature, the literary temperament, and there can be no doubt that, remembering the indignities he had (justly, we will agree) suffered, he drew a malicious portrait of the man. Sir Thomas Lucy was really a great and cultivated gentleman, but doubtless also one who stood upon his rights. Note the long and affectionate tribute by his wife on his tomb.



"Haunted Hillborough."

Here also is the monument of the second Sir Thomas, who died 1605, five years only after his father; and that of a third, killed by a fall from his horse, 1640. Charlecote mansion, built 1558, is approached by a stately gatehouse.

The "Eight Villages," satirically described in the rhyme ascribed to Shakespeare, are worth visiting. The rhyme was, according to tradition, invented by Shakespeare on the

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

occasion of an excursion of the Stratford good fellows and jolly drinkers to Bidford, where they had a drinking bout with the Bidford Sippers and got worsted. On the way back to Stratford they all sank down by the wayside and slept there the night, under a crab-apple tree, on the spot where a modern crab-apple now grows. Waking in the morning, the more valiant wished to return and have another bout with the Bidford men; but Shakespeare is said to have refused. He had drunk with:—

Piping Pebworth, Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillborough, Hungry Grafton,

Dodging Exhall, Papist Wixford,
Beggary Broom, and Drunken Bidford,

SHAKESPEARE
COUNTRY
(continued)



"Hungry Grafton."

picturesquely thatched cottages. Here is a little church, close to the re-modelled residence called "King's Lodge," from Charles II, in flight after the Battle of Worcester, 1651, having taken refuge on the night of September 10th. He was disguised as "Will Jones," or Jackson, a manservant in the employ of Mistress Jane Lane. He passed the evening in the kitchen, and was criticised by the cook for not knowing how to wind the roasting-jack. The jack is still preserved, in a glass case. "Dancing" Marston was noted in Shakespeare's time for its morris-dancers.

HILLBOROUGH is less than a village; being indeed just an eerie-looking old manor-house, now a farm. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Stratford, off the Bidford road.

TEMPLE GRAFTON, 6 miles west, was once a property of the Knights Templars. The church has been rebuilt, and the village is an extremely scattered one. The epithet "Hungry" is thought to refer to the "hungry" or poor quality of the soil.

EXHALL, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Grafton, is said to owe the nickname in the rhyme to its out-of-the-way situation. Even more scattered than Grafton, it is a very rustic spot, with a small 13th and 14th-century church and some quaint cottages.

WIXFORD, 1 mile beyond Exhall, has a remote little 12th and 13th-century church, very charmingly placed, and containing a large and curious brass to Thomas de Cruwe and his wife Juliana, 1411-1420. The curious badge of the family, a naked human left foot, is engraved many times on the brass.

and wanted to go home.

PEBWORTH, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, south-west, is a village standing on a knoll. Some picturesque houses adjoin the church, in whose churchyard are numerous tombstones of a Shackel, Shekel, or Shackle family: the name variously spelled. The allusion to "piping" has long been lost.

MARSTON, 2 miles east of Pebworth, is generally called "Long Marston," but was known also as "Dry Marston." It is a long straggling village of scattered,



"Dodging Exhall."

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SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY (continued)

"Papist" Wixford was so-called because the Throckmortons, a Roman Catholic family, once owned it. **BROOM**, a hamlet, 1 mile south of Wixford. **BIDFORD**, the largest of the "Eight Villages," 7 miles west of Stratford, is situated on the river Avon, here spanned by a fine bridge of eight arches, built 1482. The "Falcon" inn, which ceased a century ago to be an inn, dates back to the 16th century.

SHANKLIN (Isle of Wight)

Favourite seaside resort. Here is the rift in the cliffs called "Shanklin Chine." Shanklin Down presents a bold face to the sea. Luccombe Chine and the great headland of Dunnose are attractive spots for excursions.

Bonchurch, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a village nestling beneath St. Boniface Down, 788ft.

London, 87 miles. Map 4. Population, 7,374. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Daish's, Eastmount, Hollier's, Shanklin Towers. Golf: Shanklin and Sandown G.C., 18 holes.

SHAP (Westmorland)

Village beneath the northern side of Shap Fell, and on the main Lancaster and Carlisle road. Shap Abbey ruins are 1 mile west, situated in a hollow of the hills and amid the picturesque agricultural surroundings of a farm. Only a tower of the Abbey Church and a few broken walls remain. (Kendal 16, Penrith 10 miles.)

London, 282 miles. Map 15. Population, 1,005. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Greyhound, Shap Wells.

SHEERNESS (Kent)

Dockyard town, on Sheppey, a large island situated off the estuaries of the Thames and Medway, which are guarded by the numerous forts and batteries emplaced in the neighbourhood. Motor-cars can reach the island by means of a road carried alongside the railway on a swing bridge.

Minster-in-Sheppey, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is a village occupying the highest ground in the island, and is styled "in Sheppey" to distinguish it from the other Minster, in Thanet. The picturesque church adjoins the former Gatehouse of St. Saxburga's Priory, now in domestic occupation. The church is associated with the "Legend of Grey Dolphin," in the *Ingoldsby Legends*; a story based on that real personage, Sir Robert de Shurland, who in the 13th century was lord of Shurland Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, and enjoyed the right of "wreck of the sea." Beside his effigy in the church is sculptured a horse's head, rising from the waves, alluding to this right, which permitted him to claim all wreckage which could be reached at the point of a lance when riding along the shore at ebb-tide.



Grotto with Ships' Figureheads, Sheerness.

London, 48 miles. Map 5. Population, 18,596. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Royal Fountain. Golf Course, 9-holes.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire)

The metropolis of the cutlery trade, and busy in every description of steel manufacture. Sheffield lies in a hollow amid the lofty hills of a beautiful country, now exploited in the coal-mining way. The city itself is given over to factories. A good deal has, however, been done to dignify the formerly mean streets, and a stately Town Hall was completed in 1897. The ancient church of St. Peter is now the Cathedral, and contains the Shrewsbury Chapel in which is the monument of the 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, who died 1538. It is a fine work, with effigies of the Earl, wearing the Order of the Garter, and of his two wives. Here also is the ornate monument of the unfortunate 6th Earl, who was glad to die in



Sign of the "Greyhound," Shap.

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SHEFFIELD (continued)

1590, after years of being responsible for the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, and subject to the furious jealousy of his wife, the masterful Bess of Hardwick, whose fourth husband he was. The fine Mappin Art Gallery and Museum at Weston Park and the Ruskin Museum are well worthy of inspection. Beauchief Abbey ruins 4 miles south.

London, 166 miles. Map 12. Population, 511,667. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Grand, King's Head, Royal Victoria, Unwin's Surrey. Golf: Several 18-hole courses.

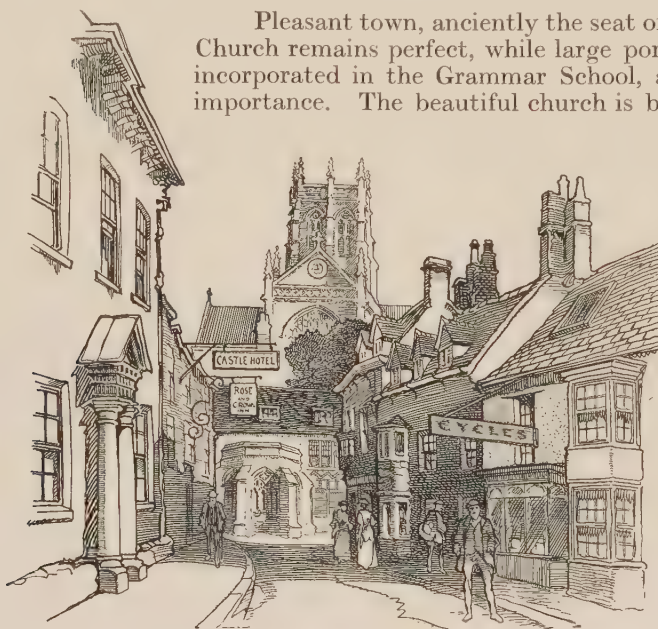
SHEPTON MALLET (Somerset)

Small agricultural market-town. The fine Market Cross, of unusual design, was built 1500 by Walter and Agnes Buckland, who in an inscription invite the passer-by to pray for them. Note the ancient market-stalls adjoining. The church is a fine 15th-century building with exceptionally grand tower. (Glastonbury 9, Wells 5, Frome 12 miles.)

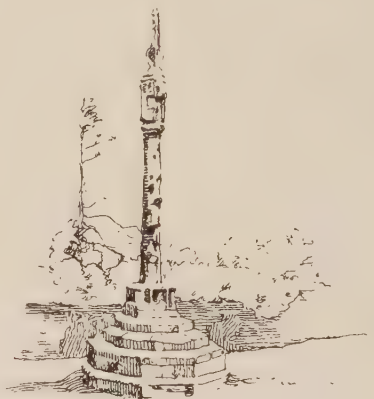
London, 120 miles. Map 3. Population, 4,294. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Hare and Hounds. Golf: Mendip G.C., 9 holes.

SHERBORNE (Dorsetshire)

Pleasant town, anciently the seat of a great Abbey, of which the Abbey Church remains perfect, while large portions of the domestic buildings are incorporated in the Grammar School, a public school of almost the first importance. The beautiful church is built of the local Ham Hill stone, a russet-yellow sandstone which greatly varies in depth of



Sherborne.



*Cross at Stalbridge.
7 miles E. of Sherborne.*

colour, but is a fine decorative building material. It is seen at its best in the exquisite early 16th-century fan-vaulting of the interior. The Abbey Conduit, built 1360, is still in the street approaching the Abbey precincts.

Sherborne Castle, 1 mile east, was formerly the seat of the Bishops of Sherborne, a line of ecclesiastics ending in 1078, when the see of Sarum was founded. Some picturesque fragments of the Norman Castle remain in the park. The existing "Castle" is a residence begun by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1594 and completed by the Digbys, to whom James I gave the property. (Shaftesbury 16, Yeovil 5, Dorchester 18 miles.)

London, 118 miles. Map 3. Population, 6,394. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Antelope, Digby. Golf: Sherborne G.C., 9 holes.

SHERINGHAM (Norfolk)

It is one of the pleasantest seaside resorts on the East Coast, with excellent sands and good bathing. The heaths and woods in the hinterland are picturesque. The church, 13th and 15th centuries, contains an inscription eloquent of the ancient dangers of the roads: "Thomas Heath, sonn of Mr. Wilyam Heath, of Norwich, Robed and Murderid the 4th day of February, 1635." (Wells-next-the-Sea 17, Cromer 4 miles.)

London, 127 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,775. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Burlington, Grand, Sheringham. Golf: Sheringham G.C., 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Small town on the Holyhead road. It was once alternatively called "Idsall." Here are a number of highly-picturesque black-and-white houses, built after the fire of 1591. A tablet in the church records some astonishing centenarians: William Wakley, died 1714, aged 124, and Mary Yates, died 1776, aged 127. This old lady married for the third time at the age of 92.

Boscobel and the Royal Oak, where Charles II successfully lay hidden in 1651, are 6 miles east, on the Tong and Brewod road. (Wolverhampton 12, Wellington 6 miles.)

London, 136 miles. Map 7. Population, 3,303. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Jerningham Arms.



Royal Oak at Boscobel.
6 miles E. of Shifnal.

SHIFNAL
(Shropshire)

Technically "New" Shoreham. It was, however, "new" so long ago as the 12th century, when the church was built. It is still a great church, although the nave has wholly disappeared. The remaining choir and transepts disclose Transitional-Norman and Early English architecture at its best. The sturdy tower is a noble feature. Shoreham Harbour is practically the port of Brighton. Old Shoreham, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, stands somewhat inland, beside the river Adur, here crossed by a toll-bridge. (Brighton 7, Worthing 4 miles.)

London, 56 miles. Map 5. Population, 7,272. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bridge.

SHOREHAM
(Sussex)

The place-name of "Shrowsbury," as all true Shropshiremen call it, comes from the Saxon lord, named "Scrob." It is thus "Scrobsbury," or "Scrob's town." The site of the town is a remarkable one, on a loop of the Severn, which, returning upon itself, forms a peninsula. On this easily-defended position arose the Castle, whose walls of blood-red sandstone frown down upon the railway-station yard. The Castle has recently been acquired by the Corporation through the munificence of the Shropshire Horticultural Society, and at the date of publication is being restored to its mediæval condition, under the direction of Sir Charles A. Nicholson, architect, for use by the Corporation as a Council Chamber.

Standing upon the Holyhead road, the direct route to Ireland, Shrewsbury has ever been a place of importance. It is approached from the south by the "English Bridge," across the Severn, and left behind by the "Welsh Bridge," spanning the northern loop of the river. The Severn is still dotted with alder-covered islands, illustrating the appropriate nature of the old Welsh name for the town, "Pengwern," which means "the head of the alderwood." The street up into Shrewsbury over the English Bridge is the exceedingly steep "Wyle Cop." Here is that stately old coaching-inn, the "Lion," to which came the famous London and Holyhead "Wonder" coach, among others, driven up the steep pitch of Wyle Cop by that most celebrated of whips, Sam Hayward, who toolled it at high speed up this tricky narrow way, and, turning sharply to the left, shot into the "Lion" yard, under the still-existing archway. Hayward lies near the scene of this constant exploit, in the churchyard of St. Julian's.

The "Lion" was the hotel to which came De Quincey, who wrote of its vast ball-room in his rhapsody on "The Mail Coach." This scene of long-past gaieties is down the yard of the inn, and remains very much as he describes it.

The street-names of Shrewsbury include many others as quaint as "Wyle Cop," which means "Hill Top." There are "Dogpole," "Shoplatch," "Mardol" (which means "Dairy Fold"), "Murivance," and "Pride Hill," by way of prime curiosities.

Shrewsbury is an aristocratic-looking old town, formerly, together with Ludlow, the seat of government of the Marches of Wales. Here is the old Council House of the Court of the Marches, a handsome black-and-white building. Butcher Row is an assemblage of old timbered houses, adjoining the Market Place, in which stands the Elizabethan Market House. The ancient Town Walls yet in part remain, together with the old Mint, in Bennet's Hall. The 16th-century buildings of the Grammar School are now in use as

SHREWSBURY
(Shropshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SHREWSBURY (continued)



The Market Place, Shrewsbury.

the Public Library and Museum, the School having been removed to new buildings outside the town. The Abbey Church, in Abbey Foregate, is a fragment, but a very noble one, built in deep red sandstone, of an Abbey founded by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died as a monk in his own Abbey, 1094. The ancient Refectory Pulpit stands amid the coal-sidings of the railway. At the date of publication a scheme is on the way for creating a new Shropshire diocese with Shrewsbury Abbey Church as the Cathedral.

The beautiful church of St. Mary, 12th and 13th centuries, has a spire 220ft. high. Here are some exceptionally fine ancient stained-glass windows.

The great height of St. Mary's spire in 1739 tempted a steeple-jack named Cadman to a mad feat which brought him a fearful death. He had been repairing the spire, and, having completed the work, conceived the fantastic notion of sliding down a rope fastened to the weathercock at one end, and at the other to an oak-tree on the opposite side of the Severn. The rope broke with his weight, and he was flung from mid-air into the street of St. Mary Fryars—being, of course, instantly killed.

St. Alkmund's and St. Julian's are interesting; St. Chad's, built in the form of two intersecting circles, in 1792, is in "classic" style. The Quarry, Shrewsbury's public park, is a beautifully-wooded area.

The Battle of Shrewsbury, fought July 21st, 1403, at the place since called "Battlefield," $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east, resulted in the defeat of the rebel "Hotspur," Earl of Northumberland, by the army of Henry IV. A church, built in memory of the victory, stands on the site. (Wellington 12, Oswestry 18, Whitchurch 20, Church Stretton 13 miles.)

London, 155 miles. Map 7. Population, 31,013. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, George, Lion, Raven. Golf: Shrewsbury G.C., 18 holes.



The Refectory Pulpit, Shrewsbury.

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The earliest of the South Devon seaside resorts, at the mouth of the little stream called the Sid, Sidmouth came into existence following upon the residence here of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, parents of Queen Victoria. They took, in 1819, the house still standing, in Woolabrook Glen, and there the Duke died in 1820. Sidmouth is still a place of pronounced Georgian and Early Victorian character, in spite of the great hotels that have sprung up of recent years. The early 19th-century white-painted stucco villas have, in the passing of the years, become quaintly pretty and old-world, and not a little restful to the eye, accustomed to the more garish appearance of modern seaside architecture. The shore is flat, but great red sandstone cliffs rise on either hand. Those of Peak Hill are exceptionally lofty. The church was rebuilt in 1859, with the exception of the tower. (Seaton 11, Budleigh Salterton 6, Exmouth 11 miles.)

London, 161 miles. Map 3. Population, 5,669. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bedford, Belmont, Fortfield, Knowle, Royal London, Royal York, Torbay View, Victoria. Golf: Sidmouth G.C., 18 holes.

Old town on the Dover road. It takes its name from a brook which once ran across the roadway and was called in Saxon times the "seething burn," or bubbling brook. Where it ran stands the ancient church, still disclosing in one of its chancel-buttresses the now empty niche in which once stood a figure called "Our Lady of the Buttrass," before which the pilgrims to and from Canterbury made their prayers.

Sittingbourne is now busy in the brickmaking way, and in the import of wood-pulp for paper-manufacture. (Chatham 10, Canterbury 16, Maidstone 12 miles.)

London, 38 miles. Map 5. Population, 9,339. Market, Wed. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bull, Waverley.

Modern seaside resort, developed by the Great Northern Railway. Skegness has excellent and extensive sands and world-famous bracing air. (Boston 23 miles.)

London, 143 miles. Map 13. Population, 9,251. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Lion, Lumley, Marine, Seacroft. Golf: Seacroft G.C., 18 holes; North Shore G.C., 18 holes.

Generally called "Skipton-in-Craven." Here overlooking the town, which is a centre of sheep and cattle-rearing, is the Castle, still a residence and the property of the Earl of Hothfield. The entrance, between two imposing drum-towers, bears, in letters open to the sky, the motto of the Cliffords, *Desormais*. That family was seated here from 1310, and ended with Anne Clifford, daughter and heiress of the third Earl of Cumberland, and afterwards Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery. The Castle, badly injured in the three years' siege, December, 1642, to December, 1645, was rebuilt by her. The 15th-century church, also battered in the siege, contains some elaborate monuments of the Cliffords, restored by the Lady Anne, who died 1675. (Bradford 20, Settle 16, Bolton Abbey 7 miles.)

London, 216 miles. Map 12. Population, 12,013. Market, Mon. and Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Black Horse, Fell House, Midland. Golf: Skipton G.C., 9 holes.

The town was anciently the manorial property of the Bishops of Lincoln, and thus was an especial care of those powerful ecclesiastics. Of their Castle hardly anything is left; but the large and stately church, built about 1370, with lofty spire, is an evidence of their interest. In the north aisle is a "strainer-arch," added some 80 years later; and the chancel was also rebuilt

SIDMOUTH
(Devonshire)

SITTING-BOURNE
(Kent)

SKEGNESS
(Lincolnshire)

SKIPTON
(Yorkshire)

SLEAFORD
(Lincolnshire)



Lock-up at Digby. 6 miles N. of Sleaford.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

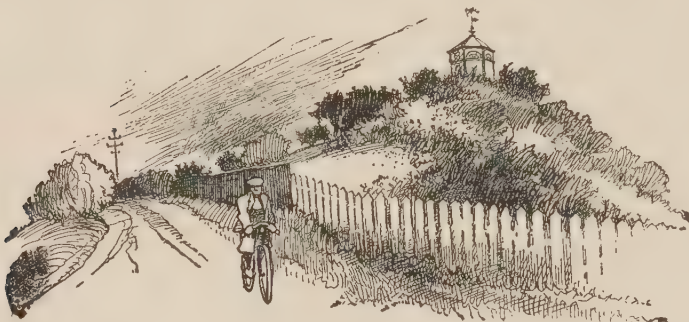
SLEAFORD (continued)

about the same time. Here is an exceptionally long series of monuments to one family, the Carres, great merchants in their day, ranging from 1590 to 1696. (Lincoln 17, Bourne 18, Grantham 14 miles.)

London, 117 miles. Map 13. Population, 6,680. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bristol Arms, Carre Arms, Old White Hart. Golf: Sleaford G.C., 18 holes.

SLOUGH (Buckinghamshire)

Modern town, on the Bath road. See, in Chalvey Lane, the prehistoric tumulus called "Montem Mound." It stands within a private garden, and has a summer-house on its crest. Here the ancient annual Eton College custom of "Montem" was held until its



The Montem Mound, Slough.

discontinuance, 1845. Stoke Poges, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north, is the place referred to by the poet Gray, in his "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." Gray himself, who died 1771, lies here, in the churchyard, beneath the east window of the church, with his mother and his aunt. A monument to him stands beside the road. It was erected by one of the Penns of the adjacent Stoke Park. Note in the cloisters leading to the church a

stained-glass window in which is a curious fragment representing a nude person on a machine closely resembling one of the old "hobby-horses" which immediately preceded the modern bicycle. Burnham Beeches, 1 mile beyond Stoke Poges, is a woodland of 374 acres, purchased in 1879 by the Corporation of London as an open space. (Windsor 2, Maidenhead 6 miles.)

London, 20 miles. Map 4. Population, 16,392. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Baylis House, Old Crown, Royal. Golf: Stoke Poges G.C., 18 and 9-hole courses; other good courses in the vicinity.

SOHAM (Cambridgeshire)

Old agricultural town in the fen district. The church is an unusually fine 12th, 13th, and 15th-century building, with lofty tower. Among the curiosities of Soham is a large old-fashioned weighing-machine similar to the example at Woodbridge. (Ely 6, Newmarket 8 miles.)

London, 70 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,737. Early Closing, Wed.

SOLIHULL (Warwickshire)

Small town adjoining the southern suburbs of Birmingham. The very interesting church, dedicated to St. Alphege, is of the 13th to 15th centuries. Note the curious chapel to north of the chancel, in two floors. The chancel itself, a work of the late 14th century, is the finest portion of the church. The ancient "George" inn has an old and very fine bowling-green with a clipped-yew arbour of quaint appearance. (Birmingham 7, Warwick 14 miles.)

London, 104 miles. Map 8. Population, 11,552. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: George. Golf: Olton G.C., Ltd., Solihull, 18 holes.

SOMERTON (Somerset)

Little town, largely built of a hard blue-grey limestone. It was the chief settlement in remote times of the British tribe called the Somersætas, whence we get the name of "Somerset." The "White Hart" inn claims to have been built from the stones of the vanished Castle. The church, 14th and 15th century, has a tall tower with octangular upper stage. (Ilchester 6 miles.)

London, 129 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,776. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Red Lion.



Market Cross, Somerton.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SONNING (Berkshire)

Pretty, old-world village beside the Thames, which is here crossed by a quaint old red-brick bridge. Few Thames-side villages approach Sonning for quiet beauty. The large 13th and 14th-century church has no outstanding features. (Reading 3, Maidenhead 10 miles.)

London, 36 miles. Map 4. Population 607. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: French Horn, White Hart. Golf: Sonning G.C., 18 holes.

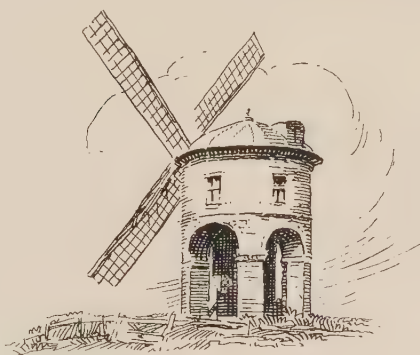


SOUTHAM (Warwickshire)

Picturesque old town, on the Oxford and Coventry road. Fine church with broach spire. Half-timbered house near the church in which Charles I slept on his way to battle of Edge Hill. Holy Well just outside the town. (Coventry 12, Banbury 14 miles.)

London, 81 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,744. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed.

SOUTHAMPTON (Hampshire)



*Stone Windmill near Chesterton.
4½ miles S.W. of Southam.*

Ancient seaport on Southampton Water. The river Itchen flows into it from Winchester. Southampton became a busy port, trading with the Continent, in the 11th century, and continued prosperous and increasing until the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it declined, owing to the successful rivalry of Portsmouth. From those olden days, when its wealth invited the attack of foreign foes, date the town walls and gateways still in great part remaining. Bar Gate, built in the 14th century and still spanning the High Street, was the strongest of these; and yet, curiously enough, it is on the north, or landward, side of the town, from which none of those dangers might have been expected. It now serves as a Town Hall. Along the Western Shore will be found the most imposing remains of the town's defences. The walls on this side formerly rose directly from the water, the road beneath them having been made so recently as 1850. They saved the town in an attack by the French in 1377. Here are the Arundel Tower, the Catchcold, or Windwhistle Tower, and West Gate—all picturesque relics. The South Tower, or Bridewell Gate, formerly the town gaol, is the most prominent of the defences in that direction. The so-called "Spanish Prison," at the corner of Bugle Street, on the quay, was originally a kind of bonded warehouse for wool and other goods. It became in the time of Queen Anne a place of detention for Spanish prisoners of war, many of whom died here. It has recently become in turn a motor garage and an aeroplane workshop.

King John's Palace, in Blue Anchor Lane, is an interesting relic of a Late Norman house. The so-called "Tudor House," once known as "Henry VIII's Palace," in St. Michael's Square, was purchased by the Town Council in 1911, and was opened as a Museum in 1912, after judicious restoration. It was built by one Henry Huttoft, Collector of the King's Customs, in 1534; and being one of the finest mansions in the town at that time, doubtless gave rise to the "Palace" idea. St. Michael's Church is Norman, but was ruined by being remodelled, 1826. Here is one of the rare black basalt Tournai fonts, 12th century. Holy Rood Church has only its ancient tower left.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Southampton gradually declined, from the 16th century until the opening of the railway era, but has during the last fifty years more than recovered itself and has become a seaport of the first importance.

Netley Abbey, 2½ miles east, across the river Itchen, by the Floating Bridge (Toll : Cars 1s.), is the picturesque ruin of a Cistercian Abbey Church of the 13th century. It stands in a neighbourhood of mean streets, but is a lovely spot in itself. The ruins include large portions of the east end and nave-arcade.

London, 75 miles. Map 4. Population, 160,997. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Alliance, Central, Crown, Dolphin, Polygon, South Western, Star, Stafford House. Golf : Stoneham G.C., Bassett, 18 holes ; Swaythling G.C., 9 holes.

The nearest seaside resort to London, Southend is in the holiday season a very crowded and popular place. The name "Southend" indicates the south end of the parish of Prittlewell, a mile inland, of which the present town is really an offshoot. The "seaside" is in fact the wide estuary of the Thames. At low tide about a mile depth of foreshore, chiefly mud, is exposed, the shore being very shallow. Southend Pier is long, measuring upwards of 1½ miles. It is provided with an electric tramway.

Leigh and Westcliff are residential extensions, along the shore. From Thorpe Bay, the latest development eastward, a unique tramway boulevard runs to Southchurch. Shoeburyness, 4½ miles east, is a naval gunnery station.

London, 40 miles. Map 9. Population, 106,021. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Grand Pier, London, Overcliff, Palace, Palmeria, Queen's, Westcliff, Westward Ho. Golf : Thorpe Hall, 18 holes.

Ancient market-town. The church has a noble 15th-century tower, one of the three surrounding examples, said to be unsurpassed for "length, strength and beauty." The special characteristic of South Molton tower is said to be "strength;" Chittlehampton is "beauty;" while Bishop's Nympton is "length." In sheer cold fact, however, South Molton tower is much loftier : 140ft. against the 100ft. of Bishop's Nympton. (Barnstaple 12, Bampton 18 miles.)

London, 190 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,818. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : George, Unicorn.

The fortunes, and indeed the very existence, of Southport are due to the extensive sands which here fringe the Lancashire coast. The beginnings of Southport date from 1792, when William Sutton built his timber shack, to which he gave the name the "Original Hotel." On the once lonely shore has now developed a very attractive seaside resort and residential town, whose fine streets, notably Lord Street, challenge comparison with those of the foremost cities.

The sea is continually retreating : hence the extreme length of the pier, which has an electric tramway. On the sands have been constructed "marine lakes." (Ormskirk 8 miles.)

London, 213 miles. Map 11. Population, 76,644. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels : Palace, Prince of Wales, Queen's, Royal, Sunnyside, Victoria, Windsor. Golf : 7 Golf courses within the Borough boundaries—four 18-hole and three 9-hole.

Small, quiet town. Here is the stately Cathedral, since 1884 the seat of the new bishopric of Southwell. It was founded A.D. 630 by Paulinus and rebuilt by St. Wilfrid, A.D. 707. After having been destroyed in the Danish invasion it was again rebuilt, A.D. 958, and yet again after a further invasion. The existing Cathedral dates from 1150, to which period belong the two western towers, the central tower, nave and transepts. The choir was built 1230-1250 and the beautiful octangular Chapter House about 1300. The Cathedral is thus a very fine and impressive mass, 318ft. in length. The "Saracen's Head" inn is an historic house. "King Charles's Bedroom" is shown. Here Charles I stayed, August 17th, 1642 ; and here on May 5th, 1646, he surrendered to the Scottish Commissioners. (Newark 8, Mansfield 12 miles.)

London, 133 miles. Map 13. Population, 3,085. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Admiral Rodney, Saracen's Head. Golf : Southwell G.C., 9 holes.

SOUTHAMPTON
(continued)

SOUTHEND
(Essex)

SOUTH MOLTON
(Devonshire)

SOUTHPORT
(Lancashire)

SOUTHWELL
(Nottinghamshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SOUTHWOLD (Suffolk)

Quiet seaside resort on the crumbling cliffs of what was once Southwold Bay. The church, one of the largest and noblest of the great 15th-century churches of East Anglia, was built about 1440. Note the old stocks by the churchyard wall; also, in the church, the fine carved-oak clock-jack, representing a man in armour. Walberswick, across the river Blyth, is a quaint scattered waterside village, a favourite resort of artists. The great church, away on the wide common, is partly in ruins.

Blythburgh, 4 miles, is a village, once a town and seaport. Here is a huge 15th-century church of great beauty and almost Cathedral dignity. (Lowestoft 12, Saxmundham 15 miles.)

London, 105 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,376. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Crown, Grand, Randolph, Swan. Golf: Southwold G.C., 18 holes.

SPALDING (Lincolnshire)

Waterside town on the navigable river Welland. Beside the river stands the ancient mansion of the Johnson family, Ayscough Fee Hall. The great church, with lofty spire, is of the 13th to 15th centuries. (Boston 16, Holbeach 8 miles.)

London, 104 miles. Map 13. Population, 10,702. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Red Lion, White Hart. Golf: Surfleet and Spalding G.C., 18 holes.

SPILSBY (Lincolnshire)

Small town on the Lincolnshire Wolds. The church contains numerous interesting monuments of the Willoughby de Eresby family, from that of the first Baron, who fought at Crecy, to the 11th, who died 1610. The Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin, was born at Spilsby, 1786. A statue of him is in the Market Place. (Boston 17, Louth 16 miles.)

London, 137 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,400. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Shades, White Hart. Golf: Spilsby G.C., 9 holes.

STAFFORD (Staffordshire)

Ancient town, now largely occupied in the bootmaking trade. The church of St. Mary is a large and handsome building of the 12th to 14th centuries and has an exceptionally fine tower with an octangular lantern storey. The very curious and elaborate font is a Norman work bearing a long Latin inscription. It rests on a sculptured base representing lions ravaging among sheep and cattle. Izaak Walton was born at Stafford 1593. A portrait-bust of him is in the church. The remains of St. Chad's Church display 12th and 14th century work. High House is one of the few remaining old buildings in the town. (Wolverhampton 16, Newcastle-under-Lyme 15 miles.)

London, 133 miles. Map 8. Population, 28,632. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Alexandra, Station, Swan, Vine. Golf: Brocton Hall G.C., 18 holes; Stafford Castle, 9 holes; half-mile from town.

STAINES (Middlesex)

Staines takes its name from having been situated on the ancient stone-paved Roman road from London to Silchester. It was the *Ad Pontem* of the Roman road-books. Here a bridge crosses the Thames to Egham.

London, 17 miles. Map 4. Population, 7,329. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bridge House, Pack Horse. Golf: Chertsey G.C., 18 holes.

STAMFORD (Lincolnshire)

Beautiful and stately old town, on the river Welland and on the Great North Road. It is built wholly of stone, and abounds in beautiful old churches and handsome mansions. The most prominent church, St. Mary's, has a very lofty and very beautiful tower and spire of the 13th and 14th centuries. The body of the building is chiefly of the 15th century. St. Martin's contains monuments of the Cecils,

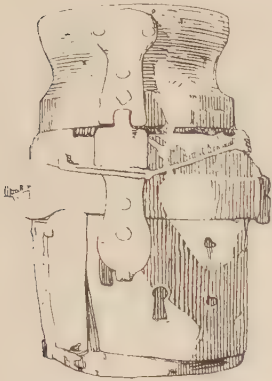


Lock-up at Cranford, Staines.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

notably that of the great Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who died 1598. All Saints', with lofty spire, is of the 13th and 15th centuries; St. George's,

STAMFORD
(continued)



Old Alms Box at Browne's Hospital, Stamford.

13th to 15th centuries. Browne's Hospital is a 15th-century almshouse. The Grammar School, founded about 1530, is partly housed in the Norman and Early English remains of St. Paul's Church. The remaining portion of St. Leonard's Priory is also Norman. The Gateway of Brasenose College is a relic of the time when Stamford became a University town. Brasenose College seceded from the University of Oxford after long disputes



Ancient Sundial at Upton, near Stamford.

between 1266 and 1333, and, migrating to Stamford, started a new and prosperous career, which doubtless would have continued had not the University of Oxford, on petition, succeeded in securing its suppression, 1463. The Brazen Nose, from which the College takes its name, was brought here in 1333 and hung on the gateway until 1890. It is now in the Hall of Brasenose College, Oxford.

"Burleigh House by Stamford Town," as Tennyson phrases it, in his poem, "The Lord of Burleigh," is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, in its deer park. It is a stately mansion, built by the great Lord Burghley, and remains the seat of his descendant, the Marquess of Exeter. (Norman Cross 14, Grantham 20 miles.)

London, 91 miles. Map 8. Population, 9,881. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: George, Stamford. Golf: Burghley Park G.C., 9 holes.

Properly "Stansted Mountfitchet." Here was formerly a strong castle of the Mountfitchet family, demolished so long ago as 1215. The great grass-grown mounds on which it stood give some idea of its formidable nature. The village is a considerable one, with a modern red brick church of extremely picturesque design, built 1889. The ancient church stands by the park of Stansted, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. (Bishop's Stortford 3, Great Chesterford 12 miles.)

STANSTED
(Essex)

London, 33 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,398. Early Closing, Wed.

Waterside village on the shore of the Exe estuary. The name is a corruption of "Stair-cross," indicating the steps down to the ancient ferry across to Exmouth, 2 miles. A motor-boat ferry makes frequent trips. The Great Western Railway main line skirts the riverside all the way from Exminster and past Cockwood to the Warren; then cuts through the picturesque red sandstone Langstone Cliff, on the way to Dawlish.

Starcross is a quaint little place, adjacent to the beautiful expanse of Powderham Park, seat of the Earl of Devon. In



Langstone Cliff, Starcross.

STARCROSS
(Devonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

STARCROSS (continued)

the park is the 15th-century church of Powderham, with its dolphin weathervane, the crest of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon.

Kenton Church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a particularly stately and beautiful red sandstone building of the 15th century, with a grand pinnaced tower. The richly-painted rood-screen is one of the finest in Devonshire. (Exeter 9, Dawlish 3 miles.)

London, 178 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,135. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Courtenay Arms.

STEVENAGE (Hertfordshire)

Long, straggling town on the Great North Road. Approaching it from the south are the so-called "Six Hills," grass-grown tumuli on the right-hand side of the road. In the rafters of the stable of the "Castle" inn is the coffin of Henry Trigg, who, dying in 1724, left bequests conditional upon his coffin being placed there. The church stands remote, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east. (Hatfield 12, Baldock 5 miles.)

London, 33 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,039. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Sun.

STIRLING (Stirlingshire)

The ancient and picturesque town of Stirling is situated on a striking site above the river Forth and is dominated by its historic Castle, a residence of the Scottish sovereigns from 1106. It was regarded as the strategic key of the routes between the Lowlands and the Highlands. None might pass south without the leave of whoever held this fortress, hence the frequent sieges it endured and the position it has always held in Scottish annals. Here were born James II, IV, and V of Scotland; and here were crowned James V, Mary and James VI. Within the grim fortress-walls is the 16th-century Royal Palace built by James V, now the officers' quarters of the garrison. A narrow passage and a flight of stairs lead to a garden and to the Douglas Room, where the Earl of Douglas was stabbed to death by James II, 1452. The last warlike incident in the history of Stirling Castle was the ineffectual cannonade by Prince Charles in 1745.

The town is full of interest, with numerous quaint old residences of the Scottish nobility. Here are the strange, uncouth unfinished walls of "Mar's Work," an ambitious Palace begun in 1570 by the Earl of Mar. The lofty tower of Greyfriars Church is prominent. In the church was crowned the ill-starred Mary Queen of Scots, when only eight months old; and her son, James VI of Scotland and I of England, when one year of age.

Bannockburn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, is the site of the Battle of Bannockburn, June 24th, 1314, in which a small Scottish army under Robert Bruce defeated large English forces, outnumbering them in the proportion of three to one. The "Bore Stone" marks the spot where the Scottish standard was planted. Bruce's colossal statue, adjoining the Castle, was erected in 1877.

London, 413 miles. Map 17. Population, 21,345. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Golden Lion, Station. Golf : Stirling G.C., 18 holes.



Beheading Stone, Stirling.

STOCKBRIDGE (Hampshire)

Quaint old town of one broad street, situated on the river Test and a favourite resort of anglers. Formerly it was a "pocket-borough," sending members to Parliament, and living from one election to the next on the proceeds of the bribery and corruption always rampant here in the "good old times." Gay, in his poem, "A Journey to Exeter, made in the Year 1715," refers to the distress caused at Stockbridge by an unusual lapse of seven years between elections, whereby the town suffered greatly through the lack of money.

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The church was rebuilt some sixty years ago.

Farley Chamberlayne, 5 miles south-east, is remarkable for the obelisk on the hill called "Farley Mount" to the memory of a horse called "Beware Chalk Pit," whose career will be read on the inscription with the illustration herewith. (Andover 7, Romsey 11 miles.)

London, 67 miles. Map 4. Population, 862. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Grosvenor.



"Beware Chalk Pit" Monument.

Small seaport, with good sands. Dunnottar Castle, 3 miles south, is a ruined fortress, perched on a cliff. It was in turn a stronghold of the Keiths, Earls Mareschal, and then of the Crawfords, Earls of Lindsay; and was finally besieged by Cromwell, in 1652. (Aberdeen 14, Montrose 23 miles.)

London, 474 miles. Map 17. Population, 4,856. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bay. Golf: Stonehaven, 18 holes.

Old town on the Holyhead road. St. Mary Magdalene Church was destroyed by fire, 1742, with the exception of the tower. St. Giles' was rebuilt except the tower, 1776. The "Cock" inn has a finely-carved wooden doorway of the 17th century, brought from a manor-house near Olney. (Buckingham 8, Fenny Stratford 7 miles.)

London, 51 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,995. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Cock, Bull.



Robbers' Caves at Nanny's Rock,
Kinver. 3½ miles W.S.W.
of Stourbridge.

Industrial town with varied manufactures: glass, hardware, etc.; in the district are coal and fireclay deposits. 4 miles west is Kinver Edge, a rocky height with caves and ancient camp on the summit, the views from which are very fine. (Birmingham 11, Bridgnorth 15, Kidderminster 7 miles.)

London, 120 miles. Map 8. Population, 18,023. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Talbot; Sterepony and Foley Arms, at Stourton. Golf: Stourbridge G.C., 18 holes.

Small town, manufacturing chemical manures and malt. The church, 14th and 15th century, has a 17th-century organ by the celebrated "Father Smith," brought from Walsall Church. In the garden of the 16th-century vicarage is a dilapidated mulberry-tree, planted by the poet Milton. (Ipswich 12, Thetford 21 miles.)

London, 80 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,245. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Fox, King's Head. Golf: Stowmarket G.C., 9 holes.

STOCKBRIDGE
(continued)

STONEHAVEN
(Kincardineshire)

**STONY
STRATFORD**
(Buckinghamshire)

STOURBRIDGE
(Worcestershire)

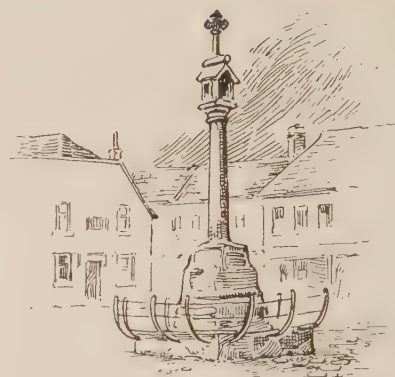
STOWMARKET
(Suffolk)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD (Gloucestershire)

Little town, on the Cotswold Hills. Locally, "Stow-on-the-Wold, where the wind blows cold." Every road climbs steeply up to the town. The church, of 12th to 15th century, was repaired about 1682 by the son of Lord Wharton, as a penance for having committed sacrilege in a drunken bout. (Chipping Norton 9, Cirencester 19, Burford 10, Andoversford 11, Cheltenham 17, Tewkesbury 22 miles.)

London 81 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,268. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Talbot, Unicorn. Golf: Cotswold G.C., 9 holes.



Preaching Cross, Stow-on-the-Wold.

STRANRAER (Wigtownshire)

Seaport communicating with the North of Ireland. Steamship services run frequently to Larne and Belfast, the passage being one of only twenty-six miles. An ancient peel tower called "Stranraer Castle" stands in midst of the town. Lochinch Castle, seat of the Earl of Stair, is a modern mansion, 3 miles. Kennedy Castle, the ruined old keep of the Dalrymples, Earls of Stair, is adjacent. (Newton Stewart 25, Portpatrick 8 miles.)

London, 404 miles. Map 14. Population, 6,138. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Arms. Golf: Stranraer G.C., 18 holes.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

See Shakespeare Country.

STRATHPEFFER (Ross and Cromarty)

Modern health resort, on the river Peffery. Here are strong sulphur springs and chalybeate waters, whereby rheumatism, rheumatic-gout and anæmia are relieved. Near the Pump Room, note a pillar, sculptured with an angel. This is a memorial of a battle between the McKenzie and the Monro clans in 1470, in which the Monros got the worst knocks. (Dingwall 4 miles.)

London, 561 miles. Map 18. Population, 875. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Ben Wyvis, Highland. Golf: Strathpeffer Spa G.C., 18 holes.

STROUD (Gloucestershire)

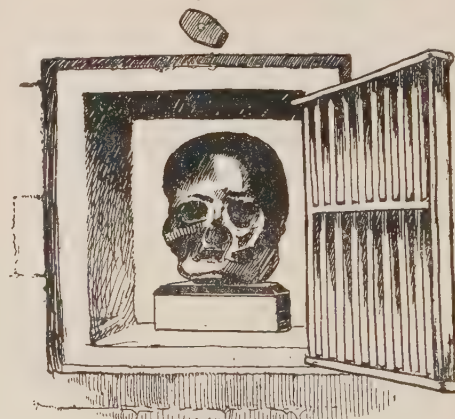
Busy clothworking town, in the Stroudwater valley. Some of the streets are steep and narrow. At Cain's Cross, 1 mile, is a curious old milestone, surmounted by a sundial and bearing the inscription "Now is the Accepted Time."

"Rodborough Fort" is the name of a modern castellated residence on the crest of a lofty hill close by. (Nailsworth 4, Cirencester 12, Gloucester 9, Cheltenham 13 miles.)

London, 103 miles. Map 8. Population, 8,561. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Imperial. Golf: Stroud G.C., 9 holes.



Coffin House, Gipsy Lane, Nailsworth.
4 miles S. of Stroud.
Subterranean passages lead under the town
towards the Church.



Skull of Simon of Sudbury.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Old market-town. Opposite the ancient, thatched "White Hart" inn are the steps of the market-cross.

At Stalbridge, 5 miles, is a very fine 15th-century cross. (Shaftesbury 8, Blandford 9, Sherborne 10 miles.)

London, 110 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,619. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed.

Busy old market-town, on the river Stour, which here divides Essex and Suffolk. It is the centre of an agricultural district, but still has a weaving industry, chiefly of silk. The three old churches of St. Gregory, St. Peter, and All Saints are of the 15th century.

A very grim relic is preserved in the vestry wall of St. Gregory's: the skull of Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered on Tower Hill, London, by the Wat Tyler mob, 1381, and hauled into the Tower, and his body beheaded. The skull is in a little niche, behind an iron grating. Salter's Hall, dated 1450, is a private residence: a lovely example of ancient carved woodwork. (Colchester 14, Bury St. Edmunds 15 miles.)

London, 56 miles. Map 9. Population, 7,046. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: White Horse. Golf: Newton Green G.C., 9 holes.

Old town, at the foot of Banstead Downs, now completely modernised. The little "Greyhound" inn has a gallows-sign stretching across the road. (Croydon 4, Dorking 14 miles.)

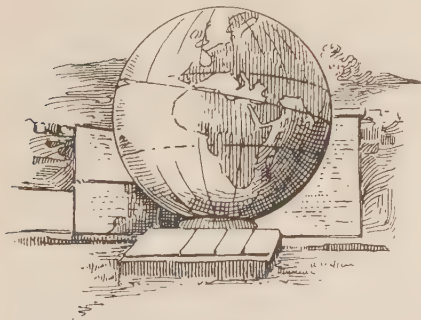
London, 12 miles. Map 5. Population, 21,065. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Cock. Golf: Banstead Downs G.C., 18 holes.

Ancient town, much modernised and now favourite residential district. Sutton Park is an expanse of 3,500 acres, well wooded, and with fine stretches of common and lakes. With meals obtainable at several points in the Park it has become a popular rendezvous for picnics, but is never crowded in the wilder parts. (Birmingham 7, Lichfield 8, Tamworth 7 miles.)

London, 113 miles. Map 8. Population, 23,028. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Sutton Coldfield G.C., 18 holes; Little Aston G.C., 18 holes.

Quiet old market-town with a very fine 15th-century church with lofty tower. The nave roof is elaborately carved and supported by figures of angels. Some of the bench-ends bear carvings of a chapman, or pedlar, and his dog, leading to the tradition that the church was built by a travelling pedlar. But the carvings are really a play on the name of John Chapman, who about 1462 rebuilt the north aisle. The so-called "Market Cross" is a classic pavilion, built 1783, and crested with a figure of Ceres. (East Dereham 12, King's Lynn 16, Fakenham 15, Brandon 15 miles.)

London, 95 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,913. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: George. Golf: Swaffham G.C., 9 holes.



The Great Globe on Durlston Head, Swanage.

Old seaport in the Isle of Purbeck, now become a seaside resort. The church has a very plain ancient tower, probably of the 11th century. Close beside the harbour is a relic from London: a pinnacled clock-tower of Gothic design, originally set up at the south side of London Bridge, as a memorial to the Duke of Wellington, but soon found to be in the way of traffic. It was removed and the stones were given to Mr. Burt, of the firm of contractors, Mowlem & Burt. He presented them to Mr. Docwra, of The Grove, Swanage, who had them rebuilt here.

**STURMINSTER
NEWTON**
(Dorsetshire)

SUDBURY
(Suffolk)

SUTTON
(Surrey)

**SUTTON
COLDFIELD**
(Warwickshire)

SWAFFHAM
(Norfolk)

SWANAGE
(Dorsetshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SWANAGE (continued)

Both Burt and Mowlem were natives of Swanage, and were delighted to confer upon the town any interesting items that came their way in the course of business. Thus the Town Hall frontage was originally that of old Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, London, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. When the new Hall was built the old stones found their way here. Many old London lamp-posts are to be seen in Swanage streets, acquired in the same way. Among the quaint old houses is the "Figurehead" inn. Note, behind the Town Hall, the old lock-up, a small stone building dated 1803 and "Erected for the Prevention of Wickedness and Vice by the Friends of Religion and Good Order."

Tilly Whim Caves, on Durlleston Head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here is the "Great Globe," one of Burt's curious fancies. It is a model, in stone, of the earth, standing 10ft. high.



Figurehead Inn, Swanage.



*Old Jug or lock-up, Swanage.
Erected for the prevention of vice
and immorality.*

Corfe Castle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a great ruined fortress on the outskirts of the stony little town of the same name. It was founded in the 12th century, and after a long history was twice besieged, 1643, 1646. It surrendered to the troops of the Parliament and was then blown up with gunpowder.

Studland is a pretty village to the north-east, close by the sea. Here is a very charming little Norman church. (Wareham 10 miles.)

London, 123 miles. Map 4. Population, 7,112. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Grand, Grosvenor. Golf: Swanage and Studland G.C., 18 holes.

Very busy and thriving town and port, with a beautiful bay and fine sands. Copper-smelting, tin-plate working, and other industrial activities. The ruins of a castle built about 1330 by the Bishop of St. David's are in midst of the town. The Vivian Art Gallery and the Museum of the South Wales Institution are well worth visiting. The great docks of Swansea are continually being enlarged and improved. (Neath 8, Llanelly 11, Mumbles 5 miles.)

London, 191 miles. Map 7. Population, 157,561. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Mackworth, Metropole, Royal, Tenby. Golf: Several good courses.

The chief seat of the Great Western Railway locomotive, engineering and carriage-works, Swindon is a largely grown and still growing town; a strange development amid the Wiltshire Downs. "Old Swindon," the adjoining portion to these up-to-date manifestations, is a market-town of great age. Coate, a village $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, was the

SWANSEA (Glamorganshire)

SWINDON (Wiltshire)

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

birthplace of Richard Jefferies, writer and student of nature, 1848. Coate Reservoir is a lake of 80 acres. (Marlborough 12, Cricklade 8 miles.)

London, 81 miles. Map 4. Population, 54,920. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Central, Goddard Arms, Great Western.

SWINDON
(continued)

Beauty-spot on the romantic river Wye. Here are limestone crags rising from the river in every circumstance of picturesque ruggedness. The word "Yat" indicates a gate, or pass, through whose rocky defile the river forces its way. (Ross 8 miles.)

London, 126 miles. Map 7. Hotels: Royal, Symond's Yat.

SYMOND'S YAT
(Herefordshire)

TADCASTER, a small town on the road from Leeds to York, whose chief interest would seem to be the "Tadcaster Fine Ales," which find much notice locally. The castle has disappeared. Tadcaster was the ancient Roman *Calcaria*.

Newton Kyme, 2 miles west, is a pretty village on the way to Boston Spa.

A beautiful lime avenue leads to Newton Hall, the ancient seat of the Fairfax family. Here is an old Grammar School and a mediæval tithe barn. Boston Spa, a further $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, has a saline spring discovered 1744. Here is a Pump Room, and also good accommodation. Along the wooded river Wharfe is the quaint limestone cliff called "Jackdaw Crag." (York 9, Leeds 14, Ferrybridge 12, Selby 13, Harrogate 16 miles.)

London, 189 miles. Map 12. Population, 3,504. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Londesborough, White Swan. Golf: Tadcaster G.C., 9 holes.

TADCASTER
(Yorkshire)

Ancient seaport, on the Dornoch Firth. The church of St. Duthus, built by the Bishop of Ross in 1350, finally became a ruin through neglect, in 1815. It was restored 1882. (Alness 15 miles.)

London, 581 miles. Map 18. Population, 2,394. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Royal. Golf: Tain G.C., 18 holes; 3 minutes from station.

TAIN
(Ross and Cromarty)

Small town, on the river Llynfi. Bronllys, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a village picturesquely nestling at the foot of Glyncelyn Hill. The ancient church has a detached bell-tower. Here is a circular 13th-century castle-keep. (Abergavenny 18, Builth 15 miles.)

London, 160 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,881. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Tower.

TALGARTH
(Brecon)

Small town in the brick and tile and colliery region between Coventry and Lichfield. It derives its name from the river Tame. The Castle, built by Offa "the Terrible," about A.D. 770, was long the residence of the Saxon kings of Mercia. It stood on the great mound, on which the existing so-called "Castle" was built, on the shattered walls of the ancient fortress, in the 17th century.

King Offa's castle was wrecked when the Danes took Tamworth in A.D. 874; but in 913, Ethelfreda, the great daughter of Alfred the Great, rebuilt it. Here, five years later, she died. The Marmion family held the Castle and rebuilt it in the 12th century, and the de Frevilles again partly rebuilt the fortress a century later. To them succeeded the Ferrers family, who built the present Tudor and Jacobean mansion. In 1897 the Corporation of Tamworth purchased the Castle and grounds, which are now open as a museum and public park. (Lichfield 7, Coventry 19, Sutton Coldfield 7, Ashby-de-la-Zouch 13, Birmingham 15 miles.)

London, 108 miles. Map 8. Population, 8,032. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Castle, Peel Arms. Golf: Tamworth G.C., 13 holes.

TAMWORTH
(Staffordshire)

Headquarters of the herring-fishery on Loch Fyne, and a very picturesque place, greatly favoured by artists.

London, 495 miles. Map 16. Population, 1,987. Hotel: Tarbert. Golf: Arrochar and Tarbert G.C., 9 holes.

TARBERT
(Argyllshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

TARPORLEY (Cheshire)

Small town on the Nantwich and Chester road. The church, which was with the exception of the tower and north chapel, rebuilt 1869, contains monuments of the Crewe family. The old Manor House is a picturesque building in the main street. (Chester 11, Nantwich 9 miles.)

London, 168 miles. Map 11. Population, 2,516. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan.

TAUNTON (Somerset)

The county town of Somerset, seated in the broad vale of Taunton Dene, and on the river Tone. Taunton is a bustling, prosperous place, greatly modernised. Collar-making is a considerable local industry, but the position of the town as an agricultural and marketing centre gives it importance.



One of the famous "Pincher" Stiles
peculiar to the County, Taunton.

Taunton Castle, besieged by the Royalists 1645, was heroically defended by Blake until relieved by Fairfax. In 1685 the "maids of Taunton" welcomed the Duke of Monmouth as the "Protestant Champion," and presented him with a richly-worked silken flag on the occasion of his being proclaimed King, in the Market Place. After the failure of the Monmouth enterprise Judge Jeffreys opened the "Bloody Assize" in Taunton Castle. The remains of that fortress are now occupied by the Somerset Archæological Society.

St. Mary Magdalene church-tower is a very lofty and stately work, built 1508, and carefully taken down and rebuilt 1858-62.

The church itself is in the like grand proportions,

and has nave and four aisles, instead of the customary two. The historic Isle of Athelney (Æthelingæ, i.e., the Isle of Nobles), $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles east, is reached by Durston and East Lyng.

It is an "island" only in a very far-fetched sense, being not quite surrounded by the rivers Tone and Parret; but anciently the marshes (long since drained) isolated the region very effectually: hence the retirement to it of Alfred the Great, A.D. 879, after the Saxons had been broken by the Danes. Here he remained a year, during the reorganisation of his army, with which he eventually threw back the invaders. On a hillock in the centre of the Isle is a monument marking the supposed site of that "neatherd's hut" in which, according to legend, he took refuge, and on one disastrous occasion burnt the oatmeal cakes the neatherd's wife had charged him to look after. The obelisk recording the facts of King Alfred's seclusion here was erected 1801. In Newton Park (North Newton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west) was discovered in 1693



Boroughbridge, Isle of Athelney, near Taunton.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

the deeply-interesting cut crystal with effigy of Alfred, set in gold and inscribed "Ælfred mec het gewyrcan," called "Alfred's Jewel;" now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

At the further extremity of Athelney the road crosses the river Parret to the hamlet of Boroughbridge. Here is a toll-gate. The scene is most picturesque, one of the characteristic sharp and sudden hills of this region, beside the flat road, being crested with the striking ruins of an ancient Chapel of St. Michael wrecked in the fighting of 1645 and only partly restored 1724. The hill on which these roofless walls stand is called "The Mump."

London, 151 miles. Map 3. Population, 23,219. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Castle, County, Clarke's, Great Western. Golf: Pickering G.C., 18 holes.

Market-town on the river Tavy, and on the western borders of Dartmoor. It has a neat and largely modern appearance, with broad streets and wide spaces, having been considerably rebuilt by the Dukes of Bedford, to whom the town belongs. Here are the scanty ruins of the once great Abbey of Tavistock, whose lands and buildings were granted by Henry VIII to John Russell, founder of the Bedford fortunes. He was created first Earl of Bedford. Fitzford Gatehouse, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west, is the sole remaining portion of Fitzford House, close to which the celebrated Sir Francis Drake was born, at Crowndale. In front of it stands a bronze statue of Drake, a copy of the one by J. E. Boehm, R.A., which stands on the Hoe at Plymouth.

Dartmoor affords rich interest to the tourist. Along the route to Moretonhampstead is the hamlet of Postbridge, $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles, on the river Dart, here a moorland stream. Close to the modern bridge is the extremely ancient one of huge, piled-up unmortared granite slabs. On the right is Bellever Tor, one of the weird characteristic rugged outcrops of granite forming the Dartmoor "Tors." On the left is the eerie "Wistman's Wood," an uncanny area of dwarf oaks, heavily encrusted with moss and lichen, in a boulder-strewn hollow.

Brent Tor, 4 miles north, rises abruptly to 1,130ft., and is crested with a grim granite church of 13th century date, built on that difficult height, according to fantastic legend, by duress of the Devil, who objected to a church being established down below, where the pious could easily worship. The building operations, as the story goes, were nightly interrupted by the Enemy, who carried the stones to the hilltop; until at last, despairing of getting their church in the valley ever completed, the builders finished it here. (Callington 10, Okehampton 16, Launceston 13, Two Bridges 9, Plymouth 15 miles.)

London, 204 miles. Map 2. Population, 4,317. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Bedford, New Market, Queen's Head. Golf: Tavistock G.C., 18 holes.

TAUNTON
(continued)

TAVISTOCK
(Devonshire)



The Harbour, Teignmouth.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

TEIGNMOUTH (Devonshire)

Seaport and favourite holiday resort, on the South Devon coast and at the estuary of the river Teign. The scenery is of the most beautiful description, and the sea front of the town has the unconventional and very charming feature of being recessed in a half-circle behind the beautiful lawns and flower-beds of "The Den." Eastward, the sands and red sandstone cliffs extend to Hole Head, Smugglers' Lane, and the Parson and Clerk rocks, in the direction of Dawlish. Here the Great Western Railway main line runs along a massive sea-wall at the foot of the cliffs. The wall, provided with a walk for pedestrians, affords a most picturesque promenade. At the western extremity, the sands give upon the mouth of the Teign, here a quarter of a mile wide. On the opposite shore rises the very bold and striking, red sandstone, fir-crowned cliff, "the Ness." Vessels of large tonnage pass into the harbour, which widens out up-stream. Shaldon is connected with Teignmouth by a wooden bridge spanning the broad estuary, which is the longest wooden bridge in England, 1,671ft. in length, built 1825-27. Here is a toll-gate. It is the nearest way to Torquay.

A considerable shipping business is done in the import of timber from Norway and Sweden and the export of china-clay from Dartmoor. It comes by the Stover and Teigngrace Canal and down the Teign in lighters, being then loaded on the waiting vessels. (Exeter 15, Torquay 8, Newton Abbot 6 miles.)

London, 185 miles. Map 3. Population, 10,976. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Esplanade, London, Marina, Royal. Golf: Teignmouth (Haldon) G.C., 18 holes.

TENBURY (Worcestershire)

Small town on the river Teme, here crossed by a bridge carrying the road to Ludlow, Craven Arms, and Shrewsbury. A mineral-spring discovered in 1839 gives the town some claim to being styled a "Spa." In the church is a very curious little tomb-like structure on which is the miniature stone effigy of a knight, 2ft. 6in. in length. He is represented in chain-mail, and holds a heart in his clasped hands. The figure is supposed to be intended for Sir John Sturmy, who fought in the third crusade, under Richard I. This very charming work is a heart-shrine indicating where the Crusader's heart is buried. (Worcester 21, Leominster 12, Bromyard 12, Ludlow 9 miles.)

London, 130 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,922. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Tenbury G.C., 9 holes.

TENBY (Pembrokeshire)

Picturesquely-situated and popular South Wales seaside resort and old seaport, on Carmarthen Bay. St. Catherine's Rock, which becomes an island at high tide, is fortified, after a fashion. The olden gates and walls of the time when Tenby was hastily put in a defensive condition against Spanish aggression in part remain.

Penally, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, looks upon Caldy Island. The 13th-century church is interesting, and in the churchyard stands a fine ancient cross.

Manorbier Castle, 5 miles, stands like some giant fortress adjacent to the humble little village. In the most interesting Norman church is an effigy of one of the family of de Barry, 13th-century, cross-legged and in chain-mail and plate armour. (Pembroke 11, St. Clears 19 miles.)

London, 237 miles. Map 6. Population, 4,830. Market, Sat. and Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Cobourg, Royal Gate House. Golf: Tenby G.C., 18 holes.



*Heart Shrine of
Sir John Sturmy,
Tenbury.*

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Handsome old town, chiefly of one long and very broad street. The church has a very stately 15th-century pinnaced tower.

Smallhythe, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south, is on the nearest route to Rye. Here is a toll-gate. (Maidstone 18, Rye 11 miles.)

London, 53 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,438. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: White Lion. Golf: Tenterden G.C., 9 holes.

TENTERDEN
(Kent)

Historic town, one of the most picturesque in England. It is full of ancient half-timbered buildings. Tewkesbury Abbey, now the parish church, is a noble edifice, of Cathedral-like proportions and grandeur, 317ft. in length, and dating back to the 12th century. To this period belongs the solemn Norman nave with lofty stilted columns of much the same character as those of Gloucester Cathedral. The transepts, central tower, and west front are also Norman work; the west front itself qualified, however, by the insertion in the 15th century of a vast Perpendicular window. This great church ends eastward in a fine 14th-century choir replacing the Norman; and in three apsidal chapels. Two of these are semi-circular, Norman; the other was rebuilt in the 13th century. The rich mediæval painted glass in the choir windows has recently been cleaned and re-leaded, and now forms one of the most beautiful and important collections of this branch of art in the country.

The monuments are numerous and interesting, including chantry-chapels to the founder of the Abbey, Robert Fitz Hamon, 1107; Sir Hugh de Spencer and his wife, 1375; and Isabel le Despencer. Abbot Wakeman's monument, 16th century, includes one of the *memento mori* emaciated figures popular at that period.

The fierce and ruthless Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471, in which the Lancastrians were bloodily defeated, was fought in the meadows beside the Severn and concluded in indiscriminate slaughter in the streets.

Among the very many interesting ancient houses, note the "Bell" inn, the "Hop Pole," the "Black Bear," by the bridge; the "Wheatsheaf," etc.

Deerhurst, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W., is on the Severn. The Saxon church here is one of the finest examples in England. Nearby is a small Saxon chapel, consisting of nave and chancel, built by Odda, kinsman of Edward the Confessor, "To the honour of the Holy Trinity" for the soul of his brother Ælfrie, and dedicated in 1056. The stone containing this inscription was discovered 200 years before the building itself, which had been built into a farm house and thus hidden. The stone is now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. (Cheltenham 9, Worcester 15, Stow-on-the-Wold 20, Ledbury 14, Gloucester 11, Newent 13 miles.)

London, 103 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,704. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bell, Hop Pole, Swan. Golf: Tewkesbury G.C., 9 holes.

TEWKESBURY
(Gloucestershire)

Quiet, ancient town. The 13th to 15th-century church contains the ancient stalls from Thame Abbey, and some fine monuments, including the altar-tomb of Richard and Sybil Quartermayne of Rycote, 1460, and fine specimens of monumental brasses of numerous others of that family. Here is the tomb of Geoffrey Dormer, merchant, and his two wives. Note the brass, including portraiture of his twenty-five children. Here also is the magnificent altar-tomb of Lord Williams of Thame, 1559, with alabaster effigies of himself and first wife. The old Grammar School, founded by him in the town, still remains. (Aylesbury 9, Oxford 13 miles.)

London, 44 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,918. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Spread Eagle, Swan.

THAME
(Oxfordshire)

Old-world and picturesque town. The magnificent church and the 15th-century Guildhall bear witness to a former but long-vanished importance, in the times when Thaxted was busy in the wool-trade. The beautiful church, with lofty crocketed stone spire, was planned by William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, 1340, and continued by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, being completed by Edward IV, whose badges are conspicuously sculptured on it. (Saffron Walden 7, Dunmow 7 miles.)

London, 45 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,596. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan.

THAXTED
(Essex)

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THETFORD (Norfolk)

Ancient town, on the London to Norwich road, and situated also on the prehistoric Ickneild Way. The early history of Thetford is lost in the mists of remote antiquity. To those dim ages belongs the great mound, 100ft. in height, called "Castle Hill," although a castle was never built on it. This grassy height, crested with trees, is a very picturesque feature. The town has some exceedingly narrow streets, especially where the old "Bell" coaching-inn stands, by the church of St. Peter. The ancient gateway of Thetford Priory is a stately work.

Thetford stands on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the Little Ouse River, and in midst of a region of vast heaths.

Elveden, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south, is the seat of Lord Iveagh. (Newmarket 19, East Dereham 22, Bury St. Edmunds 12 miles.)

London, 81 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,704. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Bell. Golf: Thetford G.C., 18 holes.

THIRSK (Yorkshire)

An ancient market-town on the Great North Road, with large market-place in which are two old coaching-inns. The church, chiefly of the 14th and 15th centuries, has a parvise over the south porch, a fine painting by the Italian artist Caracci, finely carved altar-table, and some ancient painted glass. The racecourse has been modernised and is now very popular with north-country sportsmen. The Hambleton Hills rise about 5 miles east of the town, the nearest point being Sutton Bank, famous in motoring history as a test hill. (Easingwold 10, Northallerton 9, Ripon 11 miles.)

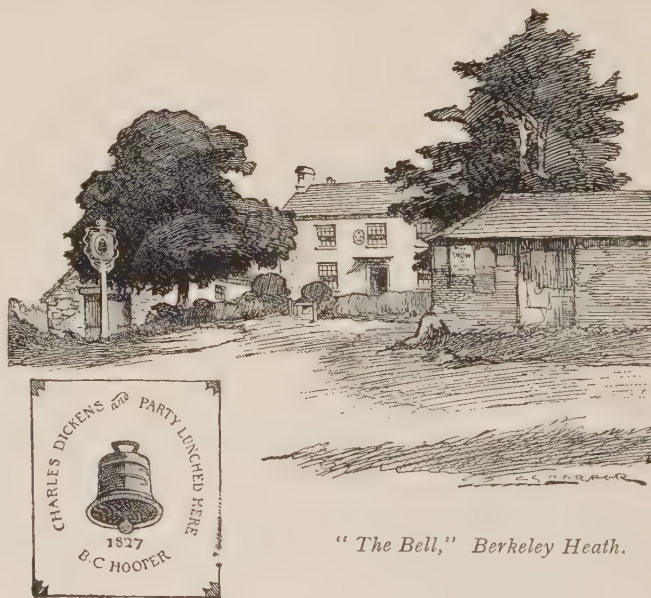
London, 219 miles. Map 12. Population, 2,755. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Fleece, Three Tuns.

THORNBURY (Gloucestershire)

Here is Thornbury Castle, a magnificent project by the Duke of Buckingham, 1511. He began the existing incomplete building, according to the inscription over the great gateway: "Thys gate was began in the yere of Our Lorde God MCCCCXI, the ij yere of the Reyne of Kynge Henri the VIII, by me Edw., Duc of Bukyngha', ERll of Harforde, Staf-forde ande Northampto'." The unfortunate Duke was beheaded, 1521, while yet his grand castle was building. It is a private residence, adjoining the church, which itself seems to have been partly rebuilt by the duke, the Stafford Knot badge being freely sculptured on it.

Berkeley Heath, 5 miles north, along the Bristol road. Here is "the 'Bell,' Berkeley Heath," a wayside inn, mentioned in *Pickwick Papers*, where Mr. Pickwick, Bob Sawyer, and Ben Allen, on their way to Birmingham, had lunch. (Bristol 11, Berkeley 7 miles.)

London, 120 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,493. Market, 4th Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Thornbury G.C., 9 holes.



"The Bell," Berkeley Heath.

THRAPSTON (Northamptonshire)

Small town, with iron-working industry. Islip, 1 mile, is a village with 14th and 15th-century church, containing a most interesting replica (made 1910) of a large brass to John and Annys Nicoll, 1467. The replica was placed by their descendants, residing in the United States of America. (Huntingdon 16, Kettering 8.)

London, 74 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,662. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Town in the Peak district of Derbyshire. The great and stately 14th and 15th-century church bears witness to the past importance of the place, and is familiarly known as "the Cathedral of the Peak." Among the monuments are a fine brass to Bishop Pursglove, of Hull, who founded the Grammar School, and died 1579, and effigies of Sir Thurston de Bower and wife, 14th century. An ebbing and flowing well is said to have given Tideswell its name, but this derivation is fanciful. (Chapel-en-le-Frith 7, Buxton 9 miles.)

London, 167 miles. Map 12. Population, 1,991. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs.

TIDESWELL
(Derbyshire)

Although popularly called "Tintagel," the proper name of the village is "Trevena," "Tintagel" being that of the ruined "King Arthur's Castle" on the rocky headland. The surrounding scenery is grand. Modern Trevena has grown up out of almost nothing, in response to a demand for summer accommodation for the tourists who have been attracted by the Arthurian legend. The old Post Office, a building thought to be of the 14th century, has been purchased and preserved by the National Trust, to save it from the fate that threatened it, of being demolished for sake of a site on which to build an additional boarding-house. The church of St. Marcelliana is an interesting one, of 12th to 15th centuries. Note in the south transept a stone formerly a portion of the lych gate. It is easily the oldest thing in Tintagel, and was discovered in 1890 to be a Roman milestone, inscribed "IMP. C. G. VAL. LIC. LICIV." This refers to Licinius, who was born a peasant, but became Emperor, A.D. 307. He married Constantia, sister of Constantine the Great, and ruled the Empire jointly with him. Quarrelling with his brother-in-law, he was executed A.D. 324.

The "Rocky Valley," a beautiful, boulder-strewn vale running down to the sea, is 1½ miles east. (Boscastle 4, Wadebridge 14, Camelford 6 miles.)

London, 231 miles. Map 2. Population, 1,305. Hotel: King Arthur's Castle. Golf: King Arthur's Castle G.C., 9 holes.

TINTAGEL
(Cornwall)

Nestling in its vale beside the river Wye in one of the loveliest reaches of that beautiful stream, Tintern is a village which of itself would be worth notice. But with the grey walls of its ruined Abbey rising above the white-walled cottages and the orchards on that little strip of level land between the river and the surrounding hills, Tintern is a place of romantic interest, as well as of scenic beauty. Of the Cistercian Abbey founded here in 1131 by Walter de Clare nothing remains. It was a humble beginning. One hundred and twenty-nine years later the existing Abbey Church arose, at that architectural period when the pure Early English style was at the first stage of the transition to the more ornate Decorated. The west front discloses this transition more surely than the rest of the building, which remains almost perfect in the height of its walls and in a stability which, it has been said, would permit of its being restored and re-roofed. The Abbey was purchased by the Government, and vested in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the benefit of the



Tintern.

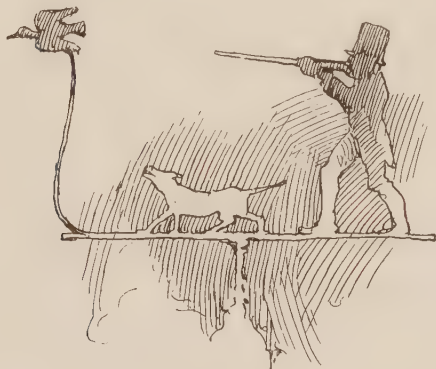
TINTERN
(Monmouthshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

TINTERN (continued)

public. The road running between Chepstow and Monmouth commands fine views of the Abbey.

There are numerous interesting places round Tintern. Trelleck, 5 miles north-west, is a village remarkable for its "Virtuous Well," an iron-impregnated spring which bubbles into a stone basin set round with ancient steps; for its three great standing-stones; for a great grassy mound nearby; and for its curious sundial, which stands in the school-yard. This was erected by Lady Probert, about 1680. It stands some 8ft. high and bears sculptures and Latin inscriptions referring to the wells, to the standing-stones, and to the mound. The name of "Trelleck," indeed, indicates the "Three Stones." They stand respectively 8ft., 10ft., and 14ft. high; and, with the mound, are considered to refer to a great victory won here by Harold over the Welsh, about 1050.



Sporting Weather Vane over an old shop, Tonbridge.

St. Briavel's is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north, across the Wye into Gloucestershire at Llandogo and St. Briavel's station. Here are the massive gatehouse-towers of a castle originally built by Milo Fitzwalter, about 1131. (Chepstow 5, Monmouth 11 miles.)

London, 137 miles. Map 7. Population, 325. Hotels: Beaufort Arms, Rose and Crown.

TIVERTON (Devonshire)

The place-name means the "Two-ford Town," on the fords crossing the rivers Exe and Loman. The church, 15th and 16th century, has a noble and lofty tower, 120ft. The building in general was a work of piety by the wealthy wool-merchants of Tiverton, and is richly sculptured and decorated. Some remains of the ancient Castle, besieged and captured by Fairfax, 1645, are incorporated in a modern residence. Here are almshouses founded by John and Joan Greenway, 1529, who also built the very beautiful Greenway Chapel in the church, lavishly adorned with sculptures representing scenes in the life of Christ. The Waldron Almshouses were founded 1579. Blundell's School, founded 1604, was that at which Richard Doddridge Blackmore, author of *Lorna Doone*, was educated. (Exeter 14 miles.)

London, 172 miles. Map 3. Population, 9,715. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Palmerston. Golf: Tiverton G.C., 9 holes.

TONBRIDGE (Kent)

Town on the river Medway. Here are the remains of Tonbridge Castle, consisting of two 13th-century towers of the principal gatehouse, now forming the approach to a public park. The well-known Tonbridge Public School was founded by Sir Andrew Judd. The old "Chequers" inn is of interest.

Leigh, 2 miles (called locally "Lye"), is a pretty village rebuilt about 1874 by Samuel Morley, the squire of the adjacent Hall Place. The cottages, all modelled and designed in the picturesque old English style, have since then become toned down and weathered until they look like genuine old houses. (Sevenoaks 6, Tonbridge Wells 6 miles.)

London, 30 miles. Map 5. Population, 15,929. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Castle, Rose and Crown. Golf: Tonbridge G.C., 14 holes.



An Old Cross at Waterlake, 5 miles from Tonbridge.

TORQUAY (Devonshire)

The largest seaside resort in South Devon, Torquay is situated within the sheltered recesses of Tor Bay, on a site which may be compared for its hilly nature with that of

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Rome, traditionally said to be built on "seven hills." The climate of Torquay is of grateful mildness in winter, and the town is favoured by invalids and people of delicate constitution. The rock-walks are rich in palms, dracænas and other sub-tropical plants, and the fuchsia and geranium grow to amazing sizes. In the public gardens rises a rocky bluff crested with an ancient Chapel of St. Michael, now put to use as an observatory station. Meadfoot is a beautiful and secluded bay, eastward. Tor Abbey ruins stand in a private park, seat of the Cary family.

Babbacombe and St. Marychurch are on the eastern outskirts of Torquay, Babbacombe and Oddicombe beaches, at the foot of great limestone cliffs, being extremely picturesque. The beaches are of large rounded marble and limestone pebbles. Cockington is a delightful Devon village. See the church and Manor House; also the smithy.

Anstey's Cove, 2½ miles east, is a secluded inlet at the foot of a valley filled with tangled ferns and brambles, and enclosed within headlands and jagged pinnacles of white limestone. It is a most picturesque spot.

On Daddy Hole Plain is "Kent's Cavern," discovered 1824. It then contained many bones of wild animals and prehistoric remains. Although thus "discovered," it certainly was known in olden times, for on the rocky walls are the scribblings of visitors, dated 1571 and 1688. Stalactites and stalagmites are features of "Kent's Cavern."

London, 193 miles. Map 3. Population, 39,432. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Allerdale, Grand, Howden Court, Imperial, Links, Nepaul Private, Osborne, Palace, Queen's, Riviera, Sackville, South Hill House, Torbay, Torquay Hydro, Union, Victoria and Albert. Golf: Torquay and South Devon G.C., 18 holes; Torquay G.C., 9 holes.

Quaint old market-town at the head of the navigable estuary of the River Dart, along which steamers ply to and from Dartmouth, 8 miles, alike for pleasure and for business purposes, the river forming the readier communication between the two places, by reason of the steep and circuitous roads. It is a pleasant trip, through exquisite scenery.

Totnes is a very ancient place, with a curious castle built on high ground overlooking the town. The great circular shell-keep, built by Judhael de Totneis, about 1070, greatly resembles the shell-keep of Trematon, near Saltash, and was never a roofed building.

The church, 15th century, is a large and noble red sandstone edifice, with stately pinnaced tower. The stone pulpit and chancel screens are of the distinctive "Devonshire" type, richly sculptured, painted, and gilded. Note the small 16th-century Guildhall, containing a few odd relics. The streets have some curious examples of houses overhanging the pavements and forming covered walks for pedestrians.

Berry Pomeroy Castle ruins, 2 miles, are romantically situated in dense woods. Here Sir Edward Seymour was the last of his race to reside, in the time of James II. Since then the place has been deserted. It is the property of the Duke of Somerset. (Newton Abbot 8, Kingsbridge 12 miles.)

London, 194 miles. Map 3. Population, 3,982. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Climax, Royal Seven Stars, Seymour. Golf: Totnes G.C., 9 holes.

Small town on the Holyhead road. Here is the "Pomfret Arms" inn, formerly the "Saracen's Head" and mentioned by that name in *Pickwick Papers*. The "Talbot" contains in a deserted room up the courtyard an old ingle-nook fireplace with sculptured chimneypiece bearing the figure of a talbot-hound. The house formerly possessed a relic associated with Dean Swift, who frequently stayed here on his journeys between Ireland and London. It is his favourite chair, now to be seen in the Town Hall. (Stony Stratford 8, Buckingham 10, Daventry 12, Brackley 11, Northampton 9 miles.)

London, 59 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,383. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Pomfret Arms, Talbot.

TORQUAY (continued)

TOTNES (Devonshire)

TOWCESTER (Northamptonshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

TOWYN (Merionethshire)

Seaside resort of a quiet character, with excellent sands. The old village is nearly 1 mile inland. The large cruciform church of St. Cadfan, said to be the oldest in North Wales, is certainly not later than the early part of the 11th century, and parts of it may be even Saxon. "St. Cadfan's Stone," now within the building, but formerly in the churchyard, is 7ft. in length, and bears an inscription in Welsh to the effect that here lie Cadfan and Cyngdn. (Aberdovey 4, Dolgelley 20, Machynlleth 15 miles.)

London, 216 miles. Map 7. Population, 4,411. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Corbett Arms. Golf : Towyn-on-Sea G.C., 18 holes.

TRING (Hertfordshire)



"Implement Gate," opposite Flour Mills on the road from Tring to Marsworth.

Market-town, formerly engaged in straw-plaiting and silk-weaving. The large 15th-century church contains monuments of Sir William Gore, sometime Lord Mayor of London, 1707, and others of that family. Tring Park, seat of Lord Rothschild, whose Natural History collections may be seen on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In the neighbourhood of Tring are Aldbury, said to be "the prettiest village in Hertfordshire," with its village stocks beside a pond ; and Ashbridge Park, seat of Lord Brownlow. (Aylesbury 7, Dunstable 10, Berkhamstead 5 miles.)

London, 31 miles. Map 8. Population, 4,352. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : George, Rose and Crown.

TROON (Ayrshire)

Seaport and holiday place with very fine sands, sharply divided into North Sands and South Sands by a boldly-projecting headland on which are the harbour and railway pier, with graving docks and floating basin. (Ayr 8, Kilmarnock 10 miles.)

London, 400 miles. Map 14. Population, 9,420. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Marine. Golf : Several excellent courses.

TROWBRIDGE (Wiltshire)

Ancient cloth-weaving town, to which industry is now added that of bacon curing. Some stately old mansions of the clothing merchants bear witness to the prosperity of the town in the 17th and 18th centuries. The spire of Trowbridge Church is a prominent feature. The old rectory is associated with the poet Crabbe, who was rector from 1813, and died here 1832. (Devizes 10, Bath 11, Frome 9, Westbury 5, Bradford-on-Avon 3 miles.)

London, 99 miles. Map 3. Population, 12,133. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : George.

TRURO (Cornwall)

Standing at the confluence of the Kenwyn and Allen, and in a hollow between the hills, Truro is a sheltered and pleasant city, 10½ miles from the sea at Falmouth. It is granite-built, and of clean and tidy appearance, with the peculiarity of little streams of clear water running down the gutters of its principal streets. Upon the establishment of the new Cornish diocese of Truro, in 1878, it was determined to build here a Cathedral. The site selected was that of St. Mary's parish church in High Cross, in the centre of the town. That 15th and 16th-century church was demolished, with the exception of the south aisle, an elaborate Perpendicular work which has been preserved and incorporated with the Cathedral, whose foundation-stone was laid May 20th, 1880. Truro Cathedral, the first cathedral church built in England since the Reformation in the 16th century, is a very beautiful building in the 13th century style, called variously "Early English" or "First Pointed." It was designed by J. L. Pearson, R.A., and is 300ft. in length, with central tower and spire and two western towers capped with copper spirelets. The stone

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TRURO (continued)



Truro from the River Fal.

used is a fine-grained white granite, with Box-stone dressings. The greatest enthusiasm was aroused among Cornishmen at the prospect of again having not only a Cornish diocese (which was formerly seated at St. Germans from A.D. 909 until 1046, when it was transferred to Exeter), but also a Cathedral; and subscriptions freely came in. The work was completed with the finishing touches put to the western towers in the autumn of 1909. This is one of the smallest of English cathedrals—6ft. shorter than that of Rochester, but it is of exceptional beauty and very picturesque, and it seems from some points of view (notably from the lofty heights of the Great Western Railway viaducts, and also looking up the Fal) much larger than it is. The site in High Cross is extremely cramped, amid the narrow alleys in the middle of Truro, but at least they give an effect of quaintness. The Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall contains some interesting exhibits. Note in the Market House a carved tablet from an older building, warning the market-folk against giving unjust weight :—

“ Who seeks to find eternal tresvre
Mvst vse no gvile in waight or measvre, 1615.”

“ The Red Lion ” hotel was formerly a private mansion, and dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries. Here was born Foote, the actor.

Kenwyn is a village $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north. Here is the seat of the Bishop of Truro. St. Clement’s, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, is a village picturesquely situated on the river Fal. The steam-boat excursions between Falmouth and Truro introduce the visitor to wooded and river scenery of the loveliest description.

London, 255 miles. Map 2. Population, 10,833. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel : Red Lion.

One of the oldest spas and inland watering-places, Tunbridge Wells took its rise in 1630, when the benefit derived by Lord North from drinking the waters he discovered on the Common in 1605 had time to become known to fashionable people in general. In 1634 Queen Henrietta Maria “ took the waters,” which after that Royal visit became very generally patronised. At that time there were few houses nearer than Tonbridge, and Tunbridge Wells as a town began with the quaint street, still existing, called “ The Pantiles.” Here is the original well, or spring, of iron tonic water. When the Civil War broke out, Tunbridge Wells was a place greatly favoured by the Court party; nor did it suffer in prosperity during the Commonwealth, when it became fashionable among the Puritans. Hence we find to this day the distinctly Puritanical name of “ Mount Ephraim ” here. Whatever the party in power, the Tunbridge Wells of those times seem to have

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Ken)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (continued)

done very well. At the Restoration the Royalists again patronised it, and it is to that party that the curious little red-brick church built 1684 and dedicated to "King Charles the Martyr" is due. The odd "Tunbridge Ware" industry of inlaying in coloured woods dates back to the 17th century, and is still in existence. The chief feature, after The Pantiles, is the Common, on which is the famous "Toad Rock," a remarkable outcrop of



The Toad Rock, Tunbridge Wells.



Oast House Vane decorated with images of the Kentish Horse. Lamberhurst, 6½ miles S.E. of Tunbridge Wells.

sandstone, and one among numerous curiosities of the kind in the immediate neighbourhood. These include "High Rocks," 2 miles on the Groombridge road, natural curiosities which, says a guide-book published in 1810, "tend to create an agreeable relief to that tedium which will frequently encroach on a place of public resort."

Some very charming scenery surrounds Tunbridge Wells, notably at Eridge, 2½ miles south. Here is Eridge Park, seat of the Marquis of Abergavenny, in which are more rocks wherewith to beguile "tedium" on Thursdays, between May and September, when the park is open to visitors.

London, 36 miles. Map 5. Population, 35,697. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Carlton, Castle, Royal Mount Ephraim, Spa, Wellington. Golf: Tunbridge Wells G.C., 9 holes; Culverden G.C., 18 holes; Nevill G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Tonbridge (Castle; Museum) 6, Sevenoaks (Knole House) 13; Igham (Moated Manor) 13; Mereworth 13, Rochester (Castle; Cathedral; Museum) 25; Maidstone (Archbishop's Palace) 20; Lamberhurst (Bayham Abbey ruins) 8; Frant 2, Wadhurst 7, Hurst Green 15, Battle (Abbey) 22, Hastings 29; Cross-in-Hand 13, Hailsham (ruins in vicinity) 22, Eastbourne 30; Crowborough (Beacon) 7, Uckfield 14, Lewes (Castle ruins; Priory ruins) 22, Brighton 30.

TUXFORD (Nottinghamshire)

Old coaching-town on the Great North Road. The 13th to 15th-century church contains an odd carving representing St. Lawrence being martyred on his gridiron. The font cover, dated 1673, is a heavy elaborate affair, worked up and down by pulleys and counter-weights, like a very large and ornate candle extinguisher. (Newark-on-Trent 14, East Retford 6 miles.)

London, 139 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,154. Early Closing, Wed. Market, Alt. Mon. Hotel: Newcastle Arms.

TYNEMOUTH (Northumberland)

Residential and holiday resort at the mouth of the Tyne. Tynemouth Priory ruins, grim and gaunt, stand in the castle grounds. (Newcastle-on-Tyne 9, Whitley Bay 3, Blyth 10 miles.)

London, 282 miles. Map 15. Population, 63,786. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Grand. Golf: Tynemouth G.C., 18 holes.

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UCKFIELD, a small rustic town, with interesting old inn, the "Maiden's Head."

Fletching, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is a picturesque village. Here in the mausoleum of the Earls of Sheffield is buried Gibbon, the historian, who died 1794. The mausoleum is built on to the north transept of the interesting Norman and Early English church. Sheffield Park, adjacent, and not the town of Sheffield, is whence the Earls of Sheffield took their title. (Eastbourne 20, East Grinstead 13, Tunbridge Wells 14 miles.)

London, 44 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,384. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Maiden's Head. Golf: Pilt Down G.C., 18 holes; Stations: Uckfield, Newick or Charley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Old-world village beneath the great Berkshire downs. The place-name derives from the great Offa, King of Mercia in the 8th century—"Offa's town." The fine cruciform 13th-century church is of much interest. Note the epitaph on "Martha, wife of Angel Lockey, Esq.," who is described as a "Sincerely pious Christian, and if there were any virtues that she did not practise, they could only be such as those with which she was unacquainted."

Woolstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south, is a tiny village with a very pretty little old-fashioned inn, the "White Horse," which, of course, takes its name from the ancient "White Horse" cut in the chalk on White Horse Hill, which almost overshadows Woolstone.

White Horse Hill, 2 miles from Uffington, may be reached by car, a road, although one of stiff gradients, running to the top, 863ft. The famous figure of the White Horse, traced through the turf into the chalk of the hillside, is a relic of Saxon times, and is thought to commemorate the victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes here, in the Battle of Ashdown, A.D. 871. It resembles the figures of horses seen on Saxon coins. It measures 353ft. from nose to tail.

Kingston Lisle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a very charming village, near which is the curious stone, crannied with numerous holes, called "King Alfred's Bugle Horn." When blown into by an expert it produces a weird bellowing noise. (Great Faringdon 4, Wantage 7 miles.)

London, 71 miles. Map 4. Population, 480.

Ancient town on the borders of the hæmatite iron-ore districts of Furness. The prominent monument on Hoad Hill is to Sir John Barrow, sometime Secretary to the Admiralty, who died 1848. (Barrow-in-Furness 9, Newby Bridge 9 miles.)

London, 281 miles. Map 12. Population, 10,121. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotels: Conishead Priory Hydro, Springfield. Golf: Ulverston G.C., 18 holes; motor service from Ulverston.

Quiet country town. Uppingham School, founded 1584, by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, remained a provincial Grammar School, little heard of outside its immediate neighbourhood until the Rev. Edward Thring was appointed Headmaster. He remodelled it and brought it into the front rank of public schools. The fine modern range of buildings was designed by G. E. Street, R.A. A very striking seated statue of

UCKFIELD
(Sussex)

UFFINGTON
(Berkshire)



"The White Horse," Woolstone, near Uffington

ULVERSTON
(Lancashire)

UPPINGHAM
(Rutland)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

UPPINGHAM (continued)

Dr. Thring is one of the features. By the churchyard stands the old schoolhouse with the text, in Hebrew, Latin, and Greek, "Remember now thy Creator, in the days of thy youth." (Kettering 14, Oakham 6, Stamford 12, Leicester 19 miles.)

London, 90 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,453. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Falcon, Central. Golf: Uppingham G.C., 9 holes.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN (Worcestershire)

Small town, with picturesque features which must be held to include the curious, unusual tower of the church and the old timbered houses. Vinegar-making is an activity of Upton. (Cheltenham 16, Worcester 10, Great Malvern 8, Tewkesbury 7 miles.)

London, 110 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,004. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: King's Head.

USK (Monmouthshire)

Staid and stolid old town, on the river Usk. The gateway towers of the castle remain. In the church, formerly that of a Benedictine Priory, is a good rood-screen. (Monmouth 13, Newport 11, Abergavenny 11, Pontypool 7 miles.)

London, 141 miles. Map 7. Population, 1,496. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Three Salmons.

UTTOXETER (Staffordshire)

There was never, surely, such a choice of ways in pronouncing the name of any town as there is that of Uttoxeter, which may apparently be called anything except what it looks like. Any kind of verbal currency will be accepted, from "Toxeter," to "Itcheter" and "Uxeter." In Domesday Book it appears as "Wotocheshede." This became a century later "Uttockeshede," and in the course of a further century "Hottokeshagh." The real meaning is plain to students: it is "Hwittuc's Heath." Dr. Johnson's father was accustomed to sell books at a stall in the Market Place. His son, the future lexicographer, one day refused to help him there, and in after years he imposed upon himself the penance of standing bareheaded in the rain on that spot on Market Day. A seated statue of Johnson is now to be found there—a copy of that at Lichfield. One of the panels on the plinth portrays the incident of his penance. (Lichfield 17, Burton-on-Trent 14, Derby 18, Abbot's Bromley 6, Stoke-on-Trent 16, Ashbourne 12 miles.)

London, 132 miles. Map 8. Population, 5,361. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: White Hart.

UXBRIDGE (Middlesex)

Quaint but modernised town on the main Beaconsfield and Oxford road. The establishment of a permanent dépôt of the Royal Air Force has greatly tended to the prosperity of the town. The old brick Market House, built 1788, resting heavily on a number of pillars forming an open ground-floor market, stands in the middle of the town. At the side of it, where a narrow street branches off, is the parish church of St. Margaret, built in 1448 as a chapel-of-ease to the mother-church of Hillingdon.

Hillingdon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the road to London, is a very picturesque old village, with an ancient church whose tall tower stands impressively at the crest of Hillingdon Hill.

Outside Uxbridge on the road to Beaconsfield is the old "Crown and Treaty" inn, which was a private mansion at the time when the Commissioners respectively for Charles I and the Parliament met there in January, 1644, to seek an agreement and avoid warfare. The negotiations failed and the Civil War resulted. (Beaconsfield 8, Colnbrook 7, Slough 6 miles.)

London, 15 miles. Map 8. Population, 12,923. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Brookfield House, Chequers. Golf: Hillingdon G.C., 9 holes.



Pump, Signpost and Lych Gate at Ruiship, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Uxbridge.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

A select Isle of Wight seaside resort, situated in a sheltered position under the great heights of St. Boniface Down, on the southern coast. It is much more than a holiday place, being residential and greatly favoured by invalids and persons of delicate constitution. The famous Undercliff, scene of an old landslip, is rich in picturesque features. (See also Isle of Wight.)

London, 90 miles. Map 4. Population, 6,063. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Blackgang, Metropole, Royal, Royal Marine. Golf: Ventnor G.C., 12 holes.

VENTNOR
(Isle of Wight)

WADEBRIDGE, a village on the River Camel, here crossed by a bridge of 17 arches, built 1485, by Thomas Loveybound, vicar of Egloshayle, who also rebuilt Egloshayle church tower, which displays his jocular badge—three hearts joined by a ribbon, inscribed “Loveybound.” A relic of antiquity consisting of nine stones called “The Sisters” is in the vicinity. (Camelford 11, St. Columb Major 8, Padstow 8, Bodmin 7 miles.)

London, 238 miles. Map 2. Population, 2,139. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Molesworth Arms.

WADEBRIDGE
(Cornwall)

Small remote old market-town, on a creek or “fleet.” It is an old-world place, at which was born William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester 1447–86, who here founded in 1459 Magdalen College School, as a preparatory establishment for his foundation, Magdalen College, Oxford. The buildings are interesting examples of 15th-century brickwork. (Skegness 5, Boston 18, Spilsby 10 miles.)

London, 138 miles. Map 13. Population, 2,164. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.

WAINFLEET
(Lincolnshire)

Here is the 14th and 15th-century parish church, of great size, with lofty tower and spire, now the Cathedral of a diocese established 1888. The famous Battle of Wakefield, fought between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists on December 30th, 1460, resulted in the defeat of the Yorkists and the death of the Duke of York, whose decapitated body was treated with every indignity. The head, crowned with a paper crown in derision of his pretensions to be King, was set over one of the gates of York. Midway on the bridge spanning the river Calder is an ancient bridge-chapel built, together with the bridge itself, about 1342. It was re-endowed by one of the Dukes of York in 1398, and in 1847 was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. He built a new front, a copy of the old, which was removed to the neighbouring Kettlethorpe Park. It stands there to this day, and is in better condition than Scott's copy.

One Mary Pannal was executed at York in 1593, on the charge of having by “Sorceries and devilish arts” murdered William Witham of Heath Old Hall (2½ miles). (Doncaster 20, Bradford 13, Barnsley 11, Leeds 9, Huddersfield 14 miles.)

London, 183 miles. Map 12. Population, 53,052. Market, Fri. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Trafford Arms. Golf: Wakefield G.C., 18 holes.

WAKEFIELD
(Yorkshire)

Wallasey and New Brighton occupy the north-east corner of the Wirral peninsula and form an attractive residential district and seaside resort. Building operations are extending westward, while West Kirby and Hoylake from the north-west corner are sending outposts eastward. In between are extensive stretches of sandhills, and there are excellent golf links.

London, 197 miles. Map 11. Population, 91,000. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Marine, Victoria, New Brighton. Golf: Wallasey G.C., 18 holes; West Cheshire G.C., 18 holes.

WALLASEY
(Cheshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WALLINGFORD (Berkshire)

Old market-town on the Thames, with a handsome bridge, built 1809. Some few remains of a Norman castle are existing in private grounds, and some prehistoric earthworks are visible close at hand. The



The Town Hall, Wallingford.

old Town Hall and Market House is a striking 17th century work. Of Wallingford's former 14 churches, only three remain. In St. Peter's is the tomb of Sir William Blackstone, Lord Chief Justice, who died 1780. St. Leonard's has a few Norman remains. St. Mary-the-More stands in the Market Place. (Henley-on-Thames 11, Goring 6 miles.)

London, 46 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,724. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Beau Regard, Bucklands, George, Lamb, Shillingford Bridge.

WALMER (Kent)

Standing on the shingly beach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Deal, Walmer is chiefly a row of houses facing the sea. A village of "Upper Walmer" continues westwards towards Ringwould. Walmer Castle, facing the sea, has a beautifully-wooded park in the rear. Originally one of Henry VIII's coast-castles, this of Walmer was the largest and most elaborate, and was further enlarged and strengthened at later periods. For many years it has been the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Here resided William Pitt when Lord Warden, and here died in 1852 the great Duke of Wellington, in the room shown to visitors. Of late years part of Walmer Castle is used as a museum in charge of H.M. Office of Works. (Sandwich 7, Dover 7 miles.)

London, 73 miles. Map 5. Population, 5,354. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Walmer and Kingsdown G.C., 18 holes.

WALTHAM ABBEY (Essex)

Small town, grown up around the ancient Abbey of Holy Cross, existing before 1060, when it was re-founded by Harold, King of the English, who fell six years later, at the Battle of Hastings. His body was brought to the Abbey Church, but his tomb disappeared at the dissolution of the Abbey in the 16th century. The present parish church is the remaining portion of the Abbey, and is a stately work of Norman architecture. The so-called "Harold's Bridge," spanning a stream near by, is the dilapidated relic of a bridge built at least 500 years later than Harold's time. Some nooks and corners of the town, particularly the cattle market, in "Romeland," are very quaint and old-world. Waltham Cross, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is a hamlet named after one of the three remaining of the 12 wayside crosses erected by Edward I to the memory of his Queen Eleanor. This beautiful work, although much patched and restored, is still a lovely example of mediæval craftsmanship. (Romford 14, Cheshunt 2, Barnet 10 miles.)

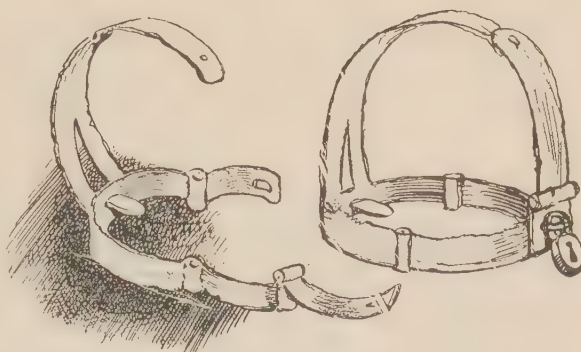
London 15 miles. Map 5. Population, 6,847. Hotels: Falcon, New Inn. Golf: Monkham's G.C., 18 holes.



Eleanor Cross and Signboard, Waltham.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Old Thames-side village. Note in the church a brass to John Selwyn, Keeper of the Royal Park of Oatlands. It represents him mounted on a stag which he is seen to be stabbing in the neck. This illustrates an incident in the hunting field, when a stag, making as if to attack Queen Elizabeth, Selwyn jumped from his horse on to the stag's back and slew it in the manner shown. Here, in a glass case, is a much-rusted specimen of the "branks," or "scold's bridle," inscribed :—



The Branks, Walton-on-Thames.

"Chester presents Walton with a bridle,
To curb women's tongues that talk too idle."

The "Old Manor House" is a half-timbered 16th-century building once occupied by Bradshaw, President of the Council and one of the signatories to the death-warrant of Charles I. (Kingston-on-Thames 6, Staines 6, Weybridge 2 miles.)

London, 18 miles. Map 4. Population, 14,647. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel : Crown. Golf : Burhill G.C., 18 holes.

Modern seaside resort. The "naze" is the ness, nose, or projecting foreland to north of the town. The composite place-name thus distinguishes this Essex town from the fifty or more other Waltons in the country. Few of these "Waltons" have anything to do with Walls. Generally they were "Wala-tons," the "towns" or places of the British, who to the invading Saxons were "wala" or "strangers." The sea here is very shallow, hence the lengthy pier, 2,610ft. (Colchester 16, Clacton 9 miles.)

London, 68 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,666. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Barker's Marine, Eastcliffe.

Old-world little town at foot of the Berkshire downs. Here Alfred the Great was born, A.D. 849; hence the stone statue of him, by Count Gleichen, in the market-place. This was unveiled in 1877. Comparison with the very fine colossal bronze statue of the great King, by Thornycroft, at Winchester, rather dwarfs the Count's work. The "Bear" hotel, with its curious effigy of a bear on a wooden pillar, is a fine old English hostelry, rich in panelling and old furniture. (Oxford 15, Hungerford 13, Great Faringdon 9, Goring 15 miles.)

London, 64 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,886. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Bear. Golf : Lockinge G.C., 9 holes.

Quaint old market-town on the river Lea. The place-name is thought to derive from the great dam, or weir, across the river, made as a defence by the Danes who invaded this region A.D. 893. Alfred in coming to the attack cut a new channel for the river, and thus drained the lake.

Several of the fine 17th and 18th-century residences of the wealthy old maltsters are left, with picturesque yards; on one side the residence, and on the other the warehouses and offices. The large church, with usual Hertfordshire spike cresting the tower, is of the 14th and 15th centuries. The celebrated "Great Bed of Ware," of 17th century date, but with "1463" carved on it by way of deception, was formerly at the "Saracen's Head," but is now at Rye House.

London, 22 miles. Map 9. Population, 5,949. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Saracen's Head. Golf : East Herts G.C., 18 holes.

WALTON-ON-THAMES
(Surrey)

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE
(Essex)

WANTAGE
(Berkshire)

WARE
(Hertfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WAREHAM (Dorsetshire)



The "Balloon Stone" in Standon Green End, 4 miles from Ware.

(This stone records the successful flight of the first balloonist in this country who descended on the spot marked.)

Very ancient and historic town, looking but little of its age. Many fires, notably that of 1762, have caused it to be almost completely rebuilt. But the famous "Walls of Wareham" stand. These are great earthworks: grass-grown banks and ditches, built at some prehistoric period to secure that safety which Wareham never enjoyed, the town on many occasions suffering from Danish and other raids, owing to its proximity to Poole Harbour. On these ramparts were hanged in 1685 three of the prisoners taken in the Monmouth Rebellion, on a spot still known as "Bloody Bank." Of the three churches of Wareham, St. Martin's is most prominent, standing

by the roadside on the north of the town. It dates back in part to Saxon times. St. Mary's, although largely rebuilt 1841, retains its Chapel of St. Edward, in two floors, this saint being that "King Edward the Martyr" who was fatally stabbed at Corfe by his stepmother, Elfrida, A.D. 978.

St. Mary's has also a vaulted Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Roman inscribed stones, and a 12th-century font. (Poole 10, Swanage 10, Dorchester 17 miles.)

London, 113 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,994. Market. Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Black Bear, Red Lion. Golf: Wareham G.C., 9 holes.

WARGRAVE- ON-THAMES (Berkshire)

Thames-side village, considerably grown since the modern popularity of the river set in. The "George and Dragon" inn, or hotel, has a double-sided sign painted by G. D. Leslie, R.A., and J. E. Hodgson, R.A., showing St. George attacking the Dragon, and subsequently refreshing himself with a tankard of beer. In the churchyard lies Sir Morell Mackenzie, died 1892. He attended the Emperor Frederick of Germany in his fatal illness. Here also lies Madame Tussaud, the originator of Tussaud & Sons' Waxworks. (Reading 7, Henley 3 miles.)

London, 33 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,383. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: White Hart.

WARMINSTER (Wiltshire)

Agricultural market-town. Battlesbury and Scratchbury are ancient camps in the vicinity. Longleat, seat of the Thynne family, Marquesses of Bath, stands in its picturesque park, 4 miles west. (Bath 19, Salisbury 21 miles.)

London, 97 miles. Map 4. Population, 5,389. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Anchor, Bath Arms. Golf: Warminster G.C., 18 holes.



Cross and Stocks at Lymm, 5 miles S.E. of Warrington.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

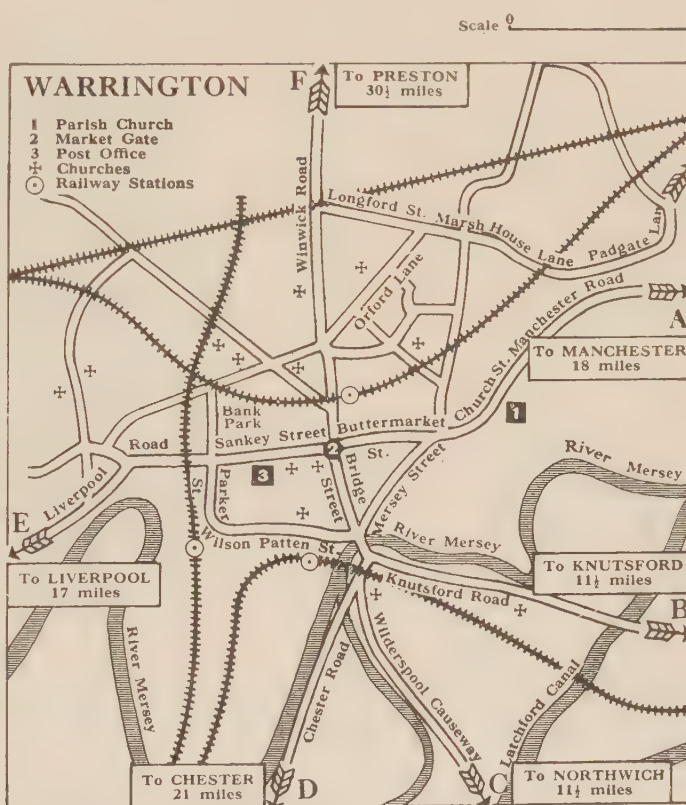
Industrial town, busy in the soap, pin-making and general hardware trades. Of late years Warrington has been considerably embellished, in the architectural way, and of the old, rather formless place, little is left. The fine church, of large scale and handsome appearance, has a lofty spire, and is chiefly of the 14th and 15th centuries. The altar-tomb of Sir John Butler and his wife, 1463, with effigies, includes the figure of a negro. Their residence was Bewsey Hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north. The presence of the negro's figure is explained by the story that Sir John Butler and his wife were murdered, while their infant son was saved by their black servant. (Liverpool 17, Manchester 18 miles.)

London, 182 miles. Map 12. Population, 76,811. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Lion, Patten Arms, Victoria. Golf: Warrington G.C., 18 holes.

Ancient and historic town, originally dependent on the feudal fortress of Warwick Castle, which originated in prehistoric times in a palisaded mound, and has been a stronghold of various types ever since. The very centre of the castle is the earthwork called "Ethelfleda's Mount." Ethelfleda, the great daughter of a great king, Alfred the Great, was wife of the Earl of Mercia, and was a strenuous castle-builder. She built the first Warwick Castle A.D. 915, but her Keep was replaced by that erected by Turchil, the Norman, in whose family originated the "Bear and Ragged Staff" badge borne by the Earls of Warwick ever since, whatever the successive families who have held the title—the Houses of Beauchamp, Neville, Dudley, Rich, and Greville. The statelier towers and walls are those reared by the military architects of the 14th and 15th centuries. To the former period belong both Guy's Tower and Caesar's Tower. The first historical Earl of Warwick was Henry de Newburgh, who died in 1123. Thence the castle and the title came to the Beauchamps, and in the 15th century to the great Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, "the King-maker," who was slain at the Battle of Barnet, 1471. The Castle, one of the stateliest of the "stately homes of England," is a residence, filled with armour, pictures, and ancient relics. Chief among these is the famous so-called "Warwick Vase"—a work of art discovered in 1770 in a lake at Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli. It is considered to have been sculptured B.C. 350. The Castle is accessible to the public at certain times.

There were once ten churches in Warwick town. Two only of these are left. St. Mary's, partly destroyed by fire 1694, has a singular would-be Gothic tower and nave, built 1704. Fortunately the choir and chapter-house, and above all the Beauchamp Chapel, survived that conflagration. That Chapel, built as directed in the will of Richard

WARRINGTON
(Lancashire)



WARWICK
(Warwickshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WARWICK (continued)

Beauchamp, 14th Earl of Warwick, who died 1439, is sculptured and decorated in the highest form of architectural ornament. In the centre is the tomb of the Earl, surmounted by a portrait-effigy of gilt brass. The strange cage-like structure over it was intended to support a rich velvet or brocade canopy, which has long disappeared. In the same Chapel is the monument of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, who died 1588; also that of his brother Ambrose, the "good Earl."

In what was once the Chapter-house is the enormous monument of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, murdered 1628; while in the choir is that of Thomas Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick, and his wife. The Norman crypt contains a ducking-stool for scolding women. Leyscester's Hospital, adjoining the West Gate, was founded as an almshouse by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester aforesaid. The twelve old men who have a home here still wear the blue gown and silver badge of the Bear and Ragged Staff, as enjoined in the statutes of the institution. (Birmingham 21, Coventry 11, Banbury 20 miles.)

London, 90 miles. Map 8.
Population, 12,862. Market, Sat.
Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Crown, Globe, Punchbowl, Warwick Arms, Woolpack.
Golf: Warwick G.C., 9 holes.



Warwick Castle.

WATCHET (Somerset)

The old Town Hall and Market House has a gloomy little lock-up beneath for petty misdemeanants. St. Decuman's is a village $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, in which is the church of that name, the parish church of Watchet. St. Decuman was one of those marvellous 7th-century saints to whom nothing was impossible. Misguided men of wrath beheaded him, quite uselessly, because he picked up his head, washed it at a spring, and placed it again on his shoulders.

Cleeve Abbey, 3 miles, is a very picturesque ruin of a Cistercian Abbey founded 1188. Of the Abbey Church practically nothing remains, the ruins being those of the cloisters and the domestic buildings, including the fine Refectory, which still retains its roof. (Bridgwater 19, Minehead 8 miles.)

London, 164 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,884. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: West Somerset.

WATFORD (Hertfordshire)

Old town, now a residential centre. The church has suffered many things from the clearances effected in so-styled "restoration." In the churchyard a fig-tree growing out of an altar-tomb is the subject of an idle superstition (like that of Lady Ann Grimston's tomb at Tewin). The story is that the lady buried here exclaimed, "If there be a God, may a tree grow out of my heart!" (Great Berkhamsted 11, Edgware 7 miles.)

London, 15 miles. Map 8. Population, 45,910. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Essex Arms, Rose and Crown. Golf: Incorporated West Herts. G.C., 18 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

Pleasant little town, situated by the prehistoric track called the "Peddar's Way," running from the Norfolk coast at Brancaster, and southwards from Watton, across Rondham Heath, to a crossing of the Ouse, east of Thetford. A curious old building in the town, now used as the fire-engine house, bears on its tower a weather-vane in the shape of a running hare, an allusion to the old English name of "Wat" for that animal. In the church, a curious wooden alms box inscribed "Remember the poore 1639," is carved in the shape of the head and shoulders of a man, representing a beggar.

Griston Old Hall, now a farmhouse, 2 miles, is by tradition the home of the Wicked Uncle in the ancient legend of the Babes in the Wood. Adjacent is Wayland Wood, locally called "Wailing Wood," the place where, according to legend, the Babes wandered until they sank down exhausted and died, their bodies being, by a pretty touch in the old ballad, piously covered with leaves by the robins. The credulous peasantry long believed that the cries of the two lost children could be heard, in ghostly fashion, at night; and so they can still, if you will only conveniently forget the presence in this neighbourhood of the Black-headed, or so-called "Laughing" gulls, which nest in Scoulton Mere, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and utter cries not unlike those of children in distress. (Thetford 12, East Dereham 10 miles.)

London, 93 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,331. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Crown.

WATTON
(Norfolk)

Considerable village, scene of the treaty called the "Peace of Wedmore," A.D. 879, made between Alfred the Great and Guthrum the Dane, after Alfred's defeat of the Danes at the Battle of Ethandun and Guthrum's reception into the Christian faith and baptism at Aller. Alfred's insistence upon his defeated enemy's conversion and baptism may perhaps be regarded as a prime instance of "the Church Militant." Aller is 12 miles south of Wedmore, just north of Langport. (Wells 8, Bridgwater 16 miles.)

WEDMORE
(Somerset)

London, 133 miles. Map 3. Population, 2,387.

Properly "Weedon Bec," the manor having at one time belonged to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy. The large village is on the Holyhead Road, and owes its present considerable size to the barracks, which were originally established here in the dark days of the Napoleonic terror, when England was supposed to be in imminent danger of invasion. In case of a successful landing by the French it was proposed that the Court should abandon London and settle here, approximately in the centre of England. A Royal Pavilion was here built for George III and his family. (Towcester 8, Daventry 4, Northampton 8 miles.)

WEEDON
(Northamptonshire)

London, 67 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,020. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Globe.

Ancient but considerably rebuilt town with an important bootmaking trade, whose antiquity is evident in one of the carved fifteenth century miserere seats in the chancel of the fine parish church. It represents a bootmaker of that period, sitting at his bench with the tools of his trade spread before him. (Northampton 10, Towcester 19, Olney 11, Kettering 8, Thrapston 11 miles.)

WELLINGBOROUGH
(Northamptonshire)

London, 66 miles. Map 8. Population, 20,365. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Hind. Golf: Wellingborough G.C., 9 holes.

Originally Watling Town, from Watling Street which passes by it. An old town of narrow streets, charmingly situated, and overlooked by the famous landmark, the Wrekin hill. The large monument in the churchyard is to the Rev. John Eyton, who died 1823. He was the author of the "History of Shropshire." (Shifnal $6\frac{1}{2}$, Shrewsbury $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bridgnorth $13\frac{1}{2}$, Hodnet $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

WELLINGTON
(Shropshire)

London, 143 miles. Map 7. Population, 8,148. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Charlton Arms. Golf: Wrekin G.C., 18 holes.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WELLINGTON (Somerset)

Small market-town. The 14th century church, placed outside the town, looks better without than within. Here is a monument to Lord Chief Justice Sir John Popham, 1607, with his wife. Serge and woollen mills give employment to the people of Wellington. This is the place whence Sir Arthur Wellesley took his title, "Duke of Wellington." A great pillar, surmounting the fine range of the Blackdown Hills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, is a memorial to him. It stands 900ft. above sea-level, and is visible for many miles. (Taunton 7, Bridgwater 18, Cullompton 12, Exeter 25 miles.)

London, 158 miles. Map 3. Population, 7,221. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotels : Shaplands, Squirrel.

WELLS (Somerset)

The ancient and beautiful city of Wells, in its lovely situation below the Mendip Hills, is the typical quiet Cathedral city of poetic imagination. As the name would imply, this is a place of springs, wells, and fountains. It was founded here precisely because of those waters, in this fertile vale beneath the waterless hills, about A.D. 704, by King Ina. Of the early Cathedral nothing remains. The existing building, begun about 1186 by Bishop Reginald de Bohun, was continued by Jocelin, 1206-42; by William de Marchia, 1293-1302; and John de Godelee, 1306-33. The great and stately West Front, the first glimpse generally obtained by tourists, entering the secluded Close by one of the striking fortified gatehouses from the Market Place, is the work of Bishop Jocelin, a brother of Bishop Hugh the Second. This West front, flanked by two towers, is remarkable for its array of statues, over 300 in number, comprising a varied concourse of saints, apostles, kings and queens, ecclesiastics and great warriors and ministers of State. Reigning over this assemblage in the central gable is the Saviour in glory, with attendant angels and representatives of the sun, moon, and stars. A profusion of smaller sculptures display scenes in Scripture history. The nave, like the West Front, is a work of the Early English period. A curious feature of the view along it is the placing of inverted strainer arches between the columns of the central tower. These were added about 1338, to give additional support when the stability of the tower was suspected. The transepts, also of Early English date, but somewhat earlier than the nave, are notable for the sculptured enrichment of the capitals to the piers. Note especially those in the South Transept: one displaying a man with toothache, another extracting a thorn from his foot, and a series showing the adventures of a party of thieves stealing grapes from a vineyard.

In the North Transept is the great and famous Clock. It records not only the hours, but also the movements of the moon and planets. The Choir is partly Early English and in part a work of the later Decorated period. A beautiful series of sculptured miserere seats, over sixty in number, and of 14th century date, will be found in the choir-stalls. They form the loveliest examples of ancient design and wood-carving in England.

The Chapter House, reached by long and broad flights of stone stairs, is a light and graceful octangular building, vaulted in stone from a central pillar, and is an Early Geometrical design of about 1300.

The chantry-chapels and monuments of the mediæval Bishops and church dignitaries are beautiful and ornate: notably those of Bishop Bubwith, 1424; Hugh Sugar (with sculptured sugar-loaves), Treasurer, 1489.

The exterior of the Cathedral forms a scene of placid beauty. Here is the ancient Bishop's Palace, built by Jocelin, 1206-42, and rebuilt 1275-92 by Bishop Burnell. It is a group of highly picturesque ruins, surrounded by a moat of clear flowing water, fed from those never-failing springs whence Wells is named. A source of amusement to visitors is the intelligence of the tame swans, which come and pull at the bellrope of the Gatehouse at the hour when they should be fed.



*Mechanically-worked
Figures on Clock of
Cathedral, Wells.*

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

WELLS

(continued)

Within the ample grounds of these ancient ruins stands the modern Bishop's Palace. The Chain Gate, a beautiful work, 1459, links up the Cathedral with the Vicars' Close on the north side, and quaintly spans a thoroughfare. Wookey Hole, 2 miles north-west, is a remarkable cavern which penetrates the limestone rock to the extent of 500ft., with an average height of 60ft. It is said to communicate with Cheddar Caverns, and prehistoric animal remains were found here in 1852. (Bristol 21, Bath 21, Glastonbury 5, Shepton Mallet 5, Bridgwater 20 miles.)

London, 125 miles. Map 3. Population, 4,372. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Star, Swan. Golf : Wells G.C., 9 holes.

Small seaport, on a creek amid the marshes, leading by a tortuous channel to the sea. The great church, destroyed by a conflagration caused by lightning in 1879, has been rebuilt in replica.

The great park of Holkham, seat of the Cokes, Earls of Leicester, is 2 miles distant. It was created out of the surrounding sandy wastes by that great agriculturist called "Coke of Norfolk," in the eighteenth century. His genius for cultivation changed the barren lands from a region where, it was humorously stated, "two rabbits might be found fighting for one blade of grass," to a fertile district, rich in corn, grass, and root-crops. A lofty Corinthian column in the park, crested with an emblematic wheatsheaf, and with sculptured plinth, was erected by public subscription to the memory of this truly great man. The Hall, an enormous building in a classic style, is one of the largest private residences in the country. Above the entrance is the framed inscription : "This seat, on an open, barren estate, was planned, built, decorated, and inhabited in the middle of the 18th century by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester." In the church are monuments of the long-lived race of Cokes. (Cromer 21, Fakenham 10, Hunstanton 18, Holt 13 miles.)

London, 120 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,647. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel : Crown.

Locally "Pool," from a lake once existing, adjacent, in the park of Castell Coch, or "Red Castle," the original name of Powis Castle, seat of the Earl of Powis. It was styled "Welsh" Pool to distinguish the place from the English Poole, in Dorset. A prospective curse is invoked in a Latin inscription on a golden chalice presented by Thomas Davies, Governor of the British Colonies on the West Coast of Africa in the 17th century, on anyone who shall steal or alienate from the church that article of plate. Powis Castle park is entered from the main street, and is accessible to the rambler. Up amid its hills and hoary oaks is the red sandstone castle. It originated in 1110 in a building by Cadwgan, one of the native Welsh princes ; but the remaining oldest parts date from about 1320. The widespread terrace-gardens are very beautiful. (Oswestry 15, Shrewsbury 19, Newtown 13, Montgomery 8 miles.)

London, 174 miles. Map 7. Population, 5,677. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels : Queen's, Royal Oak, White Lion. Golf : Welshpool G.C., 9 holes.

Garden city village on the Great North Road, at the foot of Digswell Hill. Dr. Young, rector here in the 18th century, was the author of "Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality." (Hertford 7, Hatfield 5, Stevenage 7, Hitchin 9 miles.)

London, 26 miles. Map 9. Population, 1,708. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels : Cowper's Arms, Wellington.

Old market-town of narrow streets and ancient church remodelled in the 18th century. James II created the infamous Judge Jeffreys, who conducted the Bloody Assize on the captured Monmouth rebels in 1685, a peer, with the title of Baron Wem ; but it would seem that his patent of nobility had not been made out at the time, 1688, when the King fled the realm on the landing of William of Orange at Brixham. (Hawkstone Park 4½, Whitechurch 9, Shrewsbury 11, Newport 20 miles.)

London, 159 miles. Map 7. Population, 2,176. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotels : Castle, White Horse.

WELLS-NEXT-

THE-SEA

(Norfolk)

WELSHPOOL

(Montgomeryshire)

WELWYN

(Hertfordshire)

WEM

(Shropshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WENSLEY (Yorkshire)

The "Capital of Wensleydale," Wensley is situated in the beautiful and romantic valley of the Ure. The village itself is grouped around a picturesque green, and possesses a very fine 13th and 15th-century church, rich in memorials of the extinct family of Scrope.

Their stronghold was Bolton Castle, 4 miles, whose grim, ruined tower yet remains. The Lord Scrope of Queen Elizabeth's time was for a period the gaoler of Mary, Queen of Scots. The epitaphs on the Scropes in Wensley church very curiously give them a sort of regal dignity, in the style of "John Scrop the Fyrste," "Simon Scrop the 1st," "Henry Scrope the 7th," etc. A "Flemish" brass to a rector, 1390, gives him the title "Sir" Simon de Wensley. He was not, however, a knight. The title was one generally given to the clergy of old. Here also is a pre-Reformation almshouse and money box. (Ripon 23, Middlesbrough 3, Hawes 16 miles.)

London, 235 miles. Map 12. Population, 202.

WESTBURY (Wiltshire)

Market-town beneath the northern verge of Salisbury Plain. In the large cruciform church of 11th to 15th centuries is a chained book; Erasmus' "Paraphrase of the New Testament;" Monument to Sir James Ley, Lord Chief Justice and President of the Council, 1629, afterwards created Earl of Marlborough. Here is a chapel of the Willoughby de Broke family.

Edington, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a village immediately under the steep hills leading up to Salisbury Plain. Here was born William of Edington, Bishop of Winchester, 1346-66. The fine cruciform church, late 14th century, discloses the early transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture. On the steep sides of Bratton Hill is "Westbury White Horse," a figure cut through the grass, exposing the chalk. It is said to be a Saxon memorial of the victory gained by Alfred the Great over the Danes in the Battle of Ethandune, A.D. 878. (Frome 8, Warminster 4, Trowbridge 5 miles.)

London, 103 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,712. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Lopes Arms.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM (Gloucestershire)

Village 4 miles N.W. of Bristol, with a 13th-century church and the remains of a monastic foundation. Westbury (or Westminster) was an important ecclesiastical district in the 9th century, when Bristol was still an uninhabitable swamp. Here was introduced, in the 10th century, the first colony of Benedictine monks, by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester. A College of Priests was subsequently founded here and enlarged in 1447 by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, and William Canninge the Younger. Among the canons were John de Trivisa and John Wycliff. The College was dissolved in 1539. The partial destruction of the buildings by fire, in the 17th century, left only the gatehouse, built by Bishop Carpenter, two towers, and portions of the walls. The earliest part of the existing church dates from about 1200. Note the lancet windows in south aisle; also the Sedilia.

London, 120 miles. Map 3. Population, 11,893. Golf: Good courses available.

WESTERHAM (Kent)

Small, old-fashioned town, with large 15th-century church. A bronze statue of General Wolfe is prominent near the church. He was born at the old vicarage, now known as "Quebec House," in 1727. (Sevenoaks 7, Redhill 12, Croydon 13 miles.)

London, 21 miles. Map 5. Population, 3,162. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: George and Dragon, King's Arms.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (Somerset)

Popular seaside resort. Weston has reason for pride in its mud at the ebb, for it radiates ozone, and is regarded by competent authorities as health-giving. The bay on which the town is situated is of an almost complete semicircle. The site is flat, but bounded on the east by the heights of Worle, on which is a remarkably spectacular



*Old Lych Gate, Scruton
(in Wensleydale).*

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prehistoric encampment, and to the west by the scarped heights of Uphill, whose cliffs, at the mouth of the River Axe, are crested with a ruined church. The Place-name, "Uphill," does not really mean what it appears to be. It was originally "Hubba's Pill," a name given to the creek (or "pill" locally: that being a corruption of the Brito-Welsh

**WESTON-
SUPER-MARE**
(continued)



Worspring Priory, Weston-super-Mare.

word "pwll" for "pool") formed by the estuary of the Axe. Hubba was a Danish raider who was accustomed to prey upon these coasts. He was slain in battle with Alfred the Great near Appledore, in Devonshire, A.D. 882, at a spot still called "Bloody Corner," and marked with a monument.

Worspring Priory (now generally called "Woodspring") stands in a secluded nook.

The remarkably well-preserved ruins of the Priory Church are those of a religious establishment founded by Reginald Fitz Urse, one of the four knights who murdered Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. It was re-founded in 1210 by the grandson of William Tracy, another of those assassins. In 1536 the Priory was suppressed. The great central tower of the church still stands, and what remains of the nave has been converted into a farmhouse. (Bristol 21, Cheddar 12, Wells 19, Bridgwater 19 miles.)

London, 137 miles. Map 3. Population, 31,563. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Grand Atlantic, Imperial, Queen's, Royal, Sandringham. Golf: Weston-super-Mare G.C., 18 holes; Worlebury G.C., Milton Hill, 18 holes.

Small town, on the western loop of the Great North Road, between Doncaster and Boroughbridge. It was important in the old coaching days. There are pleasant walks along the river Wharfe. There is a racecourse at Wetherby. (Harrogate 9, Boroughbridge 12, Doncaster 31 miles.)

London, 194 miles. Map 12. Population, 2,126. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Brunswick, George and Dragon. Golf: Wetherby G.C., 18 holes.

The old village, in midst of great residential developments, is still very much the same as ever, grouped about the green, on which is erected the old "Seven Dials" pillar originally

WETHERBY
(Yorkshire)

WEYBRIDGE
(Surrey)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WEYBRIDGE (continued)

set up about 1694, and intended to mark the meeting-place of six streets. A seventh was subsequently added to the street-plan. The pillar was formerly capped by a six-sided stone, with a sundial on each of the sides. The history of it is curious. It stood in Seven Dials until 1773, when it was overthrown by persons digging at its base with the idea that treasure was buried there. The famous racing track of Brooklands is situated at Weybridge. (Kingston-on-Thames 8, Staines $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 20 miles. Map 4. Population, 6,688. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Hand and Spear, Oatlands Park. Golf: St. George's Hill G.C., 18 holes.



George III on horseback, outlined on the turf on the Downs, near Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH (Dorsetshire)

Favourite seaside resort, on a picturesque bay, commanding fine views towards the rocky Isle of Portland, to which leads the famous Chesil Beach. The rise of Weymouth is due to the fancy taken for the place by George III, whose long-continued patronage caused a long red-brick line of typically Georgian houses to rise along the shore of the curving bay, eastward of the old port, at Melcombe Regis. Here the river Wey flows out to the Channel. A bronze statue of George III was erected in 1809 by the grateful people of the town,

and on the downs an equestrian figure of the King is cut in the turf as a hillside memorial of him. The sands of Weymouth afford safe bathing. The town and the fashionable society of the Georgian period are well portrayed in Thomas Hardy's novel, *The Trumpet Major*. (Wareham 19, Dorchester 8 miles.)

London, 129 miles. Map 3. Population, 24,570. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Burdon, Crown, Gloucester, Royal, Victoria. Golf: Weymouth Town G.C., 18 holes.

WHITBY (Yorkshire)

Ancient and highly-picturesque seaport and fishing-town, on the estuary of the Esk, which here flows out to sea in a deep ravine. Modern times have made Whitby also a seaside-resort and holiday place. High above the quays and crowded alleys of the old town, on the crest of East Cliff, are the extensive ruins of Whitby Abbey, founded A.D. 656 by Hilda, a Saxon Princess, who became the first Abbess. The ruins are not those of the Abbey Church she built, but of one that replaced it in the 13th century. Whitby parish church, adjacent, is attained from the harbour by what is locally styled "Jacob's Ladder," a flight of 199 steps. The building has an extraordinary interior, filled with galleries, high, old-fashioned pews, and other survivals of 18th and early 19th-century curiosities in the way of church equipment. In 1898 was erected hard by the Abbey ruins a memorial cross to Cædmon, who flourished in the 7th century and wrote the "Song of Cædmon," a metrical version of the Scriptures. Legend declares him to have been an inspired shepherd, and Bede supports the statement. The cross is inscribed, "To the glory of God, in memory of Cædmon, the father of English song. Fell asleep hard by, 680." (Pickering 20, Scarborough 21, Guisborough 22 miles.)

London, 243 miles. Map 15. Population, 12,512. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Angel, Crown, Metropole, Royal. Golf: Whitby G.C., 15 holes.



The Cross and Abbey at Whitby.

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Small town on the Exeter road, and in the pleasant valley of the river Test, a favourite region with anglers. The "White Hart" is an old coaching-inn at the narrow cross roads in the centre of **Whitchurch**. The ancient church stands beside the road at the western extremity of the town. Near Forton, beyond Longparish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, in Harewood Forest, is the spot called "Dead Man's Plack," where a cross stands, in memory of the murder here, A.D. 963, of Earl Ethelwold by King Edgar, "the Peaceable," who seems to have belied his name. The murder was instigated by the unfortunate Ethelwold's wife, Elfrida, who had been the promised bride of this peaceable assassin. She married him as his second wife when the deed was done; and at a convenient opportunity, years after, assassinated his son by his first wife, King Edward the Martyr, at Corfe. (Basingstoke 11, Andover 7, Newbury 13, Winchester 12 miles.)

London, 57 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,461. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: White Hart.

One of the twelve **Whitchurches** and **Whitechurches**. Ancient market-town. The streets are narrow. The church, rebuilt 1722, is a curious building, in a style supposed to be Greek. The monuments within include some interesting effigies of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, notably that of John Talbot, the first Earl, who was killed at the Battle of Bordeaux, 1453. He is shown wearing the Order of the Garter. (Chester 20, Tarporley 14, Hodnet 10, Wem 9 miles.)

London, 165 miles. Map 12. Population, 5,656. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Swan, Victoria. Golf: Whitchurch G.C., 9 holes.

Seaport and industrial town, busy with the shipping of coal from the surrounding coal-fields. This exportation of coal began as early as 1660. Some of the colliery workings are on the seashore and extend seawards. In 1778 John Paul Jones, the celebrated American privateer captain, appeared off **Whitehaven**, in the *Ranger*. He landed and surprised the garrisons holding the two forts "defending" the harbour, spiked the guns, and burned three vessels. He had, as a youth, been apprenticed to a merchant in the town. (Egremont 5, Cockermouth 14, Maryport 14 miles.)

London, 324 miles. Map 14. Population, 19,536. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Hotels: Grand, Black Lion.

Popular holiday-resort, with excellent golf links. St. Mary's lighthouse, built 1898, is a prominent object. (Tynemouth 3, Blyth 7, Newcastle-on-Tyne 10 miles.)

London, 283 miles. Map 15. Population, 22,255. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Avenue, Waverley. Golf: Whitley Bay G.C., Briar Dene, 18 holes.

Small seaport on the Swale channel, opposite Sheppey. A modern residential quarter has been built on the cliffs at Tankerton. **Whitstable** has a world reputation for its oysters. "Whitstable natives," together with those of Colchester, have been esteemed by connoisseurs since the days of the Romans. The fishery is in the hands of the old "Corporation of Free Dredgers," who have in recent years converted themselves into the "Whitstable Oyster Fishery Company," which owns a fleet of some eighty vessels, mostly 20-ton yawls.

In the season, extending from August 5th to May 14th, as many as 200,000 "natives" are despatched daily. The shallow waters off this coast afford the best of feeding-grounds for the brood. (Canterbury 6, Herne Bay 6 miles.)

London, 54 miles. Map 5. Population, 9,842. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bear and Key. Golf: Seasalter G.C., 9 holes; Shrubhill G.C., 18 holes.

Small old market-town in the Fen district. St. Mary's is an elaborate and beautiful church with a lofty spire, and is chiefly of the late 14th and early 15th centuries. **Whittlesey Mere**, a lake six miles in length, was long since drained by a cut 30 miles in length extending

WHITCHURCH
(Hampshire)

WHITCHURCH
(Shropshire)

WHITEHAVEN
(Cumberland)

WHITLEY BAY
(Northumberland)

WHITSTABLE
(Kent)

WHITTLESEY
(Cambridgeshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WHITTLESEY (continued)

to the sea at Lynn. On the road to Thorney, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the road crosses the river Nene at the oddly-named "Dog-in-a-Doulet" inn and bridge. (Thorney 5, Peterborough 7, Ramsey 9 miles.)

London, 79 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,208. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Falcon.

WICK (Caithness-shire)

Herring-fishing port. Vast sums have been expended on the harbour and breakwater since 1830. The fish harvest extends from midway in July to the middle of September. The town had much importance in the early history of Scotland, and the district is full of ancient monuments, churches, and castles. (Thurso 21, John o' Groat's 17 miles.)

London, 669 miles. Map 19. Population, 11,322. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Station. Golf: Wick G.C., 18 holes.

WILMSLOW (Cheshire)

Picturesque town under the ridge of Alderley Edge. The stately 14th and 15th-century church contains monuments of the Newtons and Traffords. (Manchester 12, Congleton 13, Knutsford 7, Macclesfield 8 miles.)

London, 173 miles. Map 12. Population, 8,286. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Swan. Golf: Wilmslow G.C., 18 holes.

WILTON (Wiltshire)

In this little town on the river Wily is a carpet-weaving industry of some interest. Wilton was anciently a town of greater importance, and from it derives the name of Wiltshire. When Salisbury arose, close at hand, Wilton declined. The old church was destroyed 1844, to give place to the present building in the Lombardic Renaissance style, furnished with rare marbles, erected by Lord Herbert of Lea. Adjacent is Wilton House, seat of the Earl of Pembroke, one of the "stately homes of England." It is shown on Wednesdays, 10 to 4. (Salisbury 3, Shaftesbury 17.)

London, 85 miles. Map 4. Population, 2,024. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Pembroke Arms.

WIMBORNE MINSTER (Dorsetshire)

Cheerful old-fashioned town amid the Dorset heaths. It is grouped around the ancient Minster church, which was founded originally by Cuthberga, A.D. 700. This was a collegiate church until the final dissolution of religious establishments in 1547. The Minster is notable as to the exterior for its fine Norman and Perpendicular central and western towers. Note in a niche on the west tower a curious little clock-jack, which strikes the quarter-bells. The noble nave is of the Transitional-Norman period, with 15th-century clerestory. The choir, of Norman and Early English work, with Early English east window, is built over a crypt. Among the numerous curiosities and interesting relics is the Chained Library, formed in 1686, and containing some 240 volumes, secured by iron rods and chains. Here is a remarkable Astronomical Clock, the work of that mechanical genius, Peter Lightfoot, the Glastonbury monk, about 1320. The strange tomb of Anthony Etricke, in a recess of the wall of the south choir-aisle, consists of a polished black-slate chest which he had made for himself during his lifetime. It will be observed that the date of his death has been altered from "1691" to "1703." The story goes that he was so convinced he would die in the former year that he had the date already engraved, but lived to the later date. Etricke was the magistrate before whom the captured Duke of Monmouth was brought, after his arrest at Woodlands, July 8th, 1685. (Ringwood 10, Blandford 10 miles.)

London, 101 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,742. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Griffin, King's Head.



Anthony Etricke's Tomb, Wimborne Minster.

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Locally "Wincarnton." It is, however, properly "Win-cale-ton," being situated on the little river Cale. In November, 1688, in a slight skirmish, the troops of the Prince of Orange (who had already been proclaimed King, by the title of "William III," at Newton

Abbot), on their march to London, defeated the dragoons of James II's army. King William stayed at a mansion, still existing, on Tout Hill at the end of South Street, called "The Old House," or "The Dogs," from the figures of greyhounds that once decorated its gate-piers. The house belonged to Richard Churchey, who was Lord of the Manor of Wincanton, and bore as a crest to his arms "a greyhound's head, erased, holding a trefoil, or." Hence the figures of dogs on the gate-piers. (Mere 7, Shaftesbury 11, Ilchester 13, Castle Cary 6 miles.)

WINCANTON
(Somerset)



*Cross at Horsington,
3 miles S.W. of Wincanton.*

London, 109 miles. Map 3. Population, 1,712. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bear, Greyhound, White Horse. Golf: East Somerset G.C., 9 holes.

Picturesque ancient market-town and a veritable museum of Cotswold domestic architecture. It arose originally as a dependency of Winchcombe Abbey, which was so industriously destroyed by Lord Seymour, to whom

WINCHCOMBE
(Gloucestershire)

the Abbey and its lands were granted by Henry VIII, that not the slightest trace of it is now to be found. But although the Abbey and all its buildings are gone, the "George" inn, which was a pilgrim's hostel or guest house, still retains an old stone doorway on whose spandrels are carved the initials "R.K.," standing for Richard Kyderminster, Abbot in the time of Henry VII. Some remains of an ancient galleried courtyard are also to be seen. The beautiful parish church is a Late Perpendicular building, 1490-1530, with a partial rebuilding of the aisles, 1690. The exterior has a number of bold and grotesque gargoyles worth notice. Among the quaint old houses in this stone-built town is the little inn near the church called the "Corner Cupboard." Sudeley Castle, nearby, an ancient fortress, wrecked in the Civil War, 1649, began to be restored in 1840 by the Dent family, who, ten years earlier, had purchased it. Elaborate rebuilding of the chapel took place about 1862, when the tomb of Queen Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII, was surmounted by a beautiful and costly memorial. This fortunate lady, who was already a widow when she married the King, made a third venture and married Lord Seymour of Sudeley. Two miles N.E. are the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, the famous shrine of the Holy Blood. In mediæval times it was visited annually by thousands of pilgrims. The old church near by, built in the reign of Stephen, is also worth a visit. (Evesham 10, Cheltenham 7, Broadway 8, Tewkesbury 10, Stow-on-the-Wold 14 miles.)

London, 97 miles. Map 8. Population, 2,767. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: George. Golf at Cleeve Hill, 3 miles from Winchcombe.

A very ancient former town of Winchelsea was in 1287 suddenly destroyed by the sea in a great tempest, and it was then determined to plan and build a newer on the cliffs' top. The plan may yet be traced in the almost deserted streets. It included a stately church, which was never completed and is now



Strand Gate, Winchelsea.

WINCHELSEA
(Sussex)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WINCHELSEA (continued)

partly in a ruinous condition. Here are the ornate and very beautiful monuments of the Alards and others, early "Admirals of the Cinque Ports." The large ash tree, under whose shade John Wesley preached his last sermon in the open air, October 7th, 1790, is still pointed out. (Hastings 9, Rye 2 miles.)

London, 65 miles. Map 5. Population, 152. Hotel: New Inn.

WINCHESTER (Hampshire)

At one time the capital of England, Winchester is a city of great historic interest. The *Venta Belgarum* of the Romans, who adopted the original Celtic name of "Gwent" and thus Latinised it; the Saxons in their turn styled the place "Winton-ceaster." These changes in name give us a complete sequence. The capital of the Kingdom of Wessex from about A.D. 519, this became the centre whence Alfred the Great ruled from 871 to his death in 901. He was buried in the Abbey he had founded, close to the existing Cathedral, but when that Abbey was re-founded in the 12th century, on the northern outskirts, at Hyde, his bones and those of numerous other Saxon monarchs were removed to the new site. Hyde Abbey in its turn was demolished, in the time of Henry VIII, when all the ancient relics were scattered. The noble bronze statue of King Alfred stands in the wide street called Northgate, and is of colossal size. The work, by the late Sir Hamo Thornycroft, stands upon a lofty plinth of rough-hewn Cornish granite, and represents Alfred holding aloft his sword by the cross-hilt, symbolic of the warrior-king who routed his Pagan foes. The bronze effigy of Queen Victoria, by Alfred Gilbert, R.A., was originally placed close by where that of Alfred stands, but it has been removed to the County Hall, by West Gate. With the growing importance of London as not only the commercial centre of the kingdom, but also as the seat of Government in the middle ages, Winchester for centuries declined. During the last forty years, however, the city has steadily increased, and is not only an ecclesiastical centre, but an important military depot.

The Cathedral measures 556ft. 8in. from east to west, some 7ft. longer than that of St. Albans. Founded in the first instance by Birinus, A.D. 635, where an early Christian church had stood, it was rebuilt A.D. 980. Of those predecessors nothing distinguishable is to be seen, for once again, in the Norman era, Winchester Cathedral was re-edified, by Walkelin, 1079-93. Even of this building only a portion remains as he left it. That part, whose severe and hoary walls proclaim their age to the most uninstructed, is found in the transepts. The central tower fell in October, 1107, because, according to the dark superstition of the time, William the Second, Rufus, the Red King, who had died by a mysterious accident in the New Forest, without receiving absolution, was buried beneath it in 1100. The tower was rebuilt, but although Rufus still lay in the same spot, the new one did not fall.

It was Bishop de Lucy who began to remodel the Cathedral in the Early English period, 1189-1204. Part of the Lady Chapel and the retro-Choir are his work. The next step was with Edington, Bishop of Winchester, who, in 1346, began to remodel the nave in the Perpendicular style, then in its infancy. But he lived to complete only the two north-west bays and that bold and uninspired West Front. To him succeeded William of Wykeham, 1367-1404, who remodelled the whole of the nave and aisles. He did not rebuild, but cut away the Norman work and refaced it as we see it now.

It was Bishop Courtenay, 1486-92, who, by his eastward prolongation of the Lady Chapel, conferred upon the Cathedral the distinction of being the longest in the land. The chapels on either side of the Lady Chapel, by Priors Hunter and Silkstede, complete



King Alfred's Statue.

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the architectural history of the building before the great underpinning works of recent years, which had for their object the proper securing of the waterlogged foundations.

The many notable chantry-chapels and other monuments are a peculiar glory to the Cathedral. Here in the nave lies William of Wykeham, with the tombs of Waynflete and Edington further east. In the choir-aisles and retro-Choir is the splendid assemblage of chantry-chapels; also monuments of Bishop Fox, 1528, Gardiner, 1555, and Cardinal Beaufort, 1447. The great reredos of the Choir, a 15th-century work, is in the likeness of those at Christchurch, St. Albans, and Southwark. The very large 12th-century Tournai black basalt font in the nave is the finest of the series in England, and richly sculptured.

Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham, 1382, stands in a quiet spot behind the Cathedral. It is in the front rank of great English schools. Many of its original buildings remain: the great Gatehouse, the old class-rooms, the buttery, and the fine Chapel, whose windows still display much of the old stained-glass, in which may yet be distinguished the kneeling figures of the craftsmen who were concerned in the building. Of the two great castles of Winchester only fragments are now in existence. The King's castle, adjoining West Gate, was long since abolished, and its only remaining building is the Great Hall, 1235, now the County Hall. In the rooms over West Gate is a museum in which are kept the ancient standard weights and measures of the realm.

Wolvesey Castle, the seat of the Bishops, was down at the eastern end of the city. Its ruined Norman walls are now in midst of public gardens.

The High Street is cheerful and picturesque. Here is the Old Guildhall, with projecting bracket-clock, and adjoining some curious old houses, impending over the pavement, is the 15th century City, or Butter Cross. Here also is the "Olde Hostel of God-Begot"—"Godbeate"—dating from 1558. The old Soke Bridge and City flour-mill, on the Itchen, at the eastern end of High Street, are quaintly rustic. There are numerous old churches, almshouses, and curious buildings, alike in main streets and byways.

St. Cross, 1 mile, is a village in which is situated what is undoubtedly the noblest almshouse in the land: the Hospital of Holy Cross, founded 1136 by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester. This was refounded by Cardinal Beaufort, about 1440.

Prominent across the river Itchen is St. Catherine's Hill, crested with its clump of trees. To the hill in former times went the boys of Winchester College, in the procession known in College as "Hills."

London, 63 miles. Map 4. Population, 23,791. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: George, Norman Mede, Royal, Ye Olde Hostel of God-Begot. Golf: Royal Winchester G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from WINCHESTER: Sutton Scotney 7, Whitechurch ("White Hart") 12, Newbury (Cloth Hall) 25; Kingsclere (racing stables) 20; Basingstoke (chapel ruins) 17; Alresford 8, Acton 18, Farnham (Castle, Abbey ruins) 27; Petersfield (Norman Church) 19; Bishop's Waltham (Palace ruins) 11, Fareham (Porchester Castle) 19, Gosport (ferry to Portsmouth) 25; Titchfield (Manor ruins) 21; Southampton 13; Romsey (Abbey Church) 10, Lyndhurst (New Forest) 20; Ringwood 28; Stockbridge (Danbury Hill) 9, Salisbury 23; Andover 14.

WINCHESTER
(continued)



Old Soke Bridge, Winchester.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WINDERMERE AND BOWNESS (Westmorland)

Situated on the eastern bank of the Lake, Windermere occupies an elevated site on the main Kendal to Keswick road. Bowness, adjoining, extends to the waterside and is the chief boating centre on Lake Windermere. The views obtained from these charming resorts, particularly from Orrest Head, of lake and mountain scenery, are not soon forgotten.

A steam-ferry (carrying motor-cars) connects Bowness with the opposite bank, affording a short cut to Hawkshead and Coniston Water. (See also "The Lake District," page 175.)

London, 274 miles. Map 14. Population, 6,496. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: OLD ENGLAND LAKE, Rigg's, Storr's Hall, The Ferry. Golf: Windermere G.C., 18 holes.

WINDSOR AND ETON (Berkshire and Buckinghamshire)

"Royal Windsor" was in 1917 given a fuller claim to that title, in the adoption by King George V of the style, the "House of Windsor," in place of that of "Saxe-Coburg Gotha," for his family. From the earliest times Windsor has been a residence of kings; originally at Old Windsor, now a mere village, on the way to Egham. It was William the Conqueror who began building Windsor Castle, which has been added to by many Sovereigns in the succeeding centuries. Edward III did much, and founded the great St. George's Chapel, completed by Henry VIII, within the Castle precincts. As the chief residence of the Sovereign, the Castle is of great interest. The Round Tower, visible for long distances in the Thames Valley, dominates the whole; and down below it are grouped many buildings. Extensive ranges of State Rooms were added in the time of George IV. Windsor Great Park is 14 miles in circumference.



Windsor Castle.

Additions made to St. George's Chapel by Queen Victoria comprise the "Albert Memorial Chapel," in memory of the Prince Consort, who died 1861. Among the monuments is the altar-tomb of the Duke of Clarence, eldest son of Edward VII, died 1892. The Royal Mausoleum is at Frogmore, in the Park. There are buried Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. The State Rooms of the Castle are shown during the absence of the Royal Family.

Eton, on the opposite or Buckinghamshire side of the Thames, may conveniently be grouped with Windsor. Here is the great school founded by Henry VI (technically the "College of the Blessed Mary of Eton beside Windlesore") 1441. The buildings, in general of red brick, are alike extensive and picturesque. The great Chapel, on the model of those of King's College, Cambridge, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is of stone. In the centre of the School Yard stands a statue of Henry VI, which was not erected until 1719. Behind it rises the fine Clock Tower. In front are the old schoolrooms, with the names of famous scholars carved on the woodwork. (Maidenhead 6, Reading 17, Staines 6, Ascot 7 miles.)

London, 23 miles. Map 4. Population, 20,115. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Castle, Harley House (Private), Riverholme, White Hart. Golf: Datchet G.C., 9 holes; ¼ mile from Datchet station.

WIRKSWORTH (Derbyshire)

Ancient market-town, deep down amid the hills, here rich in lead-ore, which was worked as far back as the Roman period. Of late years the lead-mining industry has been in decay; but to this day the "Barmote Courts," which governed the conduct of the industry, are held at the Moot Hall, in which is preserved the old brass "Miners' Standard Dish," for measuring the lead won. It bears a quaint inscription dating back to the

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fourth year of Henry VIII. The church is a fine cruciform building of the 13th century. (Matlock Bath 3, Derby 13, Ashbourne 9 miles.)

London, 143 miles. Map 12. Population, 3,615. Hotel: Red Lion.

Situated on the navigable river Nene, Wisbech was at one time on the river Ouse, hence its name, which means "Ouse-bec." The course of that river was diverted, long ago. As a port, trading in timber from the Baltic, the town has a considerable business. The church, of the 12th, 14th, and 15th centuries, has the peculiarity of a double nave. (King's Lynn 13, Peterborough 21, Long Sutton 9, Downham Market 13, March 11 miles.)

London, 91 miles. Map 9. Population, 11,316. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Rose and Crown.

Quaint old town, on the main road to Colchester. Here are examples of the old Essex plaster-fronted houses. The old original Witham is found away from the main street, at Chipping Hill, grouped about the large 14th-century church, which is built within the circle of some prehistoric earthworks. (Chelmsford 9, Colchester 13 miles.)

London, 39 miles. Map 9. Population, 3,719. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Spread Eagle, White Hart.

Ancient town on the Oxford and Gloucester main road. It has been noted since the 15th century for its blankets. For a blanket to be "Witney" is equivalent to saying it is of the best. In 1711 the blanket-weavers of Witney were incorporated, and ten years later they built their "Blanket Hall," on which remains their motto "Weave Truth with Trust." Some special bleaching quality in the river, called by the poet Drayton, "the nitrous Windrush," is said to account for the excellence of the blankets made here.

The church is chiefly 13th century, with a very stately tower and stone spire and bold transepts. The old Butter Cross, built 1685, is surmounted by a Paschal Lamb weather vane.

Minster Lovel, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is a village deep down beside the Windrush. Here are the great ruins of a manor-house of the Lovel family, who were great people here from 1107 to 1487, when the last of that race, Lord Lovel, disappeared mysteriously after the Battle of Stoke. In 1708, in excavating amid the ruins, a secret chamber was found, in which the skeleton of a man seated at a table was discovered. It was conjectured that this was the missing Lord Lovel. The 15th-century church contains an altar-tomb and effigy of William, Lord Lovel, 1430. (Oxford 12, Northleach 16, Burford 7, Chipping Norton 15 miles.)

London, 65 miles. Map 4. Population, 3,364. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Marlborough Arms.

Yachting and oyster-fishery town and port, on the Colne estuary. The church, severely shaken in the Essex earthquake of 1884, contains numerous brasses. (Colchester 4, Brightlingsea 6, Clacton 12 miles.)

London, 56 miles. Map 9. Population, 2,330. Early Closing, Thurs.

Neat little town, adjacent to Woburn Abbey, seat of the Duke of Bedford, whose park is 12 miles in circumference. The mansion, with its rich collections of pictures, statuary, etc., is rarely shown. It is a heavy stone building of the 18th century. The modern church of Woburn was built 1868-90, by the 8th Duke, who contemplated using it as the mausoleum

WIRKSWORTH
(continued)

WISBECH
(Cambridgeshire)

WITHAM
(Essex)

WITNEY
(Oxfordshire)



Old Market Hall, Witney.

WIVENHOE
(Essex)

WOBURN
(Bedfordshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

WOBURN (continued)

of his race, instead of Chenies, in Buckinghamshire, but Chenies Church still is used for that purpose.

Woburn Sands, a modern town formerly the mean hamlet of "Hogstye End," is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. (Hockliffe 5, Amptill 7, Newport Pagnell 8, Stony Stratford 12 miles.)

London, 42 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,065. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Bedford Arms, Fir Tree, Royal Oak, Swan.

WOKING (Surrey)

There are two Wokings: the entirely modern town created by the railway, and the old village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The rustic little church contains a wooden gallery built by Lord Zouch, in the 17th century. The principal Mohammedan mosque in England is at Woking. (Guildford 7, Chertsey 6 miles.)

London, 26 miles. Map 4. Population, 26,430. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Wheat-sheaf. Golf: Woking G.C., 18 holes.

WOKINGHAM (Berkshire)

Old-fashioned little town in the Windsor Forest district. It was originally "Oakingham."

Hurst, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is a pretty village with an interesting church containing a fine wrought-iron hour-glass stand of elaborate design, dated 1636. (Ascot 7, Reading 7, Henley-on-Thames 10, Basingstoke 18 miles.)

London, 32 miles. Map 4. Population, 4,473. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Rose.

WOLVER- HAMPTON (Staffordshire)

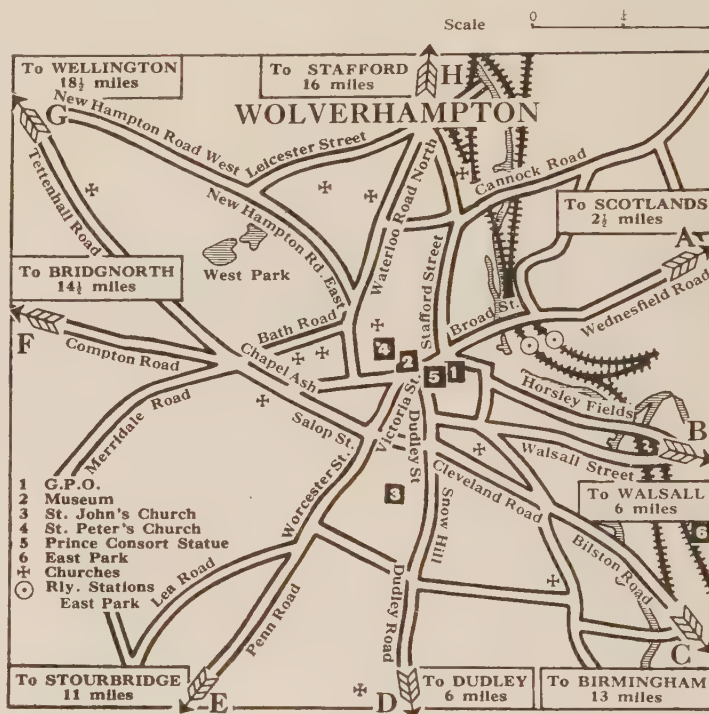
Large manufacturing town on the Holyhead road, with numerous engineering works. A specialty of Wolverhampton is the making of locks and keys, tinware, and japanned articles. The later industries of cycle, motor-cycle, motor-car, and aero-engine construction are also well represented. There is a good Art Gallery.

The noble church of St. Peter, 15th century, has a lofty tower. Here is a grand enriched stone pre-Reformation pulpit, about 1480. Note the fine bronze, life-sized standing statue of Admiral Sir Richard Leveson, by Le Soeur, the sculptor of the famous statue of Charles I at Charing Cross. (Birmingham 13, Shifnal 12, Walsall 6, Stafford 16, Kidderminster 16, Bridgnorth $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

London, 124 miles. Map 8. Population, 102,373. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Star and Garter, Talbot, Victoria. Golf: Penn G.C., Penn Common, 18 holes; South Staffordshire G.C., 18 holes; Oxhey Park G.C., 18 holes.

WOODHALL SPA (Lincolnshire)

The Spa of Woodhall, originating in the early part of the nineteenth century, came into being by chance. Coal was suspected, and borings were being made to prove it, when the existing medicinal spring was tapped instead. The water is rich in iodine and bromine, and is valuable in the cure of rheumatism, gout, and scrofulous complaints. This sandy



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and fir-grown region of Lincolnshire is in the wolds district of the shire, and is, unlike Lincolnshire in general, bracing.

"Teapot Hall" is the popular name given to a curious roadside cottage at Dalderby, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east, near Scrivelsby. The story is that it was built by a retired captain of one of the old tea-clippers, but it is really a survival of one of the earliest types of cottages, when dwellings were built in the simplest way, generally in the form of an inverted letter V. It is many centuries old.

Scrivelsby Court, the ancestral home of the Dymoke family, Hereditary Champions of England, is 7 miles from Woodhall Spa. Tattershall Castle, 4 miles, is an interesting survival of mediæval brickwork.

London, 136 miles. Map 13. Population, 1,635. Hotels: Eagle Lodge, Golf, Spa. Golf: Woodhall Spa G.C., 18 holes.

Small rustic town, outside the great park of Blenheim, which was until the Civil War a Royal hunting demesne, with a Palace. This derelict Palace, which was in the nature of a hunting box, was finally demolished in 1723, the estate having in 1704 been granted by a grateful nation to the Duke of Marlborough for his military successes on the Continent. The present great Palace of Blenheim was also built for him. Begun about 1710, it was named after his great victory at Blenheim in 1704, and was not finished at the time of his death, 1722. The Duchess of Marlborough, his widow, completed it. The building cost £300,000, and is an enormous structure of heavy design. There are great ranges of State rooms, and a chapel in which lies the famous Duke, under a vast marble monument by Rysbrach. The park is nine miles in circumference, with a lake of 160 acres.

In the churchyard at Bladon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is the tomb of Lord Randolph Churchill, who died 1895. (Oxford 8, Banbury 16 miles.)

London, 61 miles. Map 8. Population, 1,510. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Bear.

Small market-town, with important sheep and cattle fairs. The place-name means the "well on the edge" or bank, perhaps referring to the river called the "Wooler Water." The local shearings and wool-markets are supposed in the neighbourhood to have some part in the name, but that is not the case. Chillingham Castle, 5 miles, seat of the Earl of Tankerville, is famous for the herd of wild cattle in its park, supposed to be descendants of the early British wild oxen. (Coldstream 14, Bedford 9, Berwick 16, Alnwick 17 miles.)

London, 317 miles. Map 15. Population, 1,577. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Black Bull, Cottage. Golf: Wooler G.C., 18 holes.

Old market-town, situated on the Wiltshire Downs. The church, greatly remodelled in 1871, retains an ancient and curious wall painting representing the murder of Thomas à Becket. In the midst of the principal street is a picturesque old market-house of timber and plaster, standing on pillars. Here are preserved the old stocks. (Marlborough 13, Cricklade 8, Swindon 6, Malmesbury 11 miles.)

London, 87½ miles. Map 4. Population, 2,112. Market, 1st Wed. Early Closing, Thurs.

The making of china, gloves, vinegar, and the famous "Worcester Sauce" will at once occur to the mind when Worcester is mentioned; but it is a place of many miscellaneous activities. The Cathedral, standing beside the river Severn, is a fine spectacular object from many points of view. It is 394 feet in length, and has a central tower rising to 170ft. In general, the exterior, of a dull red-brown sandstone, gives the impression of a 15th-century building, but it is in fact of many periods. The crypt, beneath the Choir, dates back to 1084, and is, with the Chapter House, the only remaining portion of the Norman Cathedral. The Choir itself, together with the eastern transepts and the Lady Chapel, displays 13th century, or Early English architecture, while the nave is of the 14th century, or "Decorated" period, merging into the Perpendicular style of the succeeding century.

**WOODHALL
SPA**
(continued)

WOODSTOCK
(Oxfordshire)

WOOLER
(Northumberland)

**WOOTTON
BASSETT**
(Wiltshire)

WORCESTER
(Worcestershire)

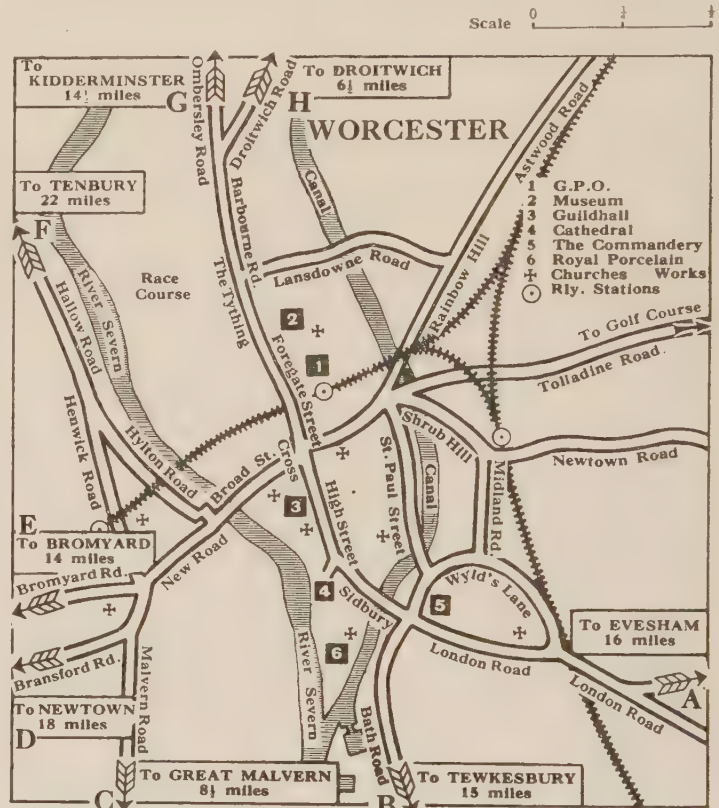
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WORCESTER (continued)

The Cathedral has been from time to time restored; notably after the Civil War, when it was left almost roofless. Midway in the Choir, in a prominent position of great honour, is the altar-tomb, with recumbent portrait-effigy of King John, who died in 1216. He was one of the worst of monarchs, but the statue of him is exceptionally good. Here also is the chantry-chapel to Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, who died in his sixteenth year, at Ludlow Castle, 1502. "Edgar's Tower" is the name of a 14th-century gatehouse in the Close. Note on the north side of the Close a fine bronze group, representing an angel crowning a soldier with a wreath. Beneath is the inscription: "In grateful Memory of the Men of Worcestershire who in South Africa gave their Lives for their Country, 1899-1902."

The "Commandery," in its origin a hospice for travellers in the Norman period, was refounded in the 16th century. It is a quaint old building. Here died the Duke of Hamilton, who was wounded in the Battle of Worcester, fought in and about the city, Sept. 3rd, 1651. The Royalists, under Charles II, were hopelessly defeated that day, and the King fled, to wander for months, a hunted fugitive, through the land, finally escaping from Brighton to France, Oct. 14th. (Pershore 9, Bromyard 14, Bromsgrove 13, Tewkesbury 15, Evesham 16, Great Malvern 8½, Ledbury 16, Kidderminster 14½, Droitwich 6½ miles.)

London, 109 miles. Map 8. Population, 48,848. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Angel, Crown, Hop Market, Star. Golf: Worcester City G.C., 18 holes.



WORKSOP (Nottinghamshire)

Industrial town, on the northern borders of the "Dukeries" region of Sherwood Forest. The parish church, of the Transitional-Norman period, is the remaining portion of Worksop Priory, of which it was the nave. At the approach to it is the beautiful Priory Gatehouse, a work of the 14th century. The old "Ship" inn is picturesque. (Mansfield 13, Doncaster 17, East Retford 8, Chesterfield 15, Ollerton 9 miles.)

London, 145 miles. Map 13. Population, 23,198. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Lion, Royal, Station. Golf: Worksop G.C., 18 holes.

WORTHING (Sussex)

Seaside resort, very largely of a residential character. The beach is a shingly foreshore, much of the same character as that of Brighton. Worthing arose from obscurity about the same period as Brighton, in the middle of the 18th century, and its fortune was made in something of the same way. The Prince Regent's favour made Brighton, and the visit of his sister, the Princess Amelia, to Worthing in 1799, set the seal of success upon the smaller town. The climate is mild, and in consequence the district is one in which early

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

results in the way of fruit, tomatoes, and market-garden produce are obtained. This is probably the only region in England in which figs are seriously cultivated.

Broadwater, 1 mile, has one of the several highly interesting churches in this neighbourhood. It is of the 13th century, and contains numerous monuments. Sompting, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has a church with a tower unique in England. It is Saxon, with four peaked gables and dwarf shingled spire, exactly of the type of many village churches in Germany. (Brighton 11, Littlehampton 9, Horsham 19, Arundel 9, Chichester 20 miles.)

London, 56 miles. Map 5. Population, 35,244. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Berkeley, Burlington, Down View, Marlborough, Railway, Stanhoe, Warnes. Golf: Worthing G.C., 18 holes.

Small agricultural town, once a cloth-working centre. The "Edge" referred to in the place-name is the escarpment of the high Cotswold plateau. Note in the church the fine monumental brass to Thomas, 4th Lord Berkeley, 1417, and his wife. On the lofty hill of Nibley Knoll, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, prominent in every view, is the tall pillar in memory of William Tyndale, translator of the Bible into English; burnt at Antwerp, 1536. The monument, 111 feet high, was erected 1865. (Bristol 19, Berkeley 7, Chipping Sodbury 8, Stroud 12, Gloucester 18 miles.)

London, 110 miles. Map 7. Population, 3,015. Market, Fri. Hotels: Falcon, Swan.

Colliery and brick and tile-making district. The church-tower of Wrexham used to be accounted one of the seven "Wonders of Wales." Built between 1470 and 1500, it is an elaborate work, rising to 135 feet, in the Perpendicular style. Here is the tomb of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale College, in the United States. He died 1721. Note the quaint epitaph on a former parish clerk:—

"Here lies interred beneath the's stones,
The Beard, ye Flesh, and eke ye Bones
Of Wrexham Clark, old Daniel Jones."

The monument, an elaborately sculptured work by Roubiliac, to Mrs. Mary Myddelton, represents that lady, in a physical resurrection, at the call of the Archangel Gabriel's trumpet. (Chester 11, Chirk 10, Ellesmere 12, Whitechurch 16, Oswestry 16 miles.)

London, 180 miles. Map 11. Population, 19,002. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Westminster, Wynnstay Arms. Golf: Wrexham G.C., 18 holes.

The correct sound of the name of this place is "Rootam." The church, a fine 15th-century work, contains several monumental brasses. Note in the brick wall beside the "Bull" inn a stone recording how Lieut.-Col. Shadwell was shot dead, June 1st, 1799, by one of two deserters from the army, whom he had challenged on the road. They were afterwards executed at Maidstone.

On Offham Green, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a replica of a quintain, an old English contrivance intended both for sport and for training horsemen in tilting exercises. It is a wooden post on which is pivoted a cross-bar. A horseman, riding at it, struck one end with his lance and endeavoured to make off quickly before the other, weighted with a heavy bag of sand, swung round and knocked him off his saddle. (Maidstone 10, Tonbridge 10, Sevenoaks 8 miles.)

London, 26 miles. Map 5. Population, 4,240. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Bull. Golf: Wrotham Heath G.C., 9 holes.

Village in the "Broads" district of Norfolk, adjoining Wroxham Broad, the most favourite of those waters and generally considered to be the most beautiful. It is one mile in length, but communicates with others. Holidays in the characteristic Norfolk wherries or sailing barges among the Broads have long been a favourite diversion. (Norwich 7 miles.)

London, 117 miles. Map 9. Population, 900. Hotel: King's Head.

WORTHING
(continued)

**WOTTON-
UNDER-EDGE**
(Gloucestershire)

WREXHAM
(Denbighshire)

WROTHAM
(Kent)

WROXHAM
(Norfolk)

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WYMONDHAM (Norfolk)



Market House at Wymondham.

London, 101 miles. Map 9. Population, 4,814. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Mid-Norfolk G.C., 9 holes.

For YARMOUTH (Norfolk)

See Great Yarmouth.

YARMOUTH (Isle of Wight)

Small town and seaport on the Solent, opposite Lymington, and on the best cross-channel route for motor-cars to and from the Isle of Wight. Here is one of Henry VIII's coast-castles, now a picturesque half-ruined defence. In the church is a quaint, more than life-size marble statue of Admiral Sir Richard Holmes, who was Governor of the Island, and died 1692. It represents him in the garb of a Roman warrior. Originally intended as a statue of Louis XIV it was captured on a French ship. The head of the French monarch was removed and one representing Holmes placed in its stead. (See also Isle of Wight.)

London, 96 miles. Map 4. Population, 893. Early Closing, Thurs.

YEOVIL (Somerset)

Considerable agricultural market-town on the river Yeo, or Ivel. A large portion of the town has been modernised. The 15th-century church, of great size, is built of the local Ham Hill stone, sometimes of a bright yellow, and occasionally a reddish-brown. Note the old "Three Choughs," "George," and "Castle" inns. (Ilchester 5, Sherborne 5, Crewkerne 9, Dorchester 21 miles.)

London, 123 miles. Map 3. Population, 14,987. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Mermaid, Three Choughs, Pen Mill. Golf: Yeovil G.C., 9 holes.



Micklegate Bar, York.

CONCISE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH ISLES

The proud and stately city of York, situated on the river Ouse, is of a distinctly metropolitan, rather than provincial character, whether we consider it socially, ecclesiastically, or as a railway centre. As a Cathedral city it is in the foremost rank, for not only is the Minster a vast and noble structure, but the see of an Archbishop. The Archbishop of Canterbury is styled the "Primate of All England," he of York is "Primate of England." This distinction was settled so far back as 1354.

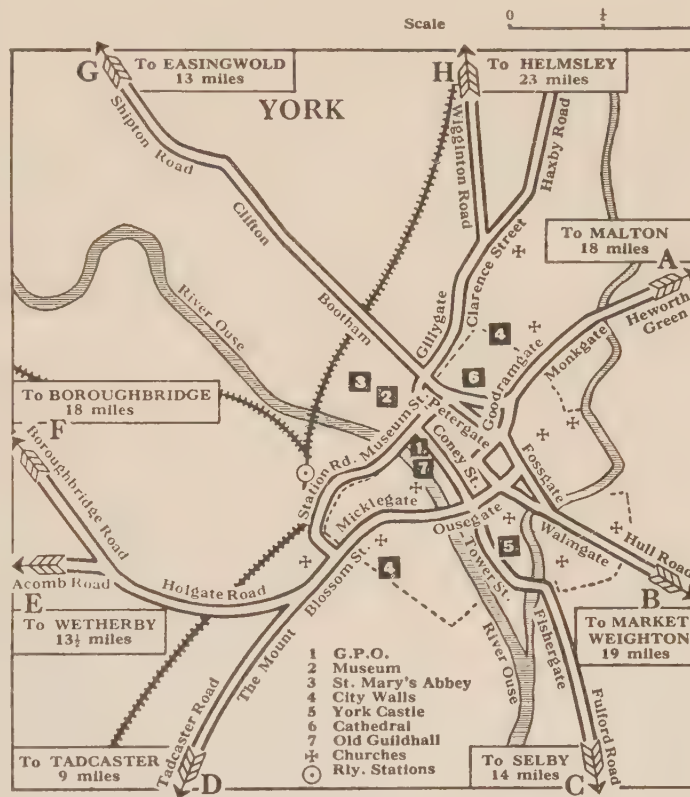
Although York is a great and important centre, some of its streets are narrow and winding. It has, in fact, still very much a mediæval character—a character seen at once by the traveller who must come into it, from whatever direction by one or other of the ancient fortified gates in the walls with which the city is still encircled. These are Micklegate Bar, Monk Bar, Bootham Bar, Walmgate Bar, Fishergate Postern, and the Red and Lendal Towers. The ancient Castle Keep is within the precincts of what is now the gaol. The circuit of the walls, about three miles, can still be made on foot.

The great Minster stands in the Minster Yard, which is more open than the typical secluded Close in which most English cathedrals are placed. Its position is such that its great bulk is fully displayed. The exterior is largely in the Perpendicular style of the 15th century, when ecclesiastical architects had grown greatly daring and reared enormously large windows with but little supporting wall-space. Hence the interior of York Minster is the most fully-lighted of all our cathedrals. The great central tower is 216 feet high, and the two western towers 202 feet.

The interior gives an effect of vast space and grandeur in vain to be sought elsewhere. The nave, the loftiest in England, rises to a height of about 99 feet, and is 264 feet in length and 104 feet broad. It is a work of the later years of the 14th century. The transepts are of the 13th century. The Choir, the portion of the Minster last built, is a 15th-century rebuilding, even loftier than the nave, about 101½ feet, and is lighted eastwards by a vast window, 78 feet high and 32 feet in breadth. The building is in general rich in ancient stained-glass. That in this east window dates back to 1408.

The eight-sided detached Chapter House, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, is equally enriched with old stained-glass. The ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, situated in pleasant grounds in which is the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's Museum (visitors admitted), are relics of the 14th century. The Corporation Art Gallery and Museum is near Bootham Bar. Numerous ancient parish churches will be found in the by-ways of the city. The names of

YORK
(Yorkshire)



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YORK (continued)

streets and alleys are frequently very strange. Among the oddest are "Whipmawhopmagate," "Jubbeigate," and "Skeldergate."

London, 196 miles. Map 13. Population, 84,052. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Black Swan, Harker's, Royal Station, White Swan, Windmill. Golf: York G.C., 18 holes; Fulford G.C., 18 holes.

Short runs from YORK: Easingwold 13, Thirsk (church) 23; Sutton-on-the-Forest 8, Brandsby 14, Oswaldkirk 20, Helmsley (Castle ruins, Rievaulx Abbey ruins, 3 miles distant) 23; Barton Hill 10, Malton (Priory Church) 18, Pickering (Castle) 27; Sherburn 30, Saxton 34, Scarborough 41; Filey 41; Stamford Bridge (battle 1066) 7, Fridaythorpe (Norman church) 18, Sledmere 23; Garton-on-the-Wolds 24, Driffeld 27, Burton Agnes (Jacobean Hall) 33, Bridlington 39; Wilberfoss 8, Pocklington 13; Market Weighton 19, Arras (prehistoric barrows) 22, Beverley (Minster) 29, Hull 37; Selby (Abbey, Museum) 14, Howden (13th-century monuments in church) 25; Doncaster 33; Cawood (Wolsey Palace remains) 10; Tadcaster (Roman bridge) 9, Seacroft 19, Leeds 23; Wetherby 13½; Hammerton 10, Knaresborough (Castle ruins, caves) 18, Harrogate 21, Bolton Abbey 37, Boroughbridge 18, Ripon (Cathedral) 24.



York Minster.

SPECIAL NOTES
ON
TOURING IN IRELAND
BY
H. BERESFORD STEVENS

IRELAND is a country that can be thoroughly recommended to the motorist as a touring ground of the most interesting and fascinating character. While it is true that travel conditions, in the Irish Free State more particularly, are in some respects different from those in England, such problems as they present only add to the interest of the experience and certainly need deter no one from embarking upon an Irish tour. Here is a country rich in scenic beauty of the finest type, and quite unspoilt by those artificialities which in some other parts of the British Isles appear as the price of what is called development. If the temperament of the traveller responds to historical and romantic interest, he will find here much that is not only fascinating in itself, but has the added merit of being peculiar to the country and not to be found elsewhere, as for instance the picturesque Round Towers, so ancient that archæologists find it difficult to agree in dating them or even in ascertaining their original purpose. The rich Celtic art, as represented not only by such famous museum specimens as the wonderfully illuminated "Book of Kells," in Dublin, but also by numerous elaborately sculptured Crosses found in many parts of the country, and dating from the early centuries of the Christian era, is another branch of art that is essentially national. One can see fine Gothic architecture in many European countries, but for such treasures as those just mentioned one must come to Ireland. Added to these more distinctive interests is all the wealth of romance and legend attached to innumerable Castles and Abbeys that lie in many cases well upon the routes followed by the tourist.

**A FASCINATING
TOURING
GROUND**

But grand scenery and rich historical interest are not all that Ireland has to offer. Travel in Ireland, considered purely as a country, is good; but travel among the Irish people is even better, and it is the human interest that takes first place in that affection for Ireland which comes so quickly but so surely to every traveller who visits the country. And here it is appropriate to give a word of assurance to any English folk who may still have lingering doubts as to the kind of reception they would meet with if they chose Ireland for a holiday. These notes are written, primarily for English readers, by an Englishman who landed in the South of Ireland as a complete stranger to the country, in the autumn of 1925, and who during the succeeding six months made a motor tour of about 5,000 miles through the length and breadth of the country without meeting with one unpleasant incident or one word of unfriendliness. The political antagonisms of comparatively recent times might be centuries old for all the trace they have left in the personal relationships of individual Irish and English people meeting in Ireland. The warm-heartedness and the courtesy of the Irish people are not mere fragrant traditions, but living realities, as any other stranger in the land will quickly discover.

**A WARM
WELCOME**

The stranger, then, may go to Ireland without the slightest misgivings as to the reception that awaits him there. The traveller, and especially the motorist, who returns to Ireland now to renew a previous acquaintance, will find the country vastly improved in regard to those practical matters which make all the difference to the pleasure of a tour. Roads have been and are being greatly improved. A wider recognition of the country's magnificent resources as a touring ground has led also to a marked improvement in hotel accommodation and in tourist facilities generally. The old idea that the fine scenery was there for all who cared to see it, and that nothing more need be done to attract tourists

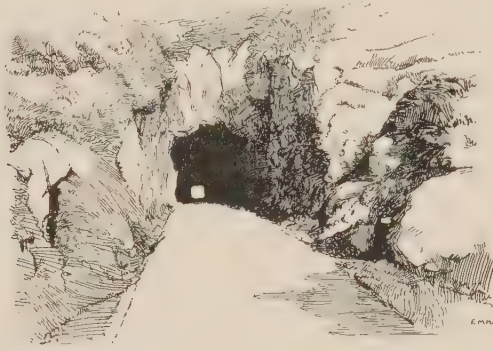
**SUPERIOR
AMENITIES**

THE DUNLOP BOOK

to Ireland, lies in the past and has been replaced by a more modern and practical point of view.

GO TO IRELAND INSTEAD

When the writer hears a British motorist say that he thinks of taking a motor tour somewhere abroad, his advice takes the form of asking, "Why not go to Ireland?" For with a varied Continental experience himself the writer found Ireland much more interesting



Tunnel on the Kenmare to Glengariff Road.

than many parts of France, Irish scenery more purely natural and free from jarring "developments" than most of the scenery of Switzerland, and rural life quite as picturesque as that of Normandy or Brittany (although there may be less in the way of traditional costume artfully revived, as in Holland, to catch the eye and the coppers of the unsuspecting visitor). Moreover, and the point is one that counts for much with many British people contemplating a first holiday overseas, there is no language difficulty to contend with, for although the old Irish language is a compulsory subject in schools and is used in official documents, it is not used for ordinary purposes except in the islands off the western coast.

SOME PRACTICAL POINTS

There are a few practical points to be borne in mind by the motorist who goes to Ireland for the first time, and these are dealt with below. It is only fair to say, also, that to a large extent road surfaces in Ireland—or at least in the Irish Free State—are not yet up to English standards. Splendid tar macadam roads radiate in various directions from Dublin and Belfast, but the motorist who penetrates further west and south must be prepared for untarred and sometimes decidedly rough roads. But although these call for careful driving at reasonable speeds they do not present any formidable difficulties. The writer did his 5,000 miles without a mechanical breakdown of any kind, although he was using only a light car of 11·9 h.p. The scarcity of signposts in some districts comes as a surprise to the motorist who is accustomed to the intensive system of signposting found in England, but the deficiency is gradually being made good, partly by the local authorities and partly by the useful help given by the Automobile Association in erecting signposts. Another valuable aid to the motorist unfamiliar with the Irish roads—as well as a source of new interest to those who already possess a good knowledge of them—is "The Dunlop Road Guide to Ireland" (see footnote), a pioneer work at a popular price, giving large-scale pictorial maps of the chief main road and tourist routes, by means of which landmarks can be identified and one's position and direction ascertained. No motorist should travel in Ireland without a copy of this book, the only work of its kind for Ireland.

GETTING TO IRELAND

As to routes from Great Britain to Ireland it must be left to the individual to choose the one most convenient to him. Rates for conveying a private car by steamer, at owner's risk, from England to Ireland, vary from £3 to £4, according to route and weight (higher rates for company's risk). The shipping companies insist upon petrol being emptied from the car before loading.

CUSTOMS IMPORT DUTY

The Irish Free State imposes a tax of 22½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon British motor cars, and a tax of 33½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon foreign motor cars entering the country. The English motorist visiting the Free State must make arrangements for passing his car through the Customs. It is best to make these arrangements through a recognised motoring organisation, such as the Royal Automobile Club or Automobile Association, which have an arrangement with the Irish Free State whereby the motorist deposits a portion of the import tax with the R.A.C. or A.A. and gives a banker's indemnity

"The Dunlop Road Guide to Ireland," 1s. 6d. net, may be obtained from all Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland; or direct from the Publishers, Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

SPECIAL NOTES ON TOURING IN IRELAND

or an insurance guarantee for the balance. Tourists may introduce and use a motor car free of import tax for twelve months from the date of landing, i.e., during the intervality of the triptyque.

If the car is exported within this period the deposit is refunded, but the motorist must pay particular attention to the Customs formalities, or he will experience a great deal of trouble, and may possibly lose his deposit. Full particulars are supplied by the organisation from which he obtains his triptyque.

If the motorist wishes to obviate payment of road tax in the Free State he must either obtain an International Travelling Pass from his motoring organisation, or apply for an International Circulation Permit. The former is the simpler method, and the I.T. Pass can be obtained from his motoring organisation after he has undergone a test of his own or his chauffeur's driving and the fitness of his car. The cost of this Pass is in the neighbourhood of 30s.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING PASS

Although passports are not necessary, the border between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland is, for Customs purposes, as much a frontier as any other frontier between two countries. The border may only be crossed between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and only by approved roads. The motorist travelling under triptyque arrangement must get his triptyque stamped by the Customs officers of Saorstát Éireann (Irish Free State) every time he enters or leaves the Free State. The Customs authorities of Northern Ireland, however, are concerned, in the case of a British tourist, not with the triptyque, but with the identification form which the motorist must fill up and get stamped by a British Customs officer at the British port of departure. The road tax holds intervality, but these motorists must have driving licences for both Northern Ireland 5s., and the Irish Free State 10s., unless holding an International Travelling Pass.

CROSSING THE BORDER

Ireland is a grand country to travel in. The special charms and interests of individual towns and districts are summarized in subsequent pages, but speaking generally it may be said that the finest scenery is in the west, especially in Kerry, the Connemara district of Co. Galway, and Donegal. In the east, however, fine scenery is found in the regions of the Wicklow Mountains and in Co. Antrim, where the glen and coastal scenery is particularly attractive.

THE FASCINATION OF IRELAND

Irish peasant life is naturally seen in its most characteristic traditional forms in the western counties, the part of the country which has been, by geographical circumstances, the least affected by external influence and ideas. The islands off the western coast, some of which can be easily visited from Galway and other coastal towns, are very interesting for old-time ways of life. Achill Island, one of the best of all from this point of view, can be visited without a sea trip, for it is divided from the mainland only by a narrow strip of water and there is a bridge across. Newport is the nearest town.



Kildare Market Place.

Sport of various kinds forms one of the outstanding attractions of Ireland for the motorist. The Irish golf courses are given under the respective towns in the Gazetteer. Fishing takes a high place among Irish sports, for there are hundreds of miles of excellent salmon fishing, which can be enjoyed under much more favourable conditions as to cost than in Britain, to say nothing of free lake fishing, and trout and coarse angling, which is of the best.

FISHING AND GOLF

CONCISE GUIDE TO IRELAND

NOTE—The Hotels officially appointed by the Royal Irish Automobile Club are printed in small capitals. The names of these Hotels are published by permission of the R.I.A.C.

ADARE (Limerick)

ADARE, on the pleasant course of the river Maiguc, which is here navigable, is a model village, very picturesque, with excellent well-kept houses and gardens. Adare Manor, a seat of the Earl of Dunraven, is a fine modern residence. Here are the ruins of an Augustine Priory, founded by the Fitz Gerald, Earls of Kildare, about 1315, and a Franciscan Abbey, 1464. Adare Castle, generally called "Desmond's Castle," was finally, after a long warlike history, laid in ruins by Cromwell's troops. (Limerick 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, Ardagh 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

Dublin, 129 miles. Map 26. Population, 508. Hotel: Dunraven Arms. Golf: Adare Manor G.C., 9 holes.

ANTRIM (Antrim)

Ancient town adjoining Lough Neagh, a lake 18 miles long by 11 broad, the largest lake in the British Isles. Antrim, largely rebuilt, does not display much of its antiquity on its face, but it has experienced many furious battles. The ancient Round Tower, 92 feet in height, is one of the finest in the country. Antrim Castle, built about 1662, is the seat of Viscount Massareene and Ferrard. (Belfast 17 $\frac{1}{4}$, Ballymena 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Larne 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Map 23. Population, 1,979. Market, Tues. and Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Massareene G.C., 9 holes.

ARKLOW (Wicklow)

Seaport and fishing station at the mouth of the river Ovoca. Here also is an oyster fishery. (Wicklow 16, Woodenbridge 5 miles.)

Dublin, 48 miles. Map 25. Population, 5,042. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed.

ARMAGH (Armagh)

Fine, ancient town, or city, this being the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland. St. Patrick is said to have founded the Cathedral, A.D. 450. Here also is a Roman Catholic Cathedral. Both are of interest, the old Cathedral for its ancient beauty, the monuments and stained glass windows, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral for its handsome proportions. Here are the Archbishop's Palace, a library and an observatory. Navan Fort, 2 miles, is a great earthwork, and was for centuries a seat of the Ulster Kings. (Portadown 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lurgan 16, Monaghan 18, Newry 19, Dungannon 15 miles.)

Belfast, 37 miles. Map 23. Population, 7,356. Market, Tues., Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Fri. Hotel: Charlemont Arms. Golf: Co. Armagh G.C., 9 holes.

ATHENRY (Galway)

Old town of great antiquity. Portions of the walls which once encircled it remain, together with one of the gateways, and the Keep of the 13th-century castle. Here also are the ruins of a Dominican Friary, founded 1241, and of another abbey incorporated with the church; and an ancient cross with Gothic sculpture. (Galway 14 $\frac{1}{4}$, Kilconnell 17 $\frac{3}{4}$, Loughrea 12, Tuam 16 miles.)

Dublin, 118 miles. Map 24. Population, 791. Market, Fri. Hotel: Railway.

ATHLONE (West Meath)

Ancient town, dating from the 13th century, when John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, and Lord Justiciar of Ireland, built the castle. There are some remains of the town walls, built 1576, and ruins of St. Peter's Abbey, founded 1216. Here is an example of a "Sheelana-Gig," a sculpture intended to avert the "Evil Eye." Athlone is a military centre, a railway junction, and an important farming district and fishing place, situated on the broad river Shannon.

Lough Ree, a lake formed by a natural widening of the Shannon, stretches for 16 miles north of the town, and is 7 miles wide.

The Ballymahon road leads into the "Goldsmith Country." Lissoy, 8 miles, the early home of Oliver Goldsmith (born 1728, at Pallas), was the place to which his father had removed. It is considered to be the original of "Sweet Auburn" in his poem, *The Deserted Village*. Here is the "Three Pigeons" inn, and from its frequenters he is said to have drawn some of his characters.

CONCISE GUIDE TO IRELAND

Ten miles south, on the Shannon, is Clonmacnoise, the famous Early Christian settlement. St. Kieran founded an abbey here in the 6th century which became one of the greatest seats of learning in Europe, and during its ten centuries of existence provided missionaries for all parts of the Continent. The remains include ruins of seven churches, two round towers, and a castle, also a number of crosses and inscribed slabs. (Kilbeggan 19½, Ballinasloe 16¾, Roscommon 20, Ballymahon 14¼ miles.)

Dublin, 77 miles. Map 25. Population, 7,472. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Imperial, Prince of Wales, Ramsey's. Golf: Athlone G.C., 9 holes.

ATHLONE
(continued)

Small pleasant town on a canal connecting it with the river Barrow. It stands close to an anthracite coalfield. The castle dates from 1190. White Castle, built 1500, was intended to defend the old bridge. The ruins of Preston's Gate are rather scanty. (Kilcullen 14¾, Kildare 13, Naas 21½, Monasterevan 12, Maryborough 15, Abbeylisc 19½ miles.)

Dublin, 41 miles. Map 25. Population, 5,535. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Leinster Arms. Golf: Athy G.C., 9 holes.

ATHY
(Kildare)

BALBRIGGAN, small town with a harbour now nearly filled with sand. Balbriggan is chiefly celebrated for the stockings and other hose made here, an industry founded in the 18th century by a Baron Hamilton, who also caused the harbour-pier to be built. (Drogheda 10½, Swords 11¼ miles.)

Dublin, 20 miles. Map 25. Population, 2,273. Market, Mon. Hotel: Hamilton Arms.

BALBRIGGAN
(Dublin)

Busy little town on the river Moy, in which there is good salmon and trout fishing, and convenient centre for explorers of Lough Conn and the Nephin Mountain. (Crossmolina 7½, Templeboy 18¼, Castlebar 22 miles.)

Dublin, 146 miles. Map 24. Population, 4,662. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Imperial.

BALLINA
(Mayo)

Considerable town. Students tell us the original name was "Bel-atha-na-sluaigheadh," meaning "Mouth of the Ford of Armies." The chief interest of Ballinasloe is its great annual five days' horse fair, in October. A statue of the 3rd Earl of Clancarty, set up in 1874, stands in the midst of the town. Ruins of 16th century Castle. The Clancarty demesne is at Garbally. Ruins of Kilconnel Abbey, 7½ miles west. (Athlone 16¾, Kilconnell 7½, Roscommon 23½, Portumna 20 miles.)

Dublin, 93 miles. Map 24. Population, 5,169. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Hayden's, Imperial. Golf: Ballinasloe G.C., 9 holes.

BALLINASLOE
(Galway)

Small town, adjacent to Lough Mask, a lake 10 miles by 4. Lough Mask House, 4½ miles, was in the 1880's the residence of Captain Boycott, upon whom the Land Leaguers of that time placed a ban. They induced the peasantry to refuse him supplies of all necessities. Hence arose the now well-known term "to boycott." Captain Boycott died in retirement at Flixton, Suffolk, June 19th, 1897, aged sixty-five.

At Cong, a picturesque village between Loughs Mask and Corrib, are the ruins of an Abbey founded in the 12th century by Roderick O'Connor, the last native King of Ireland, who died in 1198. Near Cong is the Plain of Moytura, the scene of a great battle between the Forbolgs and the invading De Danaan, at a remote period. Numerous vast cairns of stones bear eloquent witness to it. (Castlebar 19, Tuam 19, Westport 19, Cong 7 miles.)

BALLINROBE
(Mayo)

Dublin, 137 miles. Map 24. Population, 1,585. Market, Mon.

Small town, charmingly situated in the vale of the Glen Shesk River, where it runs winding to the sea, in Ballycastle Bay. The town is a tourist resort. Here are excellent golf links, commanding fine views along the coast to Fair Head. Nothing is left of the

BALLYCASTLE
(Antrim)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BALLYCASTLE (continued)

castle built here 1609, from which Ballycastle took its name. The great hill of Knocklayd rises behind the town, 1,695 feet.

Carrick-a-Rede, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is an isolated rock off a great headland. Separated from it by a chasm 60 feet wide, a swinging bridge of ropes spans the gulf at a height of 80 feet. (Cushendall $16\frac{1}{2}$, Coleraine 18, Portrush $18\frac{1}{4}$, Giant's Causeway 12, Bushmills 14 miles.)

Belfast, 66 miles. Map 23. Population, 1,485. Market, Tues. Hotels: MARINE, Antrim Arms. Golf: Ballycastle G.C., 9 holes.

BALLYMENA (Antrim)

Considerable town, with linen and other industries, and a castle of some picturesque features. (Antrim $10\frac{1}{2}$, Ballymoney $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

Belfast, 28 miles. Map 23. Population, 11,381. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Tues. Golf: Ballymena G.C., 9 holes.

BALLYNAHINCH (Down)

Village in a pleasant valley beneath the Slieve Croob mountains. Here is a mineral-water spa, which, together with the bracing air, is recommended for the cure of skin diseases and nervous affections. (Newcastle $16\frac{1}{4}$, Newtownards 17, Lurgan $20\frac{1}{2}$, Lisburn 11 miles.)

Belfast, 15 miles. Map 23. Population, 1,167. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Fri. Golf: Ballynahinch G.C., 9 holes.

BALLYSHANNON (Donegal)

Little town strikingly placed above the river Erne, where it falls into the sea. The series of cascades—the famous “Falls of Ballyshannon”—should be seen in the spring and early summer, when the salmon, fresh from their winter haunts in the sea, take flying leaps of some 16ft. through the falls on their way up-stream. The salmon-fishery is naturally the mainstay of Ballyshannon. On the bridge parapet is a memorial tablet to William Allingham, poet, a native of the town, 1824-89. (Donegal 14, Bundoran $4\frac{1}{2}$, Sligo 26 miles.)

Dublin, 128 miles. Map 22. Population, 2,170. Market, Sat. Hotels: ROYAL, Evan's Imperial.



Falls of Ballyshannon.

BANDON (Cork)

Agricultural market-town, situated on the river Bandon. The old town walls were demolished 1688. The neighbouring church of Kilbrogan dates from 1610, and is said to be the first church ever built in Ireland for Protestant worship. (Cork 20, Kinsale 12, Clonakilty $13\frac{1}{2}$, Ross Carbery 22 miles.)

Dublin, 177 miles. Map 26. Population, 3,122. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Lee's. Golf: Bandon G.C., 9 holes.

CONCISE GUIDE TO IRELAND

Seaside resort on the Co. Down coast, at the southern side of Belfast Lough. It is a favourite place for regattas, and is the headquarters of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Here is also a linen industry, with some activities in muslin embroidery. Bangor is a place of many attractions, on an interesting coast. Adjacent is Bangor Castle, 16th century. On the Holywood road is Clondeboyne, seat of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. (Donaghadee $7\frac{1}{2}$, Holywood 8, Portaferry 35, Newtownards 6, Ballynahinch 23, Belfast $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Belfast 13 miles. Map 23. Population, 7,776. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Bangor G.C., 18 holes.

Town, with manufacture of tweeds and rough friezes, in the recesses of Bantry Bay, a long deepwater inlet, 21 miles in length and 8 broad, affording shelter from the Atlantic. Great mountains enclose it on either hand. Bantry Bay presents a panorama of magnificent scenery. Its strategic value has been illustrated on two occasions: in 1688, when a French expedition landed here, to assist James II; and in 1796, when the force of 7,000 men under the French General Roche was met by a storm, and his 36 vessels scattered before he could land. (Glengariff 10, Kenmare 28, Drimoleague $12\frac{1}{2}$, Skibbereen 18 miles.)

Dublin, 210 miles. Map 26. Population, 3,159. Market, Sat. Golf: Bantry G.C., 9 holes.

The great commercial and industrial city and port of Belfast, capital of Ulster, and metropolis of Northern Ireland, has gathered to itself most of the enterprise and industry of the north. It is the chief seat of the Irish linen industry, and its shipyards rival those of the Clyde. The rise of Belfast from small things to great is one of the most striking romances in the history of towns, its population in 1800 having been only some 12,000, while the number now is near the half-million mark. The position of the great city, recessed about 15 miles from the open sea, in Belfast Lough, has many advantages. Rope and cable-making, tobacco manufacture, and distilleries are important industries. The City Hall is a fine modern edifice. The Giant's Ring, 4 miles, is a rath half a mile in circumference, with a cromlech in the centre. (Carrickfergus 10, Larne 24, Antrim 17, Ballymena 28, Ballyclare 12, Newtownards 10, Downpatrick 22, Lisburn 8, Dromore 17, Portadown 26 miles.)

Dublin, 102 miles. Map 23. Population, 386,947. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotel: Kensington. Golf: Several good courses.

Small town, which takes its alternative name from the Parsons family, Lawrence Parsons having received in 1620 a grant of the district lands from James I. In 1792 a barony was conferred, which was raised in 1806 to the Earldom of Rosse. The late Earl of Rosse (died 1908), interested in astronomical science, here installed the great Rosse telescope, then the largest in the world, but now outclassed. Genius runs in the family, the steam turbine being the invention of the Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, brother of the late Earl. In the town is a column commemorating the Duke of Cumberland, set up in 1747. (Roscrea 12, Nenagh 21, Ballinasloe $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Dublin, 80 miles. Map 25. Population, 4,047. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: DOOLEY'S. Golf: Birr G.C., 18 holes.

See page 362. *Dublin, 161 miles. Population, 780. Hotel: ST. ANN'S HILL HYDRO.*

Bray, now Bri Chualann, often styled the "Queen of Irish watering-places," is a residential as well as a holiday resort, being so near Dublin. It provides an excellent starting-point for exploring the surrounding wild and beautiful scenery of Wicklow. Bray is placed on a curving bay, with good sands. The climate is mild and equable. Bray Head, commanding fine views, rises to 653 feet. (Dublin 13, Newtown Mount Kennedy $9\frac{1}{4}$, Wicklow 14 miles.)

Population, 7,691. Map 25. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: BRAY HEAD. Golf: Bray G.C., 9 holes.

BANGOR
(Down)

BANTRY
(Cork)

BELFAST
(Antrim)

**BIRR, OR
PARSONSTOWN**
(King's County)

BLARNEY
(Cork)

BRAY
(Wicklow)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

BUNDORAN (Donegal)

Seaside resort on Donegal Bay, with good sands, hotel accommodation, golf links, and very bracing air. Along the shore the wave-worn cliffs are oddly caverned, particularly at Fairy Bridge, an arch of 24 feet span. Lough Melvin, 4 miles, is a lake over 7 miles long, studded with islands. Here is excellent "gillarse" (a species of trout) fishing. (Ballyshannon 4½, Donegal 19, Manor Hamilton 14½, Sligo 21 miles.)

Dublin, 133 miles. Map 22. Population, 2,116. Hotels: GREAT NORTHERN, Central, Hamilton, O'Gorman's. Golf: Bundoran G.C., 18 holes.

BUSHMILLS (Antrim)

See page 367. *Hotel: GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.*

BUTTEVANT (Cork)

Picturesque and interesting ancient town, on the little river Awbeg. It is in a district associated with Spenser's poem, the "Faerie Queene." The Castle, on a crag overlooking the Awbeg, is sometimes called "King John's Castle." It is an ivied ruin on the ancient town walls, and was built by the Barrys, the great family in these parts, sometime Barons Buttevant, which name is said to be a debased rendering of their Norman-French war-cry "Boutez en Avant"—"Push Forward." The olden names of the town were "Bothan," according to the ecclesiastical records, and in Spenser's writings, "Kinemullah;" but already in the 13th century, as appears by charters of that time, it was "Batavaunt." Here are also the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, and those of a castle of the Barrys, in the centre of the town, together with the shattered walls of a nunnery and two churches. So Buttevant may almost be said to specialise in ruins. (Charleville 9, Mitchelstown 18¼, Mallow 7, Tipperary 34¼ miles.)

Dublin, 142 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,754. Market, Fri. Hotel: Taylor's.

CAHIR (Tipperary)

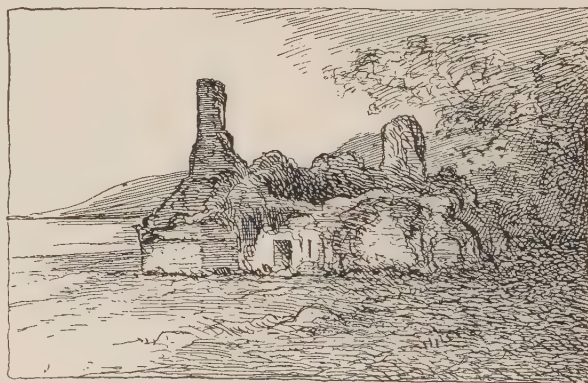
CAHIR, a prosperous town, busy in the corn-milling trade, derived from the broad wheat-belt along the river Suir. The Castle, on an island in the river, is close to the bridge by which the town is entered from the south. From this bridge is a pretty peep up-river to where a church spire rises above trees. Cahir has endured three sieges; that by the Earl of Essex, 1597; by Lord Inchiquin, 1647; and the third by Cromwell, 1650. Here also are the ruins of a 12th-century abbey. (Cashel 10¼, Clonmel 10, Lismore 23, Tipperary 13, Mitchelstown 14½, Fermoy 25 miles.)

Dublin, 108 miles. Map 27. Population, 1,930. Market, Fri. Hotel: Burke's Commercial.

CAHIRCIVEEN (Kerry)

Small town pleasantly situated by Valentia River. The great Daniel O'Connell Memorial Church, in the main street, is a striking piece of modern architecture. Below the town is Ballycarbery Castle, on the bare foreshore on the opposite side of the creek. Built by one of the O'Sheas in the 15th century, the McCarthy Mor and the O'Connells held it when Queen Elizabeth ruled in England. Important cattle fairs are held here. (Killarney 37¾, Waterville 9¾, Kenmare 45 miles.)

Dublin (via Killarney), 220 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,896. Market, Wed. Hotel: Leslie's Railway.



Ruins of Carhan House, birthplace of Daniel O'Connell, 1775.

CONCISE GUIDE TO IRELAND

Little town on the pleasant shores of the Blackwater. The neighbouring Knockmeal-down Mountains are a fine feature in the scene. Amid them, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is Mount Melleray Abbey, a Trappist monastery, founded 1833, on the expulsion of the Melleray monks from France. The establishment is of great size and imposing appearance; visitors are welcome. (Dungarvan 11, Clonmel $26\frac{1}{2}$, Youghal 18, Fermoy 19, Tallow 10, Middleton 26 miles.)

Dublin, 128 miles. Map 27. Population, 1,069. Hotel: Walsh's.

Dublin, 200 miles. Hotel: GREAT SOUTHERN.

Small town, on a creek of Carlingford Lough, celebrated for its oysters. A fine picture is made by the lofty Carlingford Mountains in the rear. According to the local tale, it was here that St. Patrick first set foot in Ireland. The little town is hardly more than a choice assortment of ancient ruins—from King John's Castle, to a Dominican 14th-century abbey, which is in very good preservation, and looks almost as strong as the Castle. Numerous smaller buildings are scattered about, notably the "Tholsel," a place of assembly of the lords of Carlingford and the townsfolk in remote times. (Newry 11, Kilkeel 10, Dundalk 14 miles.)

Dublin, 66 miles. Map 25. Population, 585.

Considerable agricultural town, with all the appurtenances of civilisation and amenities of modern life. Beside the bridge over the river Barrow are the ruins of the ancient castle. The parish church and the Roman Catholic Cathedral are prominent by reason of their lofty spires. Here also is St. Patrick's R.C. Divinity College. (Castledermot 7, Bagenalstown 10, Kilkenny 10, Stradbally 18 miles.)

Dublin, 51 miles. Map 27. Population, 6,513. Market, Mon. and Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Royal Arms, Tynan's. Golf: Carlow G.C., Deerspark, 18 holes.

Seaport and ancient fortified town on the northern shores of Belfast Lough. Anciently it was the capital of Ulster. The place-name, meaning the "Rock of Fergus," refers to the bold rock on which the strong and stately castle was built, 1178. It still stands as sound as ever, and forms a stern but romantic background to the harbour. In St. Nicholas church are monuments of the Chichester family, notably one to Sir Arthur Chichester. (Larne 12, Antrim 18, Ballymena 25 miles.)

Belfast 10 miles. Map 23. Population, 4,608. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed.

Considerable town on the river Suir, which here divides the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. Half of the town is on the Waterford side. The valley of the Suir between Carrick and Waterford is dotted with ruins of ancient castles. Several are close to the excellent main road connecting the two places. By the river is the fine 14th-century and later castle, partly in ruins, of the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde. (Kilkenny 26, Newmarket $13\frac{1}{2}$, Waterford $17\frac{1}{2}$, Dungarvan 22, Clonmel 13 miles.)

Dublin, 96 miles. Map 27. Population, 5,285. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.

Hotel: ROSAPENNA.

The town of Cashel has a stately appearance in the distant view, for the famous "Rock of Cashel," crested with its ancient and historic ecclesiastical buildings, rises up grandly across the Tipperary moorlands.

Cashel is a "city" by virtue of its charters, confirmed on the last occasion by William III in 1690, as an acknowledgment to the people for the hospitality shown to his troops, and also by reason of its old-time ecclesiastical standing. Here is the strangest group of religious buildings in all Ireland, including a Cathedral, Cormac's Chapel, an Episcopal Palace, and an example of a characteristic Irish round tower. These are vestiges of times when there were kings in Ireland in general, and of Munster in particular. Cashel

CAPPOQUIN
(Waterford)

CARAGH LAKE
(Kerry)

CARLINGFORD
(Louth)

CARLOW
(Carlow)

**CARRICK-
FERGUS**
(Antrim)

**CARRICK-ON-
SUIR**
(Tipperary)

CARRIGART
(Donegal)

CASHEL
(Tipperary)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

CASHEL (continued)

was then a Royal City. Here Brian Boru made his principal residence, as also did King Cormac McCarthy, who doubled the parts of King and Bishop, and appears to have consecrated the Cathedral in 1134. He it was who built "Cormac's Chapel," the sturdy stone-vaulted and highly-enriched building attached to the Cathedral.

Below the rock are the 13th-century ruins of Hore Abbey, and in the "city" are those of a Dominican Priory. (Cahir $10\frac{3}{4}$, Abbeyleix $36\frac{3}{4}$, Thurles 13, Kilkenny 34, Clonmel 15, Tipperary $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Dublin, 97 miles. Map 27. Population, 2,938. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Corcoran's, Rock, Central.



Rock of Cashel.

CASTLEBAR (Mayo)

Small, cheerful-looking town, of mild interest and no very remote history; it having been founded in the 17th century by Sir John Bingham. The French under General Humbert captured it, 1798. In Turlough demesne is a Round Tower. In a ruined chapel lies "Fighting Fitzgerald," died 1786. (Westport 11, Charlestown $24\frac{1}{2}$, Ballina 22, Newport 11 miles.)

Dublin, 152 miles. Map 24. Population, 3,698. Market, Sat. Hotel: Imperial. Golf: Castlebar G.C., 9 holes.

CASTLEDERMOT (Kildare)

Village which has had a troublous time. A castle originally built by Hugh de Lacy, 1182, attracted the attention of opponents, and when the place was surrounded by walls, those defences served only to provoke contentious folk to come and pull them down. These disputes lasted with rare and slight intervals until about 1800. Here is one of the famous Round Towers, 66½ feet in height. Two elaborately sculptured crosses close by are thought to be of the same unknown period. Here are also the ruins of a 14th-century monastery, which itself arose on those of a 9th-century establishment founded by St. Dermot. (Kilcullen $16\frac{1}{2}$, Naas 24, Carlow 7, Castlecomer 20, Athy 10, Monasterevan 22 miles.)

Dublin, 44 miles. Map 25. Population, 451.

CONCISE GUIDE TO IRELAND

Pleasant little townlet in the Mourne Mountains district. The great mountain of Slieve Donard is a feature in the scene. Numerous fine demesnes surround Castlewellan. In one of these is the Castle, neighboured by a prehistoric cromlech. (Downpatrick 11, Newcastle 4, Kilkeel 16½, Newry 19 miles.)

Belfast 30 miles. Map 23. Population, 819. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs.

CASTLEWELLAN
(Down)

Cavan is the county-town, pleasantly seated and interested in linen manufacture. (Newtown Butler 15, Belturbet 10, Monaghan 27½ miles.)

Dublin, 70 miles. Map 25. Population, 2,963. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Farnham. Golf: County Cavan G.C., 9 holes.

CAVAN
(Cavan)

Small town, originally called "Rathgogan," but re-founded and re-named in honour of Charles II, by the Earl of Orrery. The interests of the town are mainly agricultural. (Limerick 24, Tipperary 26, Mallow 16 miles.)

Dublin, 136 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,925. Market, Sat.

CHARLEVILLE
(Cork)

Small town and capital of the beautiful Connemara region of lakes and mountains. Formerly interest was found in the lofty steel towers of the Marconi wireless telegraph station, since dismantled, where messages were received and sent between this point on the extreme west of Ireland and Nova Scotia, 2,200 miles across the Atlantic Ocean. The scenery of which Clifden is the centre is wild and grand. Northward, on the road to Recess and Galway, are the Maamturk Mountains, including the picturesque group called the "Twelve Pins." Benbawn, the highest, is 2,395 feet. Ballynahinch Lake, 10¾ miles south-east, is 3 miles in length, with some wooded islands. On one of these is Ballynahinch Castle, once a seat of the Martins, who owned vast properties in these regions, but dissipated them all, in the characteristic extravagance of old-time Irish gentlemen. They disappeared about 1850. Much may be read of them in Charles Lever's novel, "*The Martins of Cro' Martin*." (Letterfrack 9¾, Recess 18, Cashel 22¼ miles.)

Dublin, 182 miles. Map 24. Population, 828. Market, Sat.

Hotels: RAILWAY, Lydens.

CLIFDEN
(Galway)

The place-name derives from "Cluain Meala," the "Plain of Honey." The town, divided into two parts by the river Suir, here a broad and navigable stream, changed hands several times in 16th and 17th century fighting. Cromwell, in 1650, attacked it, when the defence under Hugh O'Neill, disposing of only 1,200 men, bore themselves so well that 2,000 of Cromwell's forces were slain, and it was two months before Clonmel fell into his hands, following upon a secret evacuation of the town. A portion of the town stands upon the two islands, Long Island and Moore Island, in mid-stream. Portions of the old walls remain, together with the West Gate. At Clonmel, 1713, was born Laurence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, etc. (Kilkenny 32, Carrick-on-Suir 13, Waterford 32, Fermoy 33, Dungarvan 26, Cashel 15, Tipperary 23 miles.)



West Gate, Clonmel.

CLONMEL
(Tipperary)

Dublin, 102 miles. Map 27. Population, 10,209. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: ORMONDE, Hearn's. Golf: Clonmel G.C., 9 holes.

A prosperous place, concerned in linen-weaving, bacon-curing, salmon-fishing, and whisky-distilling; situated on the river Bann, not far from the sea. Guide-books tell us "it has been greatly modernised, and presents a very different appearance from that noted by Pynner, the historian, in 1615," as well it may do, in the course of three centuries. There is a considerable Scots element in the population of Coleraine, the result of

COLERAINE
(Londonderry)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

COLERAINE (continued)

15th-16th century immigration; hence the strength of Presbyterianism in these parts. The harbour, at the mouth of the Bann, the ancient hilltop rath, or fort, at Mount Sandel, on the Londonderry side of the river, and the fine salmon-leap up-stream, are worth seeing. (Portrush 5½, Limavady 20, Ballycastle 18, Garvagh 12, Kilrea 15 miles.)

Belfast, 55 miles. Map 23. Population, 7,785. Market, Mon., Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: CORPORATION ARMS.

CORK (Cork)

The odd name of "Cork" is said to derive from "Corcach," meaning a marsh. It is often referred to as the "City of St. Finbar," who is said to have founded it sometime about A.D. 610, and lived on a marshy isle in midst of the river Lee. The city is, in fact, placed on level, low-lying ground between the two channels of the Lee, near its mouth, at the inner end of the famous Cork Harbour, and about 14 miles from the open sea. The lower part of the harbour, formerly known as the "Cove of Cork," is now styled "Queenstown Harbour," or Cobh Harbour, the name of Queenstown having now officially reverted to its Irish form, signifying "cove." This beautiful land-locked arm of the sea, one of the finest harbours in the world, has a style of beauty not unlike that of the harbour of Falmouth, with a climate of almost equal sub-tropical mildness.

The size and comparative stateliness of Cork, which is indeed the third largest city in Ireland, and the capital of the extreme south of Ireland, are somewhat surprising to a stranger, who finds it difficult to reconcile with the impression of depopulation in many other parts. The activities of Cork are numerous. Shipping is, of course, in the forefront, but the agricultural interests are important, and the exports of bacon and dairy produce very large. Beside the Harbour on the eastern outskirts of the city are extensive motor works. An extensive system of electric tramways renders communication easy. The commercial quays have a length of about 4½ miles, and the principal thoroughfares, St. Patrick's Street, Grand Parade, South Mall, and Great George Street, are fine arteries. West of the city, between the two channels of the Lee, is the pleasant wooded walk called "The Mardyke."

The site of St. Finbar's original church is now occupied by the Protestant Cathedral, a modern building in the 13th-century French Gothic style, completed 1864, a very fine work, with lofty spire. Cork is also a centre of education, the University College, founded 1849 as "Queen's College," being a fine group of buildings.

The visitor to Cork will not long be there before he will wish to see the church of St. Anne, Shandon, whose bells were the subject of Father Prout's charming verses:—

With deep affection
And recollection,
I often think on
Those Shandon bells.
Whose sound so wild would
In days of childhood
Fling round my cradle
Their magic spells.

On this I ponder
Where'er I wander,
And then grow fonder,
Sweet Cork, of thee;
With thy Bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

Appropriately enough the author of this beautiful tribute to Cork lies in Shandon churchyard. The lofty tower of the church, 120ft., dates from 1724, and is curious from three of its sides being of red sandstone: the fourth of white limestone.

Cork is a centre whence many interesting excursions may be taken. Steamboat trips down the harbour are, of course, chief among these. Blarney Castle, 6¾ miles north-east, in the demesne of Sir George Colthurst, adjoins the village on the Blarney River. The strong and lofty 15th-century Keep rises to a height of 120ft. Legends of the "Blarney Stone," and the miraculous powers of cajolery and humbug the kissing of it confers for ever after, have rendered Blarney Castle a very popular resort.

"A touch of the Blarney Stone" is traditionally supposed to create a "gift of the gab." In Ireland, to tell persons that they "must have kissed the Blarney Stone" is intended to pay them a compliment. The famous stone is a corbel beneath the battlements.

CONCISE GUIDE TO IRELAND

Considerable personal risk must be taken to kiss it. (Fermoy 22½, Kinsale 17, Bandon 20, Youghal 31, Castlemartyr 20, Mallow 22½, Queenstown (Cobh) 14¾ miles.)

Dublin, 159 miles. Map 26. Population, 102,437. Market, every day. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: IMPERIAL, METROPOLE, VICTORIA. Golf: Cork G.C., 18 holes; Douglas G.C., 18 holes.

CORK
(continued)

DONAGHADEE, a seaside town with a harbour which was greatly improved at large cost for the steamship service (long discontinued) to Scotland, via Portpatrick. The Scottish coast, only 21 miles, can clearly be seen in fine weather. Donaghadee is an excellent bathing-place. A great rath, or prehistoric fort, overlooks the town. (Newtownards 8, Bangor 5½ miles.)

Belfast, 18 miles. Map 23. Population, 2,215. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Mount Royal, Imperial. Golf: Donaghadee G.C., 18 holes.

DONAGHADEE
(Down)

Agricultural market-town, with knitting and some textile industries. It is a small place for a county town, situated pleasantly at a point where the Esk and Drummeny rivers flow into Donegal Bay, which, silted up, is of little advantage as a port. In midst of the town is the fine partly ruined castle of the O'Donnells, now the property of the Earl of Arran. The turbulent O'Donnells ended in the 16th century, and their fortress was afterwards rebuilt in the 17th century, in the Jacobean style, more in the nature of a residence. Here also are the 15th-century abbey ruins. (Ballyshannon 14, Killybegs 16¾, Ballintra 7, Belleek 16 miles.)

Dublin, 139 miles. Map 22. Population, 1,104. Market, Sat. Hotels: Donegal Arms, Smullen's Crown.

DONEGAL
(Donegal)

Town on the southern arm of Strangford Lough. It derives its name from St. Patrick, who in A.D. 440 founded the church now represented by Down Cathedral. He died A.D. 493 at Saul, 2 miles, and was buried at Downpatrick, in his cathedral, in company with St. Brigid and St. Columba. The building, re-edified by Malachi O'Morgair, Bishop of Down, in 1137, was enlarged fifty years later by John de Courey, first Earl of Ulster; but it was burnt 1315 by Edward Bruce, who, invading the country, styled himself "King of Ireland." Rebuilt, the Cathedral was in 1538 destroyed by Lord Leonard Gray. The shrines of SS. Patrick, Brigid and Columba shared in this destruction. Gray was beheaded 1541, partly for this desecration. Not until 1790 was the restoration of the Cathedral begun. One of the largest raths in Co. Down stands at the entrance to the town. (Ballynahinch 10, Lisburn 21¼, Comber 17, Strangford 8¼, Portaferry 9, Ardglass 6¾, Killough 6½, Castlewellsan 11, Newry 30, Newcastle 13, Kilkeel 26, Lurgan 31 miles.)

Belfast, 22 miles. Map 23. Population, 3,200. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.

DOWNPATRICK
(Down)

Ancient town and port, 4 miles from the open sea, deep down on the river Boyne. High above the harbour goes the great railway viaduct. Drogheda was a walled town with ten fortified gates. St. Laurence's Gate is a fine building with lofty loopholed drum-towers. The tower of the Dominican Abbey, founded 1224 by the then Bishop of Armagh, is a conspicuous object. Here also are the ruins of the Abbey of St. Mary D'Urso. Here are linen and cotton industries which, together with a considerable shipping trade to Liverpool, bring much business to the town. Drogheda occupies a blood-stained place in Irish annals, chiefly by reason of the famous siege and taking of the town by storm, Sept. 10th, 1649.

On the road to Slane, 3 miles, is the battlefield of the Boyne, where, July 1st, 1690, the army of William III defeated that of James II. Sixty thousand combatants were in the field that day, and the victory was won only after a determined struggle, in which

DROGHEDA
(Louth)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

DROGHEDA (continued)

Schomberg and the Rev. George Walker, the heroic Governor of Londonderry, were slain. (Castle Bellingham 14 $\frac{1}{4}$, Dundalk 22, Trim 24, Navan 17, Kells 24 miles.)

Dublin, 30 miles. Map 25. Population, 12,501. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Central White Horse.

DROMORE (Down)

Small town, formerly, and until 1842, a cathedral city. In the church are the monuments of Bishops Jeremy Taylor and Percy. (Banbridge 7, Newry 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ballynahinch 11, Downpatrick 21 miles.)

Belfast, 17 miles. Map 23. Population, 2,370. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs.

DRUMHAIRE (Leitrim)



St. Laurence Gate, Drogheda.

Dublin, 125 miles. Population, 271. Hotel: ABBEY.

The capital of the Irish Free State and very much a metropolis, with a fascinating, though chequered history and a character quite cosmopolitan.

Dublin is situated on the Liffey, near the shores of the wide bay bounded by the

rocks of Howth on the north, and by Dalkey and Kingstown on the south. The hinterland rises to some height, particularly to the south in the Wicklow mountains. The river runs through the city, with roads on either side and crossed by 11 bridges. Of these the O'CONNELL BRIDGE is the chief, and it forms a natural centre with its continuations, O'Connell (formerly Sackville) Street and Westmorland Street running north and south. By the latter is the entrance to TRINITY COLLEGE, the famous University, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with all its schools, offices, residences, and even playing fields contained on one site, extending to nearly 30 acres. Fronting Trinity Gates is Dame Street, with the BANK OF IRELAND on the right and, a little farther on, the CITY HALL on the left, with DUBLIN CASTLE adjoining. Close here are CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, largely restored, and ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, both Protestant. In the latter lies Dean Swift. From the University, Grafton Street leads to the delightful ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, and in this neighbourhood are LEINSTER HOUSE, for many years occupied by the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, and adjoining the new Government buildings. Here are also the NATIONAL MUSEUM and NATIONAL GALLERY.

On the opposite bank, and facing the river, will be found the FOUR COURTS, and farther east, near the docks, the CUSTOM HOUSE.



Round Tower and Clock Tower, at Swords, 8 miles from Dublin.

DUBLIN (Dublin)

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PHOENIX PARK lies to the north west of the city, with the imposing Wellington Memorial, 205 feet high, near the entrance. This glorious expanse of nearly 1,800 acres is first heard of as a deer park in the time of Charles II; there are still deer about and country walks amid the groves, as well as magnificent views, terraces, and flower beds. The Zoological Gardens are here, particularly famous for their lions.

The HORSE SHOW, greatest of its kind, is held annually at Ball's Bridge, to which is drawn visitors from everywhere to view the remarkable gathering of hunters.

The valley of the Liffey offers pleasant scenery, particularly at LUCAN, 9 miles, which is a spa, and at Leixlip, 11 miles, where is a famous salmon-leap. North, on the coast, are SUTTON, 7 miles, and HOWTH, 9 miles: port, harbour and seaside resort. An island off shore is St. Nessan's, who there founded Howth Abbey; it is generally called IRELAND'S EYE. SWORDS, 8 miles from Dublin, was originally "Sord Coluimeille," meaning St. Columba's Well. Here is a 13th-century Archbishop's palace, a Norman clock-tower, and one of the famous Irish round towers. Kingstown, now Dun Laoghaire, near the southern horn of the bay, and Bray, now Bri Chualann, are mentioned under the respective headings.

Map 25. Population, 304,802. Market, Tues., Thurs., Fri. Early Closing, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Four Courts, GROSVENOR, SHELBOURNE, Standard, ROYAL HIBERNIAN, Dolphin, JURY'S, Moran's, Marine, Sutton, Spa, Lucan. Golf: Several good courses.

Seaport amid the marshes, where the Castledown River flows into the sea. Most of Dundalk's antiquities were swept away by Viscount Limerick in 1747. The public buildings include a Town Hall, Market Hall, and a large R.C. Cathedral. Adjacent is the demesne of the Earl of Roden. • (Newry 13¼, Newtown Monasterboice 17¼, Ardec 12, Castleblayney 12 miles.)

Dublin, 52 miles. Map 25. Population, 13,067. Market, Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: McGuire's. Golf: Dundalk G.C., 18 holes.

Seaport on Dungarvan Bay and at the mouth of the river Colligan. In the rear are the Knockmealdown Mountains. The MacGrath Castle ruins are on the Abbeyside shore of the river, where also are remains of an Abbey embodied in a later church. (Cappoquin 11, Lismore 15, Waterford 28 miles.)

Dublin, 120 miles. Map 27. Population, 4,850. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Devonshire Arms, Lawlor's. Golf: Dungarvan G.C., 9 holes.

ENNIS, a pleasant town on the river Fergus, here crossed by four bridges. Ennis is nearly surrounded by the river, hence its original name, "Inish," an island. Here is a monumental column to Daniel O'Connell, whose memorials are just as plentiful in Ireland as are those of Queen Victoria in England. The Franciscan Abbey ruined tower in midst of the town is picturesque. (Gort 19, Limerick 23, Kilrush 34 miles.)

Dublin, 144 miles. Map 24. Population, 5,460. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: QUEEN'S, Carmody's.

Pleasant and prosperous town, something of a seaport, the river Slaney being navigable from Wexford. In midst of the town is the Norman Castle, several times restored, and now a residence. The poet Spenser, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was made an offer of it. The property is in the hands of the Earl of Portsmouth.

Ferns, 7¼ miles, is a small but very ancient village with the dignity of a Cathedral city and a castle, all comprised within the dimensions of an English hamlet. The Cathedral, standing on the site of a monastery founded by St. Edan, A.D. 598, contains a monument

DUBLIN
(continued)

DUNDALK
(Louth)

DUNGARVAN
(Waterford)

ENNIS
(Clare)

ENNISCORTHY
(Wexford)

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ENNISCORTHY (continued)

to that saintly personage. Here is an 18th-century Bishop's Palace. The name of Ferns derives from Fearná, an ancient Irish chieftain. (Gorey 18 $\frac{1}{4}$, Ferns 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, New Ross 23 $\frac{3}{4}$, Wexford 16, Borris 19 miles.)

Dublin, 75 miles. Map 27. Population, 5,648. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Portsmouth Arms. Golf: Enniscorthy G.C., 9 holes.

ENNISKILLEN (Fermanagh)

A charming town, beautifully situated, capital of Co. Fermanagh. The place-name means literally "the island churches," and it is in fact built on an island midway between Upper and Lower Lough Erne. These lovely lakes, with many wooded islands, are together nearly 50 miles in length. The scenery on the western side is very beautiful, the road running for a considerable distance along the shore of the lower lake, which is dotted with islands, and, at its widest point, is about 6 miles across. The Boho Caves, 7 or 8 miles, are worth visiting, but are dangerous without a guide. The Marble Arch, a few miles further on, is a beautiful glen. (Belturbet 21 $\frac{3}{4}$, Ballyshannon 28 $\frac{1}{4}$, Dromore 17, Clogher 22, Newtown Butler 18 miles.)

Belfast, 86 miles. Map 22. Population, 4,860. Market, Tues and Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: IMPERIAL, Loch Earne (Killadeas), Knockninny. Golf: Enniskillen G.C., 9 holes.

FERMOY (Cork)

FERMOY, a considerable town, with important market, on the river Blackwater, and amid fine and interesting scenery. The bridge across the broad river is a fine one, and affords splendid views up and down the beautiful river, famous here for its salmon fishing. The Nagles Mountains rise close to the town on the west. The place-name derives from "Fear Muighe-Feine," which, being interpreted, means "The Men of the Plain." (Mitchelstown 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, Cork 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Dublin, 138 miles. Map 27. Population, 6,867. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Imperial. Golf: Fermoy G.C., 9 holes.

FOXFORD (Mayo)

Dublin, 147 miles. Population, 620. Hotel: PONTOON BRIDGE.

GALWAY (Galway)

GALWAY, an ancient town, or rather "City," of much curious history; called the "City of the Tribes," from the imported families of settlers from England established here in the "plantation" of the West of Ireland by Richard de Burgh in 1226. Galway presents a welcome change from the wild and savage grandeur of the surrounding coast, exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, being recessed deeply within the fine anchorage of Galway Bay and on Lough Corrib, the second largest lake in Ireland, 27 miles long and 7 broad. The great days of Galway were in the 13th to the 17th centuries, when the deep-water bay was busy with the coming and going of merchant vessels trading between this port and those of the chief cities in Europe. Galway was then the chief commercial city of Ireland. In the 16th century it was famed for its classical school, and the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Henry Sydney, at that time found it possible to speak of its citizens as "the most refined and enlightened people to be found anywhere."

Many ancient monuments are found in St. Nicholas' Church. Near it is the "Lynch Stone," or "Cross Bones," with inscription, "This memorial of the stern and unbending justice of the chief magistrate of this city, James Lynch Fitzstephen, elected Mayor, A.D. 1493, who condemned and executed his own guilty son, Walter, on this spot, has been restored to its ancient site, A.D. 1854." Beneath is a gruesome sculpture of skull and cross-bones, with the inscription: "1524. Remember Deathe Vaniti of Vaniti and al is but Vaniti." The mansion of this Spartan



*Lynch Stone or Cross Bones,
Market Street, Galway.*

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worthy still stands at the corner of Abbeygate and Shop Streets. It is known as "Lynch's Castle," and is richly decorated externally with carved ornament in Spanish taste. (Oughterard 17, Recess 35, Athenry 14, Loughrea 23, Headford 17 miles.)

Dublin, 130 miles. Map 24. Population, 13,414. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: GREAT SOUTHERN, Royal, Bailey's. Golf: Galway G.C., 9 holes.

GALWAY
(continued)

Approach to this famous spot is by Portrush, Dunluce Castle, and Bushmills. PORTRUSH, 8 miles, is on the pioneer electric railway in Ireland; a line opened Sept., 1882. DUNLUCE CASTLE, on the route, a vast nooked and crannied ruin on the cliff's edge, stands on a rocky height separated from the mainland by a deep cleft of 20 feet span, crossed by a narrow bridge. It was a stronghold successively of the McQuillans and the O'Donnells of the Isles, and was abandoned in 1670. BUSHMILLS, on the river Bush, is a pleasant little town, built around a neat square.

**GIANT'S
CAUSEWAY**
(Londonderry)



Giant's Causeway.

"Giant's Causeway" is a name loosely given to some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of coast, and needs no directing hand. The Causeway is in three stretches: the Western Causeway, 386 feet in length, and Middle and Grand Causeways; this last, 706 feet long at low tide, and 109 feet wide. Looking down upon these several Causeways are the magnificent cliffs, which come to their full height of nearly 400 feet at the Pleaskin and Bengore Head. These, like the Causeways themselves, are formed of remarkable basalt pillars, closely stacked, and pen-

tagonal and hexagonal shaped. From their arrangement they have always the appearance of monstrous organ-pipes; and indeed one spot is known as the "Giant's Organ;" while, in plan, the hexagonal arrangement is singularly like that of the cells of bees' honeycomb. It is when these fantastic rock formations are closely examined in detail that the wonder of them is most apparent. It is then that Dr. Johnson's saying, that "the Giant's Causeway is worth seeing, but not worth going to see," is proved to be wrong.

These pillars, so mathematically exact and close-fitting, are the product of a flow of molten lava, which, cooling off, and contracting, cracked in that process in these regular forms. A very modest estimate of the number of pillars places them at 40,000. There are said to be only three 4-sided and three 9-sided pillars and only one octagonal. The ancient legend of the pathway to Scotland is so far true that this basalt reef is continued under water, and reappears in Scotland in the wonderful "Fingal's Cave" in Staffa. The "Fingal" of Staffa would seem to be the same person, under a slightly different name, as the Irish "Finn McCoul."

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GIANT'S CAUSEWAY (continued)

The same phenomenon appears along the cliffs for some miles, notably at the magnificent cliff of Fair Head, north-east of Ballycastle, where there are some pillars 200 feet long. One of that length, and 33 feet by 36 feet across, is the largest known. (Coleraine 15½, Portrush 8, Bushmills 2, Ballycastle 12 miles.)

Belfast, 58 miles. Map 23. Hotels : Kane's Causeway, Kane's Royal.

GLENDALOUGH (Wicklow)

Situated in one of the most favoured tourist districts in Ireland, and within easy distance of Dublin, Glendalough, amid the romantic mountains of Wicklow, lies in a lovely vale, the Vale of the Seven Churches, beautiful with its two lakes and surrounding mountain peaks. The village was anciently an ecclesiastical city, originating in the founding of a monastery here by St. Kevin, a Prince of the Royal House of Leinster, in the sixth century. He died A.D. 618, at the age, according to tradition, of 120. The ruins of his cathedral yet stand, accompanied by a Round Tower, 110 feet in height. Close at hand is the Church of Our Lady. "St. Kevin's Kitchen" is the name given to a stone-roofed house, supposed to have been the holy man's residence. It was converted into a church after his death. The church of Holy Trinity is another very ancient edifice. The ruins of St. Saviour's Monastery are on the opposite side of the river. Beside the Upper Lake is Recfert church, another of St. Kevin's foundations, and at the cliff of Lugduff are the ruins of Teampull-na-Skellig. Hard by will be found a little rocky cell called "St. Kevin's Bed." Glendalough ceased to be a cathedral city in 1214 when it was united to Dublin. The excursions in the neighbourhood are very varied and delightful, including the Vale of Glenmalur, and the exploration of the Great Military Road beginning southwards at the foot of Lugnaquilla, a mountain rising to 3,039 feet and running northwards past Aughavannagh to Drumgoff, Laragh, Lough Bray, and Glencree. (Kildare 33, Blessington 19, Rathdrum 8 miles.)

Dublin, 30 miles. Map 25. Hotel : ROYAL.

GLENGARRIFF (Cork)

Situated on an arm of that extensive sea-inlet, Bantry Bay, Glengarriff (the "rough glen") is in the first rank among Irish holiday resorts. Down the glen, whose rugged sides and great scattered boulders give the place its name, a little stream, which in times of storm becomes a torrent, hurries along, and all around the luxuriance of the ferns and foliage in general is marvellous. Here is the mildest climate in Ireland, where the Gulf Stream first touches these shores; where the myrtle and the aloe flourish and the fuchsia blossoms with wanton extravagance. Lofty mountains shut out the wild winds. Among these are the Caha Mountains, Eagle's Nest, the Sugarloaf, and Hungry Hill. One of the prettiest spots is where the ruinous old "Cromwell's Bridge" spans the stream. But the district is full of beauty and comprises numerous excursion routes. A remarkable feature of the road from Glengarriff to Kenmare is the succession of tunnels cut through the rock of the mountains at the top of the pass. The hotel accommodation is good and plentiful. (Kenmare 18, Killarney 38, Bantry 10, Castletown Berhaven 22 miles.)

Dublin, 219 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,070. Hotels : ECCLES, ROCHES, Casey's.

GREENORE (Louth)

Dublin, 67 miles. Population, 290. Hotel : GREENORE.

GREYSTONES (Wicklow)

An attractive coast resort. *Dublin, 18 miles. Population, 1,230. Hotel : GRAND.*

GWEEDORE (Donegal)

Dublin, 183 miles. Hotel : GWEEDORE.

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KELLS, a small town, of high antiquity and great interest for its ecclesiastical history and remains. Here lived St. Columba in the 6th century, and here he founded, A.D. 550, a monastery in which the famous "Book of Kells," one of the finest examples of ancient illuminated manuscripts in existence, was produced.

No trace is left of that monastery to-day; but St. Columba's house, resembling that of St. Kevin, at Glendalough, is still shown. The famous Cross of Kells, in the Market Place, stands nearly 9 feet high, and is profusely enriched with sculptures. Other, but less elaborate, crosses are in the churchyard. Here also is a Round Tower, 100 feet high. (Tara 15, Drogheda 24, Cavan 30½, Dundalk 31, Ardee 19, Navan 10, Trim 16 miles.)

Dublin, 39 miles. Map 25. Population, 2,395. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Headfort Arms.

Pleasant and prettily-situated little town on the Kenmare River, which is, more exactly, one of the branching inlets of Kenmare Bay. This is crossed by a suspension bridge of 410 feet in length, built 1838. The famous Kerry "home-spuns" are produced in this district, the wool being derived locally from the mountain sheep, spun by peasant labour in cottages and woven into cloth. On the outskirts of the town is a large convent of Poor Clares. The beautiful scenery attracts many visitors. Windy Gap, 5 miles, a narrow cleft in the mountains, on the direct route to Killarney, commands extensive panoramic views away to the Macgillicuddy Reeks, with the peaks of Comeenduff, Knockabreeda, and Brassel nearer at hand. The salmon and trout-fishing is of the best. (Glengarriff 18, Killarney 20, Bantry 28 miles.)

Dublin, 203 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,122. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: GREAT SOUTHERN. Golf: Kenmare G.C., 9 holes.

The town of Kildare has a remarkable history, and was a great centre of religion and learning from the 5th to the 16th century. Here St. Brigid founded her nunnery, A.D. 490, and in A.D. 638 a King of Leinster, "Black Hugh" by name, renounced all such pomps and vanities as accompanied a monarch's state in those times, and retired into an Augustine monastery, which had already been founded here. The Cathedral, destroyed again and again, and always rebuilt, is of the Early English period, 1229, but with a very liberal mixture of later styles. It is remarkable for the very handsome Norman doorway, 14 feet from the ground. Adjoining it is a specimen of the famous Irish Round Towers, this example rising to 105½ feet. Close at hand is the ancient Castle.

"The Curragh," in full the "Curragh of Kildare," is 3 miles distant. It is an upland, originally the "Cuirreach," which means "Racecourse." (Monasterevan 7, Naas 12, Maryborough 19½ miles.)

Dublin, 33 miles. Map 25. Population, 2,647. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Club House, Railway. Golf: County Kildare G.C., 9 holes.



Irish Coracle.

Situated on Kilkee Bay, this pleasant little seaside town is greatly favoured. The bathing from Kilkee Strand is unequalled, and the surrounding scenery, of wonderful grandeur, is rich in great cliffs and fantastic caves. The expedition to Loop Head, along the peninsula forming the north side of the Shannon estuary, means a trip of 19 miles in a wild and little-visited region. The cliff scenery is very striking. (Kilrush 8, Miltown Malbay 20 miles.)

Dublin, 176 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,661. Hotels: MOORE'S, Golf Links and West End, Royal Marine, Victoria. Golf: Kilkee G.C., 9 holes.

KELLS
(Meath)

KENMARE
(Kerry)

KILDARE
(Kildare)

KILKEE
(Clare)

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KILKEEL (Down)

Seaside resort, with good sands. The Mourne Mountains form an impressive background. (Rostrevor 9½, Warrenpoint 12, Newry 19, Newcastle 14, Ballynahinch 29 miles.)

Belfast, 43 miles. Map 25. Population, 1,628. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Thurs.

KILKENNY (Kilkenny)

The city of Kilkenny, the ecclesiastical capital of the See of Ossory, takes its name from "Kenny's Church" (*i.e.*, St. Canice's Cathedral). But Kilkenny is known to most Englishmen vaguely as the home of the proverbial "Kilkenny Cats," whose fighting qualities were so remarkable that only the claws remained when the fight was done. The history of these cats is obscure. The situation of the city is pleasant, on the river Nore, dividing the chief part from Irishtown, in which, however, the Cathedral is situated. This edifice, placed upon a height and surrounded by trees, is reached by way of narrow alleys. St. Canice, who here founded a monastery, was a friend of St. Columba. The existing building, on the site of a cathedral built 1192, dates from 1251-1270, and the chief feature of the exterior is the ancient Round Tower, beside the south transept. The interior discloses a large number of monuments (more, it is said, than in any other church in Ireland), together with a fine 12th-century black marble font. Kilkenny marble, of a light blue tint, is extensively quarried in the district.



*Celtic Cross and Round Tower, Kilree,
10 miles south of Kilkenny.*

Kilkenny is a bustling, prosperous place. The Tholsel, otherwise the market-house, is a quaint building dating from 1761. The Castle, residence of the Marquis of Ormonde, is open to view on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and includes many historic relics and picture collections; also remains of the time when the original building was erected, 1192, by William, Earl Marshal. The Castle was remodelled 1826. The Marquises of Ormonde, whose family name is Butler, trace their descent from Theobald Walter, Chief Butler to Henry II. (Carlow 24¾, Clonmel 31, Castlecomer 12, New Ross 27, Waterford 30, Carrick-on-Suir 26, Thurles 28¾, Cashel 34, Roscrea 37 miles.)

Dublin, 71 miles. Map 27. Population, 10,514. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: CLUB HOUSE, Imperial, Victoria Hall.

KILLALOE (Clare)

The pleasant little town—an ecclesiastical city—of Killaloe takes its name from St. Lua, the first bishop, who in the 6th century founded a church here. It is thus "the Church of St. Lua." This remote Saint (called also St. Molua) was grandson of Eocha Baidcarg, King of Munster. But the present cathedral is not dedicated to the pious and royal and saintly founder, but to St. Fiannan. It was built 1160 by Donald, King of Limerick, and displays Norman and Early English architecture. The so-called "Oratory of St. Molua," close by, is a curious stone-roofed building of the 6th century.

Killaloe is charmingly situated on the river Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches. The river is in good repute with salmon fishers. Lough Derg opens out one mile from the city, and the Slieve Bernagh Mountains rise boldly 1,746 feet, in the background. (Nenagh 12, Limerick 14, Ennis 27 miles.)

Dublin, 109 miles. Map 26. Population, 821. Hotels: Shannon View, The Hotel.

KILLARY BAY (Galway)

Adjacent country is beautiful and interesting, and Leenane is an excellent centre for exploration. *Hotel: LEENANE.*

KILLARNEY (Kerry)

The small town of Killarney—for it is no more than that in size and character, though a cathedral city—is about a mile from Lough Leane, the largest of the famous Lakes. It is a typical Irish provincial town, and the visitor coming to it for the first time is struck by its freedom from the conventional hall-marks of the tourist resort. The Roman Catholic

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Cathedral, built of a local blue stone, is one of the best pieces of architecture in the south of Ireland. The town itself contains no other really notable building, but the lovely lakes to the west of it provide excursion objectives for many days. Most of the property in and about Killarney is owned by the Earl of Kenmare, whose demesne occupies the whole of the lakeside in front of the town. To enter it there is a charge of 6d., and a further 6d. is to be rendered for admission to Ross Castle, which stands on an island at the end of a peninsula jutting out into Lough Leane, or the "Lower Lake," as it is generally styled. This, although the largest of the famous lakes, is not usually considered to be the most beautiful. It is 5 miles in length, and has an average breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It has no fewer than 32 islands, Innisfallen, the chief of them, extending to 21 acres. The usual boating-trip prescribed for visitors includes a landing on Innisfallen, where are the inconsiderable ruins of an abbey founded by St. Finian Lobhair—i.e., "St. Finian the Leper," in the 6th century. Ross Castle on its bold promontory, southward, was built in the 14th century by the great O'Donoghue Ross, but the remains are chiefly those of a building later by one hundred years. Lord Muskerry for some time garrisoned the Castle for the cause of King Charles I.

The Devil's various landmarks: his "Punch Bowl," beyond Mount Torc, near the top of Mangerton Mountain, 2,206 feet above sea level; his "Ladder," and so forth, we will leave alone; but O'Donoghue's "Prison," his "Library," his "Pigeon House," and "Table"—which are fanciful names given to rocks in the lakes—cannot be avoided.

Muckross, or Middle Lake, is best approached from the Lower Lake by the romantic Old Weir Bridge, where the river comes rushing down. Roads lead round the lake and past the demesne, to Muckross Abbey ruins, which stand, oddly enough, away from the lake of the same name, and beside that of Lower Lake.

"Muckross" means the "Peninsula of the Pigs." An establishment of Franciscan monks was seated here from 1440 until 1650. The abbey ruins are a little way back from the main road to Kenmare at Muckross village; entrance by a gate on the right (toll 6d.). The remains of the Abbey are those of the church, cloisters, and domestic portions, and are of great interest. The cloisters, with their great yew tree, are the central objects, from the architectural point of view, exhibiting some very curious arches, some circular, and others pointed. The whole scene is one of a strangely pathetic beauty.

Upper Lake, the most beautiful of the three Lakes of Killarney, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and has six islands. It combines soft and luxuriant beauty with wild surroundings, and is thought to be the most lovely scene in Ireland.

The excursions from Killarney are of almost endless variety. (Kenmare 20, Killorglin 13, Macroom 31, Coachford 39, Tralee 20, Castleisland 15 miles.)

Dublin, 183 miles. Map 26. Population, 5,796. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: GLEBE, GREAT SOUTHERN, THE LAKE, MUCKROSS, International. Golf: Killarney G.C., 9 holes.

Small town on the river Laune, with salmon fishing. Here is an August three days' fair, commencing August 11th, one of the most important fairs for horses, cattle, and goats in Ireland. It is generally called "Puck Fair." (Castlemaine 6, Tralee 16, Killarney $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)

Dublin, 196 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,085. Market, Tues. Hotel: Railway.

A very pretty little port and harbour, on an almost entirely land-locked bay. The fantastic name is a corruption of the ancient Irish form "Ceallabeaga," meaning "Little Churches." The harbour and the houses of Killybegs are on such intimate terms that the sea-water often invades the houses. The salmon and mackerel fishery form the chief stand-by of the place. (Donegal 17 miles.)

Dublin, 154 miles. Map 22. Population, 1,634. Market, Fri. Hotel: BAY VIEW.

Ancient town, often, by reason of its own smallness and the size and number of its ruinous buildings, styled the "Baalbec of Ireland." Here in the 7th century St. Molach founded an abbey, of which little is known. Two ruined gateways and remains of the

KILLARNEY
(continued)

KILLORGLIN
(Kerry)

KILLYBEGS
(Donegal)

KILMALLOCK
(Limerick)

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KILMALLOCK (continued)

town walls, the rather stately ruins of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and those of a Dominican Abbey are the principal features. Here also are the remains of a castle. (Tipperary 20, Limerick 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

Dublin, 130 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,101. Market, Wed. and Fri. Hotel: The Central.

KILRUSH (Clare)

Town and seaport on the lower estuary of the Shannon. The depth of water in the harbour renders Kilrush a port of some consideration. Off-shore, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is Scattery Island, a curious place, extending to some 179 acres. Here some of the early religious recluses made their home; among them St. Senan, who in the 6th century founded a monastery on Scattery. Like the more famous St. Cuthbert of Durham, St. Senan was a woman-hater, and permitted none to land on the island. Here, however, is a rock-cell called "St. Senan's Bed;" together with the dilapidated remains of seven churches. Beside the roofless walls of one of these is an early 12th-century example of the famous Irish Round Towers. It stands 125 feet in height, and is the tallest of them all. (Miltown Malbay 21, Kilkee 8, Ennis 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

Dublin, 169 miles. Map 26. Population, 3,660. Market, Wed. and Sat. Hotels: Williams', Ryan's.

KINGSTOWN (Dublin)

Now Dun Laoghaire. Seaport and mail-packet station in connection with the L.M.&S. (L.&N.W. section) Railway's cross-channel service to Holyhead. Here also is a yachting harbour. Kingstown, which took its name from the visit of George IV to Ireland in 1821, is also a residential and seaside resort, only 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dublin. (Dalkey 2, Bray 9 miles.)

Dublin, 8 miles. Map 25. Population, 17,356. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: ROYAL MARINE, Ross's, Salthill, Pier, Carlisle.

KINSALE (Cork)

Ancient seaport town, on a very picturesque sea-inlet, and famous and important long before the rise of Cork, which has now so outstripped it. The convenient and deep-water harbour brought old-time troubles, as well as prosperity, to Kinsale, the Spanish sea-raiders having frequently harried these shores and seized the town. The last occasion was when the Spaniard, De Aquila, in 1601, landed with 3,000 men, and with the aid of numerous Irish chiefs held up an English army for two months. They then surrendered, and De Aquila was handed over as prisoner of war.

On March 12th, 1688, the dethroned King James II landed here, aided by the French, in a determined attempt to regain his crown, an enterprise which resulted in failure. (Cork 17, Bandon 12 miles.)

Dublin, 174 miles. Map 26. Population, 4,020. Market, Fri. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Long Quay.

LAHINCH (Clare)

LAHINCH, a little seaside resort and bathing place on Liscannor Bay. Here are excellent golf links and good hotel accommodation. Lahinch is a convenient spot whence to visit the grand Cliffs of Moher, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. "O'Brien's Tower," erected 1835 by Cornelius O'Brien for the convenience of visitors, together with protective stone fences and cliff-top walks, enables the famous cliffs to be seen in safety during rough weather. (Miltown Malbay 15, Ennis 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kilrush 28, Kilkee 27 miles.)

Dublin, 155 miles. Map 24. Population, 288. Hotels: ABERDEEN ARMS, Golf Links Hotel. Golf: Lahinch G.C., 18 holes.

LARNE (Antrim)

The seaport of Larne is a place of streets for the most part narrow and crooked. It stands rather finely at the seaward end of Lough Larne, some 7 miles in length, and shielded from the buffets of the open sea by the long peninsula called "Island Magee." Larne is the chief port of entry and departure between Ireland and Scotland, the sea passage to Stranraer being only 41 miles. The arrangements for handling motor-cars at the harbour

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are excellent. The ancient-looking Round Tower prominent on the seashore is in fact modern, and is a memorial to James Chainé, a former member of Parliament and benefactor to the town.

Near Larne are the fine basalt cliffs called "The Gobbins," rising to a height of 240 feet. (Cushendall 26 $\frac{1}{4}$, Carrickfergus 14 $\frac{1}{4}$, Antrim 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ballymena 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Belfast, 21 miles. Map 23. Population, 8,036. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Tues. Hotels: Laharna, Oldfleet Station and Harbour. Golf: Larne G.C., 9 holes; Pier: Larne Harbour—3 mins. by motor ferry and 5 mins. walk.

LARNE
(continued)

Busy and populous city, with extensive shipping trade, situated on the navigable river Shannon; Limerick is also active in the bacon-curing way, and the fertile soil of the surrounding country adds very largely to its prosperity. Architecturally it is a handsome place, with fine streets and public buildings. No fewer than five bridges here cross the Shannon. The Danes seem to have found Limerick worth plundering, and successfully established themselves here for a hundred years. It was that famous figure of Irish history and legend, Brian Boru, King of Munster, who at last brought them under subjection.

LIMERICK
(Limerick)

On the death of the great Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, the English had perforce to leave, and Limerick was burnt by Donald O'Brien, who boasted that never again should other than Irishmen rest in that place. But in less than twenty years the English were in it once more. Again turned out, they were presently back, stronger than ever, and in the reign of King John had finally established themselves. "King John's Castle" still stands beside Thomond Bridge, witness of the resolute spirit of that time.

For centuries after this period Limerick prospered. It lay secure within its fortifications and walls of three miles circuit, until 1641, when in the opening troubles of the Civil War which distracted England and Ireland alike, the Irish besieged and took it. They held the city against the Puritan, General Ireton, for six months, and then capitulated. The house in St. Nicholas Street, in which he died of the plague, is still standing.



The Treaty Stone, Limerick.

But the greatest events in Limerick's history were yet to come. The rebel Earl of Tyrconnel, serving to the best of his ability his master James II, retired upon Limerick after the Battle of the Boyne had rendered Dublin impossible for the Jacobites, and here was then established the last stronghold of James in Ireland. Tyrconnel had not long seated himself here when William III and an army of 20,000 men appeared and began a siege. It was at the close of the summer of 1690, and the enterprise was an almost hopeless one. A very strong force, abundantly supplied, lay within the fortifications, and it was commanded by resourceful chiefs, but the city walls were entered and fighting took place in the streets, of so desperate and formidable a nature that the English were obliged to retire to Clonmel, 47 miles, leaving 2,000 dead. In August of the next year King William's army again besieged Limerick, under the command of General Ginkell. Meanwhile, Tyrconnel had died of apoplexy. The siege was concluded by the famous Treaty of Limerick, signed on the further side of Thomond Bridge, where the celebrated rough boulder, called the "Treaty Stone," now stands upon its elaborate plinth. Chief among the articles of this document was the 9th, by which it was agreed by the respective commanders that the Catholics, who had thus for three years subjected Ireland to the horrors of war in order to support the Roman Catholic James II, should continue to enjoy the religious liberties they had previously exercised. Parliament, however, refused to confirm that provision, and, moreover, imposed Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, which remained in force until 1829. Hence the popular name for Limerick, the "City of the Violated Treaty."

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Limerick Cathedral.

LIMERICK (continued)

Among the fine Shannon bridges is Sarsfield Bridge. There are several public statues, including one to Lord Fitzgibbon, killed in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and one to Daniel O'Connell. St. Mary's Protestant Cathedral stands in the old congested part of the city, in the quarter called "English Town."

The Exchange building has an example of a table called a "nail," on which merchants paid their debts. There is one outside the Exchange at Barnstaple, and there are three at Bristol Exchange. From these curious old tables arose the expression of paying for anything "on the nail." (Adare 11, Rathkeale 18, Killaloe 14, Nenagh 24½, Thurles 40, Tipperary 24, Kilmallock 21, Roscrea 42¾, Mitchelstown 34, Recess 20, Ardagh 24, Foynes 23, Tulla 21, Gort 42, Ennis 23 miles.)

Dublin, 120 miles. Map 26. Population, 47,605. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: DESMOND, Cruise's Royal, Royal George, Glentworth. Golf: Limerick G.C., 9 holes.

LISBURN (Antrim)

Linen-manufacturing town, on the river Lagan. The Cathedral, whose octangular spire is prominent, was built 1622. It contains, among other monuments, one to Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, who died 1667. (Dromore 9, Downpatrick 21, Newry 29½, Antrim 18 miles.)

Belfast, 8 miles. Map 23. Population, 12,388. Market, Tues. Early Closing, Wed. Golf: Lisburn G.C., 9 holes.

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Small spa, growing in favour for sake of its sulphur springs, recommended to rheumatic patients. The famous cliffs of Moher, the finest cliff-scenery in the west of Ireland, are 8 miles distant. (Ennis 22 miles.)

Dublin, 150 miles. Map 24. Population, 249. Hotels: Thomond House, Spa, Queen's, Atlantic View, Imperial.

LISDOONVARNA
(Clare)

"Lismore" means "the great fort." It is a little town, or ecclesiastical city, charmingly situated on the Blackwater River. St. Mochuda in the 7th century founded here a monastery which became a centre of learning. The place eventually became one of great sanctity, with no fewer than twenty churches. The Danes in A.D. 812 made havoc with the monasteries and churches, and repeatedly descended upon the city for a period of over one hundred years. Henry II came in 1170, and here received the submission of the chiefs and ecclesiastics, who conferred upon him and his successors the Kingdom of Ireland "for ever."

Lismore Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, standing in a commanding position looking down on the Blackwater, was built by King John in 1185. The Castle, greatly modernised though it be, is a most interesting building, and is rich in relics and pictures. The Cathedral, also largely rebuilt, shows in its older parts traces of the fires and destructions of troubled times. It contains a number of inscribed 9th and 10th-century monumental slabs to various Bishops and others, together with the altar-tomb of Myles Magrath, first Protestant Archbishop of Cashel. (Dungarvan 15¼, Tallow 6, Youghal 19, Cork 36¼, Fermoy 15 miles.)

Dublin, 132 miles. Map 27. Population, 1,474. Market Days, Sat. and Mon. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Devonshire Arms. Golf: Lismore G.C., 9 holes.

LISMORE
(Waterford)

Small town on the river Feale, with the ruins of an ancient castle. The coast, some eight miles distant, is fine, with good sands and rocky caves. Ballybunion is a little seaside resort on the Shannon estuary, with good bathing sands and fine cliffs crannied with caves. One of these is 200 feet deep and 62 feet in height. (Tralee 18, Ballybunion 8, Tarbert 11, Killarney 33 miles.)

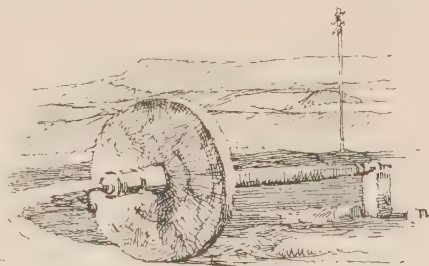
Dublin, 163 miles. Map 26. Population, 3,409. Market Day, Fri. Early Closing, Sat. and Mon. Hotels: Listowel Arms, Central.

LISTOWEL
(Kerry)

The city of Derry was founded on its hillside overlooking Lough Foyle when St. Columba reared his monastery there in A.D. 546. The modern Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Eugene now stands on its site. The Irish of the north were subsequently overwhelmed by the "plantation" of the whole of the Province of Ulster with a large number of settlers, mostly from Scotland, and in faith Presbyterians. Their descendants are chiefly the Ulstermen of to-day. To the Livery Companies of the City of London was made a grant of 200,000 acres of land, and they immediately set about securing their holding by making Derry a walled and fortified city. In 1613, in recognition of its new status, James I renamed it "Londonderry" in a charter then granted; and it is by this name that most people outside of the city itself now know it.

The heroic resistance made by the loyalist Protestants against the Irish forces and French auxiliaries of the dethroned James II, in circumstances of extreme hunger and distress, ranks among the most memorable defences known to history. The siege was conducted by an army numbering 20,000. The garrison, formed mostly of civilians, not exceeding 7,000 able-bodied men and boys, was commanded and inspired by the Presbyterian rector

LONDONDERRY
(Londonderry)



A Donegal Flax Bruiser, Mulroy, Londonderry.

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LONDONDERRY (continued)

of Donoughmore, the Rev. George Walker. Across the sea approach by Lough Foyle the enemy had constructed a boom, and thus cut off from fresh supplies, the defenders proposed to hold out with only ten days' provisions until help came. It was not until six weeks had passed that three ships burst through that obstruction and brought food to the starving city. The besieging army lost 8,000 men in this vain attempt; while from the operations of war and from famine and pestilence the defenders lost some 2,700. To this day the ceremony of closing the gates on December 18th, and of opening them on August 12th, is observed.



Walker Monument, Royal Bastion, Londonderry.

The walls of Londonderry are still in being, and are regarded with all the respect that is their due. In them are now seven gates, two more than at the time of the siege. The extra two are the Northern Gate, added for convenience, and the Bishop's Gate, built by way of remembrance, 1789, on the centenary of the city's deliverance. The walk along the circuit of these revered and worshipful walls and outworks is one mile long, and affords a very pleasant and instructive tour. Many of the old cannon, including "Roaring Meg," the loudest-voiced among them, are yet in their places. On the Double Bastion stands the pillar 90ft. high, on which is the figure of the Rev. George Walker (who afterwards fell at the Battle of the Boyne). He is represented in his cassock, with Bible in one hand, while with the other he points in the direction of Lough Foyle, whence came the English relief ships.

In the Cathedral hang the flag-staves which the men of Londonderry captured from the French allies of the ex-king, in desperate sorties; and in the vestibule is a strange relic, a shell fired into the city containing a message offering terms. To this a firm reply of "No surrender!" was promptly returned. Londonderry has vastly outgrown its ancient walls since those days, but it has not departed from its forthrightness and staunch determination. (Limavady 17½, Coleraine 37½, Letterkenny 19½, Strabane 15, Omagh 35, Raphoe 16 miles.)

Belfast, 74 miles. Map 22. Population, 41,000. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. and Sat. Hotels: CITY, NORTHERN COUNTIES, Metropole, Melville. Golf: City of Derry G.C., 9 holes; North-West G.C., 9 holes.

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The capital of County Longford, and the market and administrative centre of a wide area. Important road centre. Fine Cathedral with imposing classic portico. (Castle Pollard 22 $\frac{1}{4}$, Carrick-on-Shannon, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Roscommon 19 miles.)

Dublin, 75 miles. Map 25. Population, 3,747. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Golf: Longford G.C., 9 holes; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from station.

Dublin, 9 miles. Population, 920. Hotel: SPA.

LONGFORD
(Longford)

LUCAN
(Dublin)

MALAHIDE. *Dublin, 10 miles. Population, 685. Hotel: GRAND.*

MALLARANNY. *Dublin, 175 miles. Population, 140. Hotel: RAILWAY.*

Mallow, a town on the Blackwater River, on the main route from Dublin, Waterford, etc., to Killarney, has mineral waters of a mild, warm type. The Spa House, on the old Norreys demesne, is beautifully situated. Here also are the modern residential castle and the ruined buildings of the old stronghold of the Desmonds, ivy-clad and romantic; a condition they owe to the Civil War destruction in 1641. Mallow Races are among the principal sporting fixtures in Ireland. The Blackwater provides anglers with excellent trout and salmon fishing. (Cahir 35, Fermoy 18, Cork 23, Buttevant 7, Killarney 41 miles.)

Dublin, 145 miles. Map 26. Population, 4,452. Market, Tues. and Fri. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Central, Royal, Hibernian. Golf: Mallow G.C., 9 holes.

Now officially Portlaoighisc, a small town on borders of Maryborough Great Heath, a boggy region. Important road centre. Both the town and "Queen's County" were named after Queen Mary, the "Bloody Queen Mary" of the persecution of Protestants, 1555. (Monasterevan 13, Kildare 20, Carlow 23, Roscrea 24, Kilkenny 29, Thurles 38, Tullamore 20 miles.)

Dublin, 51 miles. Map 25. Population, 3,270. Market, Thurs. Hotel: Hibernian.

Pleasantly-situated little town in a hollow of the hills, on a creek of Cork Harbour. Small vessels come up to its quays. Here the Middleton and Rocksborough Rivers, fishful streams abundant in trout and salmon, flow into the sea. Here are a small college and a very large whisky distillery. "Middleton" was so named because it is nearly midway between Cork and Youghal. (Youghal 17, Cork 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, Fermoy 20, Queenstown 9 miles.)

Dublin, 155 miles. Map 27. Population, 3,182. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed.

Pleasant little town, adjacent to the Galtee Mountains, a strikingly picturesque range. Here are remains of Kingston Castle, which was one of the finest seats in Ireland. The Caves of Ballyporeen, or, as they are popularly known, "Mitchelstown Caves," distant 6 miles, close by Blackburn Bridge, are locally famous. The "Middle Cave" is 180ft. long and 20ft. in height, and is remarkably beautiful, with numerous curiously-shaped and richly-coloured stalactites and stalagmites. There are in all seven caves, intercommunicating. The Garret Cave, the largest, is 255ft. long. (Cork 32 $\frac{1}{4}$, Mallow 20, Limerick 34, Fermoy 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cahir 15, Tipperary 20, Clonmel 27 miles.)

Dublin, 125 miles. Map 27. Population, 2,268. Market, Thurs. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, Imperial.

Five miles south-east of Dublin, on Dublin Bay. *Hotel: SALTHILL.*

MALAHIDE
(Dublin)
MALLARANNY
(Mayo)

MALLOW
(Cork)

MARYBOROUGH
(Queen's County)

MIDDLETON
(Cork)

MITCHELSTOWN
(Cork)

MONKSTOWN
(Dublin)

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NAAS (Kildare)

NAAS, a small town, of no particular tourist interest, except possibly for the ancient Rath, which was the meeting-place of the Leinster chiefs in remote times. Punchestown, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a prominent place for horse-racing. Phoulapouka, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is a pretty spot on the river Liffey. It is a series of cascades. The name means "Puck's Pool;" haunt of elves and sprites, in the old Irish fancy. (Newbridge $6\frac{1}{2}$, Kildare 12, Monasterevan 19, Kileullen 7, Carlow 30 miles.)

Dublin, 20 miles. Map 25. Population, 3,842. Market, Mon. and Thurs. Hotels: Nás Ná Rióg, Royal. Golf: County Kildare G.C., 9 holes.

NAVAN (Meath)

Small town standing on the confluence of the rivers Boyne and Blackwater. Athlumney Castle ruins and ruined church are outside the town. Donoughmore Round Tower, rising to 100ft., is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Beective Abbey ruins, 4 miles south, are those of a 12th-century Cistercian monastery.

The Hill of Tara, 6 miles, is on the Dublin road. Although perhaps the most famous place in the history of Ireland, it is not a very spectacular spot. Only a statue of St. Patrick varies the monotony of that now lonely hill, on which in dim, remote times were the halls in which Tara's harp, according to the poet, once sounded. Here the ancient super-kings of Ireland, overlords of the several petty kinglets, had their abode, according to the annalists, for 2,530 years. In that time 240 monarchs were crowned on the Stone of Destiny. Cormac, the great king of the 3rd century, who reigned from A.D. 227 to 266, was surrounded with much early splendour here. King Dermot was the last who reigned on Tara, the king and the place being both cursed by St. Ruadhan, in A.D. 563. (Drogheda 17, Castle Pollard 29 miles.)

Dublin, 29 miles. Map 25. Population, 3,934. Market, Mon. and Thurs. Hotels: Russell Arms, Central.

NENAGH (Tipperary)

Town of small interest apart from the great Norman castle shell-keep, called "Nenagh Round." (Roscrea $18\frac{1}{2}$, Castleconnell $16\frac{1}{2}$, Portumna 20, Birr 21, Limerick 24, Tipperary 33, Thurles 23 miles.)

Dublin, 95 miles. Map 27. Population, 4,800. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: O'Meara's. Golf: Nenagh G.C., 9 holes.

NEWBRIDGE (Kildare)

This little town, on the river Liffey, aptly illustrates the nature of a paradox. The "new bridge" has become by effluxion of time not only a very old bridge, but is even supposed to be the oldest in Ireland, having been built in 1308. It spans the river in four arches. The town itself is really "new," as the ages of places go, for it was founded only in 1816, when the very large cavalry barracks were built. Curragh camp is now occupied by the Free State Army. "The Curragh" of Kildare, an open expanse of downs, six miles across and two in breadth. Notable racing centre. (Naas $6\frac{1}{2}$, Kildare $5\frac{3}{4}$, Maryborough $26\frac{1}{2}$, Carlow 28 miles.)

Dublin, 26 miles. Map 25. Population, 3,400. Market, Wed. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: Central.

NEWCASTLE (Down)

One of the pleasantest among the quieter seaside holiday-places in Ireland; fashionable and exclusive. It occupies a position on Dundrum Bay, on a level tract beneath the Mourne Mountains, whose highest peak is Slieve Donard, 2,796 feet. The miles of sandy foreshore at Newcastle, its good bathing and lovely scenic surroundings, together with a spa, excellent accommodation, and the freedom to visitors of the neighbouring demesnes of the Earl of Annesley and others, render this resort exceedingly attractive.

At Bryansford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is the charming demesne of Tullymore, seat of the Earl of Roden. It is accessible to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays. (Dundrum $5\frac{1}{4}$, Downpatrick $13\frac{3}{4}$, Kilkeel 13, Rostrevor $22\frac{3}{4}$, Newry 21, Portadown $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Belfast, 32 miles. Map 23. Population, 1,765. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: SLIEVE DONARD. Golf: Royal County Down G.C., 18 holes.

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"New" in name, this town and port is old in history, dating back to the 12th century. In the following century it became a walled town with fortified gates, of which two, "Bishop's Gate" and "Aldgate," remain. The second of these two is known better as "Three Bullet Gate," owing to the three cannon-shots which Cromwell in 1649 caused to be fired in that direction embedding themselves in the masonry.

Situated at the confluence of the rivers Barrow and Nore, on a navigable channel, New Ross (anciently "Rospond") is a busy place. St. Mary's Abbey Church contains some monuments of interest. (Enniscorthy 21, Waterford 15½, Wexford 25, Kilkenny 27¼ miles.)

Dublin, 88 miles. Map 27. Population, 5,547. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Globe, Royal.

NEW ROSS
(Wexford)

Prosperous seaport and linen-weaving town, on the stream called the "Newry Water." It is a seaport less by nature than by dint of great effort and heavy expenditure, the Newry Canal giving communication with Carlingford Lough, Portadown, and Lough Neagh. It has a system of electric tramways which connect the town with Bessbrook, 2 miles, where are extensive linen factories founded and still conducted by members of the Society of Friends. It is in many respects a "model" town. Northern Ireland Customs Post at southern exit. (Warrenpoint 7, Kilkeel 19, Banbridge 14, Lisburn 30, Carlingford 11, Dundalk 13, Castlewellan 19, Downpatrick 30, Monaghan 33, Armagh 19, Portadown 20 miles.)

Belfast, 37 miles. Map 23. Population, 11,963. Market, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Victoria, Imperial. Golf: Newry G.C.

NEWRY
(Down)

OMAGH, a busy shirt-making and corn-milling place on the river Strule, and the county town of Tyrone. Imposing court house. (Enniskillen 27¾, Newtown Stewart 9¼, Strabane 20, Dungannon 26, Armagh 39, Monaghan 34 miles.)

Belfast, 65 miles. Map 22. Population, 4,856. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: M'Clockey Central, Royal Arms. Golf: Omagh G.C., 9 holes.

OMAGH
(Tyrone)

Small market town on western shore of Lough Corrib. Good fishing.

Dublin, 149 miles. Population, 600. Hotels: RAILWAY, Murphy's.

OUGHTERARD
(Galway)

PARKNASILLA, a tourist resort in the romantic wonderland of Kerry. It consists solely of a very high-class hotel, situated in a little world of fairylike wooded islets in an inlet of the sea-fiord called the "Kenmare River." Rustic bridges connect several of these islets with the extensive grounds of the Hotel. The scene bears a quaint likeness to the whimsical and curious view found depicted on old "willow-pattern" plates. (Waterville 22¾, Cahirciveen 33, Kenmare 14, Killarney 30 miles.)

Dublin, 212 miles. Map 26. Hotel: GREAT SOUTHERN.

PARKNASILLA
(Kerry)

Busy manufacturing town on the river Bann. (Armagh 11, Newry 20, Lisburn 18, Dungannon 16 miles.)

Belfast, 25 miles. Map 23. Population, 11,748. Market, Tues., Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Imperial, Queen's. Golf: Portadown G.C., 9 holes.

PORTADOWN
(Armagh)

One-and-a-quarter miles north-west of Bushmills. *Hotel: RED HOUSE.*

Popular seaside resort, often styled the "Queen of Irish Watering Places." The situation of Portrush is of some singularity. It is built on the narrow neck of the peninsula of Ramore Head, which projects northwards. The town

**PORTBALLIN-
TRAE**
(Antrim)
PORTRUSH
(Antrim)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PORTRUSH (continued)

therefore faces both east and west and has thus two climates, a bracing, breezy one, and another more sheltered. Portrush is, of course, on the main approach to Giant's Causeway (which see under that name). The magnificent expanse of firm bathing sands makes the fortunes of Portrush. The Golf Links are reputed to be the best in Ireland.

Portstewart, adjacent, is a smaller seaside place, 4 miles. (Giant's Causeway 8, Bushmills 6, Coleraine $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles.)

Belfast, 60 miles. Map 23. Population, 2,107. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Northern Counties, Eglinton, Portrush. Golf: Royal Portrush G.C., 18 holes.



Portrush Station (for Giant's Causeway).

QUEENSTOWN (Cork)

QUEENSTOWN, or Cobh as it is now called, a modern town and harbour, formerly known as the "Cove of Cork." It is situated 15 miles below the city of Cork, on Great Island, which is 7 miles long by 4 in breadth, and is now a place of great importance. Here the American mails are landed from or embarked for Liverpool or New York. Queenstown is a handsome place, viewed from the water, being built on terraces. Here is the R.C. Cathedral of the diocese of Cloyne. The residential suburb of Rushbrooke is a place in great favour, and has good golf links. The drive along the river from Queenstown to Cork is very beautiful. "The Valley," on East Ferry Side, is worth a visit. (Cork 15, Midleton 9 miles.)

Dublin, 164 miles. Map 26. Population, 8,300. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: States (late Queen's), Rob Roy, European.

RATHDRUM (Wicklow)

RATHDRUM, a village perched high upon the hills of Wicklow, is less picturesque at close quarters than at a distance it would seem to be. It is situated amid beautiful scenery, and is at the usual approach to Glendalough and the romantic Vale of Clara. The Vale of Avoca, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, is famous chiefly for the poem, "The Meeting of the Waters," by Thomas Moore. The "Meeting of the Waters" is the confluence of the streams Avonmore and Avonbeg (*i.e.*, the "Great and Little Avon").

Avondale, near by, was the seat of the late Charles Stewart Parnell.

Past New Bridge and the hamlet of Avoca is "Wooden Bridge," which is in reality a bridge of stone. Here the river Avoca joins the Aughrim River. This second "meeting of the waters" is considered by most observers to be the finer. (Wooden Bridge 7, Aughrim 9, Arklow $11\frac{1}{2}$, Glendalough 8 miles.)

Dublin, 32 miles. Maps 25 and 27. Population, 690. Market, Thurs. Hotel: Railway.

RATHKEALE (Limerick)

Small town on the river Deel, with Castle. Horse-fairs. The numerous castle ruins in and around Rathkeale bear testimony to a period when it was necessary to provide exceptional defences in this region. Most prominent among these is Castle Matrix, 1 mile, overlooking the river Deel. Built in the time of Queen Elizabeth and besieged by Cromwell, it has had its experiences. Here are the ruins of an Augustinian 13th-century Priory. (Adare 8, Limerick 18, Kilmallock 18, Listowel 25 miles.)

Dublin, 138 miles. Map 26. Population, 1,705. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Thurs.

RATHNEW (Wicklow)

Dublin, 30 miles. Population, 2,552. Hotel: HUNTER'S.

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Small town, the capital of the county. Here are the fine ruins of a 13th-century Castle. (Tuam 35, Athlone 20, Ballinasloe 24 miles.)

Dublin, 98 miles. Map 24. Population, 1,858. Market, Sat. Hotel: Grealys. Golf: Roscommon G.C., 9 holes.

ROSCOMMON
(Roscommon)

Small town on the main road from Dublin to Limerick. The lofty Castle Keep in the town dates from the 13th century, and that of another Castle was built by one of the Butlers, Earls of Carrick. The interesting church incorporates some remains of an abbey founded by St. Cronan, and there is a Round Tower, 80 feet high. (Ossory 7½, Nenagh 18½, Tullamore 28, Maryborough 24, Thurles 21, Cashel 34, Birr 12 miles.)

Dublin, 75 miles. Map 27. Population, 2,268. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Owen's, Coccoran's, Central. Golf: Roscrea G.C., 9 holes.

ROSCREA
(Tipperary)

Rosslare Strand is a seaside resort with extensive sands and a golf course.

Dublin, 97 miles. Population, 667. Hotel: ROSSLARE STRAND.

Rosslare Harbour. Harbour and pier. Considerable tourist traffic enters by the Great Western Steamship Service from Fishguard.

ROSSLARE
(Wexford)

Rostrevor has not only a pretty name, but the place itself fully deserves it. It was a good exchange which gave it that instead of "Castle Rory," its title until the time of Queen Elizabeth. The wide, tree-shaded street of the little place, leading down to the sea, is a very pretty feature, with the two rivers at hand. The views across Carlingford Lough are charming, as also are those at the back, across the wooded vales, to the Mourne Mountains, with the peak of Slieve Ban, sometimes called "Rostrevor Mountain," prominent, 1,595ft. (Newcastle 19½, Kilkeel 10, Newry 9 miles.)

Belfast, 42 miles. Map 23. Population, 746. Hotel: GREAT NORTHERN.

ROSTREVOR
(Down)

Attractive little resort off the beaten track. Fine scenery and good fishing. *Hotel: GROVE HOUSE.*

SCHULL
(Cork)

SKIBBEREEN, a market-town on the river Ilan and the harbour of Baltimore, in a somewhat remote part of Cork county. Outside the town are the ruins of Abbeystowry, a Cistercian monastery. Lough Hyne is a salt-water lake, 3 miles. On an island in it is O'Driscoll ruined castle. (Baltimore 8, Clonakilty 21½, Bantry 18, Macroom 35 miles.)

Dublin, 212 miles. Map 26. Population, 3,021. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotel: The West Cork.

SKIBBEREEN
(Cork)

This busy town and port is very beautifully and fortunately situated, alike for business purposes and for the tourist. The sheltered bay once encouraged an extensive shipping trade which included steamers to Liverpool and Glasgow. Here the river Garroque (anciently the Sligeach or "River of Shells," from which the name of "Sligo" is derived) runs down from Lough Gill to the sea. Sligo Abbey ruins disclose some Early English remains, in company with a good deal of 15th century work, added after the destruction of the Abbey by fire, 1414. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, built 1869-75, is magnificent.

Lough Gill, 2½ miles, is as beautiful as the Lakes of Killarney. It is 5 miles in length, by about 1½ miles broad, with picturesque islands, and is almost wholly enclosed by hills and mountains.

SLIGO
(Sligo)

Rosses Point, 5 miles, is a place with fine scenery and excellent bathing.

Carrowmore, 3 miles south-east, is a place of a large number of prehistoric cairns, stone circles and cromlechs. To the north of it is a moor on which was fought the Battle of North Moytura, over 3,000 years ago.

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SLIGO (continued)

In the park, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sligo, on the north side of Lough Gill, is the so-called "Giant's Grave;" a mound in which others of the slain were buried. (Ballysodare 5, Bundoran $21\frac{1}{4}$, Ballyshannon 26, Ballina 37, Boyle 25 miles.)

Dublin, 130 miles. Map 22. Population, 11,250. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Ramsay's, Imperial. Golf: County Sligo G.C., 18 holes.

STRABANE (Tyrone)

Flourishing agricultural town. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Mourne and Finn, which are crossed by bridges of astonishing length. (Newtown Stewart $6\frac{1}{2}$, Londonderry 15 miles.)

Belfast, 88 miles. Map 22. Population, 5,133. Market, Tues. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: ABERCORN ARMS, Commerical. Golf: Strabane G.C., 9 holes.

SUTTON (Dublin)

A seaside residential suburb, with golf links.

Dublin, 8 miles. Hotel: MARINE.

THURLES (Tipperary)

THURLES, a market and agricultural town, in midst of a pleasant fertile district. It is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal See of Cashel, and here is a Cathedral corresponding, together with the Archbishop's residence. A College, a monastery and convents are also established in Thurles. The ruins of two castles and those of some ecclesiastical buildings are to be seen. (Roscrea 21, Cashel 13, Nenagh 23, Kilkenny 29, Maryborough 38, Carrick-on-Suir 34, Tipperary 22 miles.)

Dublin, 96 miles. Map 27. Population, 4,560. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: HAYES, Munster. Golf: Thurles G.C., 9 holes.

TIPPERARY (Tipperary)

Busy and prosperous market and agricultural town, in midst of a well-cultivated region. Of ancient origin though it be, Tipperary is a town of no antiquities. (Cashel 12, Limerick 24, Clonmel 23, Thurles 22, Nenagh 33 miles.)

Dublin, 110 miles. Map 27. Population, 6,670. Market, Thurs. and Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Dobbey's, Royal. Golf: Tipperary G.C., 9 holes.

TRALEE (Kerry)

Seaport with considerable trade, situated close to Tralee Bay, with which it is connected by a ship canal, one mile in length, ending at Blennerville. Tralee has behind it a long history, but it is a strikingly modern town.

"The Dingle," as the Dingle Peninsula is locally styled, is an interesting region generally approached from Tralee. For those who, for any reason, do not wish to explore it by road, the Tralee and Dingle Light Railway serves as a ready means of access. The distance to the little town of Dingle is 31 miles. This seaport is the most westerly town in Europe. It is a fishing rather than a commercial port, and is situated on an almost landlocked harbour, gloomed down upon by mountains. It is a wild region of grim cliffs and jagged rocks and islands; the remotest part of the ancient kingdom of Kerry, and perhaps the most primitive district of all Ireland.

Through Milltown, adjoining Dingle, the tourist should proceed to Ventry, for Sleat Head, with its prehistoric fort of Dunbeg. One mile farther, at Fahan, is a remarkable collection of beehive huts, called by the peasantry "The Town." The Blasket Islands show grandly off-shore. Proceeding a little inland, through the village of Coumenoole, Dunmore Head and Eagle Mountain, 1,695ft., are prominent. The cottages of Coumenoole stand amid the beehive huts of a people long forgotten, whose descendants the rough peasantry of to-day seem to be. They speak and understand, for the most part, only Irish. The village of Dunquin is usually spoken of as the "next parish to America."

Round Clogher Head to Ballyferriter, and to the sands of Smerwick Harbour, where are the hillocks called the "Three Sisters." Close by is the rock, with causeway leading to it, where in 1579-80 some 800 Spanish and Italian filibusters landed, building and occupying a fort called "Fort del Oro," from gold supposed to be hidden there. An English

CONCISE GUIDE TO IRELAND

force, advancing under Lord Grey de Wilton and Sir Walter Raleigh, in co-operation with the *Revenge* and other vessels, so plied the garrison with shot that they surrendered, and were then all slain or driven into the sea and drowned.

Kilmalkedar is a tiny village with an ancient oratory and an 11th-century ruined church. On the right, at Gallerus, is an Early Christian oratory, adjoining a group of beehive huts, or "cloghauns," as they are called by the Irish. (Killorglin 16, Tarbert 30, Listowel 17 miles.)

Dublin, 180 miles. Map 26. Population, 10,300. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Central, Benners, Grand. Golf: Tralee G.C., 18 holes.

Approached by the suburb of Newtown Trim, the tourist sees with amazement the many stately and venerable ruins that are here assembled on either side of the river Boyne. Those of the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, Newtown Trim, exhibit Early English details. The town is entered across a bridge of five arches. In mediæval and later times Trim was a meeting-place of Parliaments, with a mint of its own. The ruins of the castle called "King John's," which was originally built by Hugh de Lacy, are more extensive than those of any other castle in Ireland. The strong and lofty curtain-walls are studded at intervals with no fewer than ten towers, and encircling them was a deep ditch capable of being flooded by the Boyne.

Prominent above all else in the town is the "Yellow Steeple" of the ruined Abbey of St. Mary. There are remains of the town walls, with Sheepgate and Watergate. At the top of Dublingate Street is the lofty pillar, with statue, erected to the Duke of Wellington, 1817. He had been a member of Parliament for Trim in 1790. (Athboy 7½, Naas 28 miles.)

Dublin, 28 miles. Map 25. Population, 1,488. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotel: Central. Golf: County Meath G.C., 9 holes.

Ecclesiastical city, seat of the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Tuam, and of a Protestant Bishopric. The rebuilt Protestant Cathedral is a fine edifice, rivalled by that of the Roman Catholic faith. Here also is St. Jarlath's Roman Catholic College. The "Cross of Tuam" is an ancient work with inscriptions in honour of the early Abbot O'Hoisin and Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught. (Ballyhaunis 20, Roscommon 35, Westport 38, Galway 21 miles.)

Dublin, 119 miles. Map 24. Population, 2,980. Market, Wed. and Sat. Hotel: Imperial. Golf: Tuam G.C., 9 holes.

WATERFORD City, on the banks of the Suir, is 15 miles distant from the open sea, on a fine navigable estuary. It is the chief port of the south-east of Ireland, and is a very busy and populous place. A bridge 832ft. in length connects the chief part of Waterford with the residential quarter of Ferrybank.

The shipping business is chiefly concerned with the export of agricultural products and live stock to England and Scotland; but a considerable tourist traffic enters by the Great Western steamship service from Fishguard. Waterford is a place with a long and stirring history, of which many interesting relics still survive, including the ruined French Church, portions of the ancient city walls, Castles, and Reginald's Tower on the quay. Waterford has a Roman Catholic Cathedral, distinguished for its fine music; a large Franciscan Church, and several other modern churches. The long river front, seen from the opposite bank, forms one of the most picturesque sights in Ireland, with its mingling of shipping, quays, ancient buildings, and the long bridge across the river. Here the Normans invaded Ireland in 1169, from England, and Strongbow, the great Earl of Pembroke, after the manner of the Norman lords, married Eva, the daughter of Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster—thus consolidating what he had won by the sword. Henry II landed in 1171. An influx of English settlers then followed. (New Ross 15¼, Dungarvan 28, Wexford 38, Carrick-on-Suir 18½, Clonmel 32, Kilkenny 30 miles.)

Dublin, 97 miles. Map 27. Population, 27,568. Market, Every Day. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Granville, Imperial, Adelphi. Golf: Waterford G.C., 9 holes.

TRALEE
(continued)

TRIM
(Meath)

TUAM
(Galway)

WATERFORD
(Waterford)

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WATERVILLE (Kerry)

Prettily-situated little seaside place facing the well-defined Ballinskelligs Bay. Several Atlantic telegraph cables land here. The position of Waterville well merits its name, for it is built on a narrow neck of land with the sea on one side and the freshwater lake, Lough Currane, on the other. This is a sheet of water 3 miles in length, and almost as broad. It is as fishful as the angler could well desire, with plentiful trout and salmon, and is studded with islands, chief among them Church Island, with the ruins of St. Finan Cam's beehive hut and oratory. St. Finan Cam flourished in the 6th century. "Cam," which means "crooked," was a nickname, the saint unfortunately having been afflicted with an appalling squint.



*Ancient Pillar Stones,
Waterville (Co. Kerry).*

Waterville is a centre for delightful excursions; among them to the Coomakista Pass and Derrynane Abbey. Derrynane, down by the sea, was the residence of Daniel O'Connell, the

"Liberator." Here are the wave-washed ruins of the Abbey. (Cahirveen 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, Derrynane 7, Cahirdaniel 8, Parknasilla 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)

Dublin, 225 miles. Map 26. Hotels: BAY VIEW, BUTLER ARMS. Golf: Waterville G.C., 9 holes.

WESTPORT (Mayo)

Seashore town close by Clew Bay, in a wooded vale, 1 mile from the sea. The demesne of the Marquis of Sligo opens out of the High Street. Clew Bay, that wonderful inlet of the sea, with its myriad of islands, rocks and reefs, is generally known as the "Bay of the Hundred Isles," but there are many hundreds in all. (Lonisburgh 14, Castlebar 11 miles.)

Dublin, 163 miles. Map 24. Population, 3,764. Market, Thurs. Early Closing, Tues. Hotel: Railway.

WEXFORD (Wexford)

Beautifully situated on the estuary of the Slaney, Wexford is a very ancient seaport, and the capital of the county. It is a town of singularly narrow streets, with some fine modern churches and an interesting and picturesque water-side. In the twelfth century and thereafter Wexford became peculiarly English. It witnessed some terrible scenes when, it remaining loyal to the Stuarts, Cromwell came and took the town by storm in 1649. The destruction then wrought deprived Wexford of Selskar Abbey, whose scanty ruins alone remain. Here also are the ruins of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's churches.

Rosslare Harbour, 9 miles, is the point at which the Great Western steamers arrive from Fishguard. (New Ross 25, Waterford 38 miles.)

Dublin, 87 miles. Map 27. Population, 11,500. Market, Wed. and Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: WHITE'S, Talbot.



*Sacred Thorn Tree, Kilmore,
10 miles south-west of Wexford.*

Every funeral passing by places a wooden cross to keep evil spirits away from the departed.

WICKLOW (Wicklow)

Picturesquely seated on a hillside above the Bay of Wicklow, at the mouth of the river Vartry, this is a favourite seaside town, with modern harbour. Here are the ruins of Black Castle, built by Maurice Fitzgerald, 1177. Here also are remains of a Franciscan Abbey. Numerous pleasant excursions are available into the Wicklow Mountains; notably to the Devil's Glen, along the course of the Vartry. (Bray 19, Arklow 16 miles.)

Dublin, 32 miles. Map 25. Population, 3,288. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Thurs. Hotels: Grand, Bridge. Golf: Wicklow G.C., 9 holes.

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A pretty spot near "the meeting of the waters," where the river Aughrim flows into the Ovens.

WOODENBRIDGE
(Wicklow)

Dublin, 40 miles. Hotel: WOODENBRIDGE.

YOUGHAL. The delightful old town of Youghal ("Eo-chaille," the "yew wood"), pronounced "Yawl," stands on the Blackwater estuary, where it opens to the sea in Youghal Bay. It is a little port, and has become in modern times a favourite holiday-place and yachting station. The sands are excellent and the surroundings picturesque and interesting. Large portions of the walls which once surrounded the town are yet standing, and across Main Street straddles the queer old four-storeyed Clock Gate, not itself of great age, seeing that it was built in the 18th century, but a feature in all views of the town. Water Gate, generally known as "Cromwell's Arch," remains, also the ancient tower called "Tynte's Castle." The church of St. Mary is a venerable and beautiful building, rebuilt about 1464 by the eighth Earl of Desmond, and partly laid in ruins by the sixteenth Earl and his rebels, in the Geraldine rising of 1579. The Earl of Cork, in the 16th century, restored it. His monument, a fine one, is among the many

YOUGHAL
(Cork)



Round Tower at Ardmore, a village 9 miles from Youghal.

within. Here lies that Countess of Desmond who died 1604, reputed to be aged 140. On the wall of the nave is still suspended the curious cradle in which formerly reposed the State Sword of the Mayor of Youghal, which is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, at Lismore Castle.

One of the finest of the Irish Round Towers is to be seen at Ardmore, 9 miles, a village overlooking a wide expanse of sea and sands. It is of the 10th century. Rising to 97ft., it is of exceptionally graceful tapering shape, divided into five stages. The doorway is 15ft. from the ground. St. Declan is the great traditional figure of Ardmore. He flourished in the early years of the 5th century, and founded here an oratory which still remains. It is a small rough-stone building 13ft. 4in. by 8ft. 9in. The prevailing blown sands which have desolated what used to be the "Holy City of Ardmore" have partly engulfed it. Here also are remains of the Cathedral.

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YOUGHAL (continued)

Closely adjoining the church is a mansion to which much intimate human interest attaches. It is "Myrtle Grove," which belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh when in possession of great estates in these parts, granted to him by Queen Elizabeth. Here Raleigh planted the strange new tuber he had discovered in his travels in South America—the potato—which has taken so kindly to the soil of Ireland. Raleigh, like many another, wrought better than he knew. Here, too, under the yew trees in the garden, he is said to have smoked his first pipe of tobacco in this country.

Dublin, 138 miles. Map 27. Population, 5,587. Market, Sat. Early Closing, Wed. Hotels: Devonshire Arms, Atlantic, Green Park. Golf: Youghal G.C., 9 holes.



Myrtle Grove, Youghal, which belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh.

FAVOURITE TOURING GROUNDS OF GREAT BRITAIN

NOT least amongst our national assets are those distinctive areas which, on account of their scenic beauty, historical associations, romantic glamour, or other alluring attributes, are pre-eminently the touring grounds of the country. Nature has been very kind in this regard, for not only have her endowments been of the most lavish and diversified character, but the geographical distribution has been such that every part of Great Britain—north, south, east and west—can offer its own peculiar attractions.

To help the motorist to make his selection, and having made it, to further assist him by mapping out his route, the Dunlop Touring Service (43, Kingsway, London, W.C.2) have prepared a number of brochures which, on application, are supplied free of charge.

These little booklets are admirably written by Mr. Chas. G. Harper, the well-known historian of British roads, and in addition to detailed directions for each circular trip, a description is given of all the features of note to be seen on the way, so that every journey is rendered full of fascination. With each tour a diagrammatic map is included on which the route is clearly outlined in red, and the several towns and villages passed through are indicated.

The following is a list of the principal Tours, with brief notes of the routes taken and the distances covered. Having decided upon the tour which appeals to him, the motorist is invited to write to the Dunlop Touring Service Bureau, 43, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, for the booklet dealing with the tour selected and containing the descriptive particulars and route map referred to above.

SOMERSET, DEVON AND CORNWALL CIRCULAR TOUR.—Bridgwater to Nether Stowey 8, Putsham 12½, Williton 17½, Dunster 23½, Minehead 25½, Porlock 31½, Lynmouth 44½ (Tour of Exmoor 24), Woody Bay 50½, Combe Martin 58½, Ilfracombe 63½, Braunton 71½, Barnstaple 77, Fremington 80½, Bideford 86½, Clovelly 97½, Kilkhampton 109½, Stratton 113½, Tresparret Posts 124, Boscastle 128, Tintagel 132, St. Columb Major 153½, Newquay 161½, St. Agnes 175, St. Ives 193½, Land's End 212½, Alverton 225½, Helston 238½, Truro 257, Sheviock 301½, Torpoint 306½, Totnes 332½, Teignmouth 349, Starcross 356, Exeter 364½ miles.



Miniature Map of Tour in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall

BOURNEMOUTH, THE NEW FOREST, SALISBURY AND THE DORSET HEATHS.—Circular Tour: Bournemouth, Lyndhurst, and Salisbury; returning by Ringwood, Burley and Lymington; 92½ miles.

Circular Tour: Bournemouth to Wimborne, Bere Regis, Piddletown, Dorchester and Weymouth, returning by Wareham and Poole; 106 miles, including detours to Portland, Lulworth and Swanage.

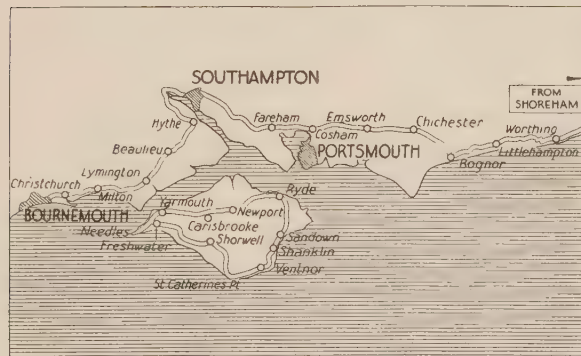
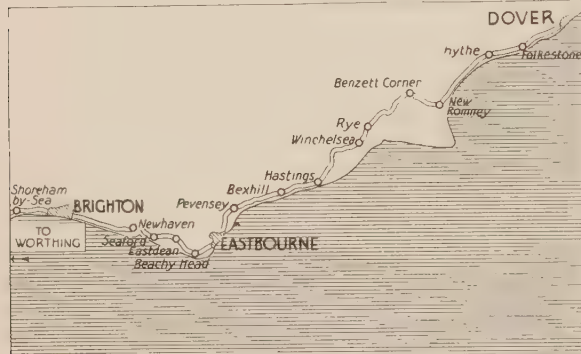
Bournemouth to Winchester and back, 81 miles.



Miniature Map of Tour in the Bournemouth, New Forest, Salisbury and Dorset Area

THE DUNLOP BOOK

THE SOUTH COAST: DOVER TO BOURNE-MOUTH.—Dover to Folkestone $7\frac{1}{4}$, Rye $32\frac{1}{2}$, Hastings $43\frac{1}{4}$, Bexhill $48\frac{1}{4}$, Brighton $85\frac{1}{2}$, Chichester $117\frac{1}{4}$, Southampton $147\frac{1}{4}$, Lymington 170 , Bournemouth $186\frac{1}{4}$. Circular tour of Isle of Wight $61\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

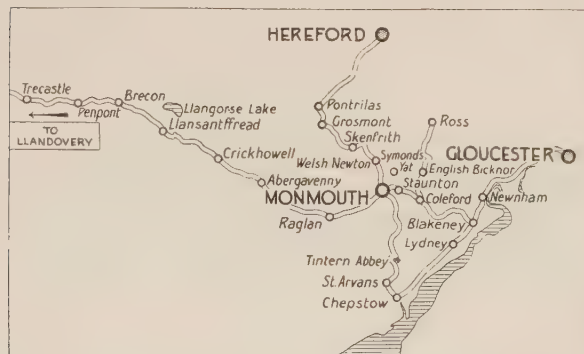


Miniature Maps of a South Coast Tour

THE WYE VALLEY AND SOUTH WALES.—Gloucester to Highnam 2 , Newnham-on-Severn $12\frac{1}{4}$, Lydney $19\frac{1}{4}$, Chepstow $28\frac{1}{4}$, Tintern (Tintern Abbey) 34 , Monmouth 45 , Pontrilas $59\frac{1}{4}$, Hereford $70\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Alternative tour of Lower Wye: Blakeney to Coleford $8\frac{1}{2}$, Staunton $10\frac{1}{2}$, May Hill Station $13\frac{1}{4}$, Monmouth $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Alternative tour of the Lower Wye: An interesting variant from the tour already outlined is that which may be taken by turning off when coming from Gloucester to Chepstow; and instead of continuing to Chenstow, turning



Miniature Map of the Wye Valley and South Wales Tours

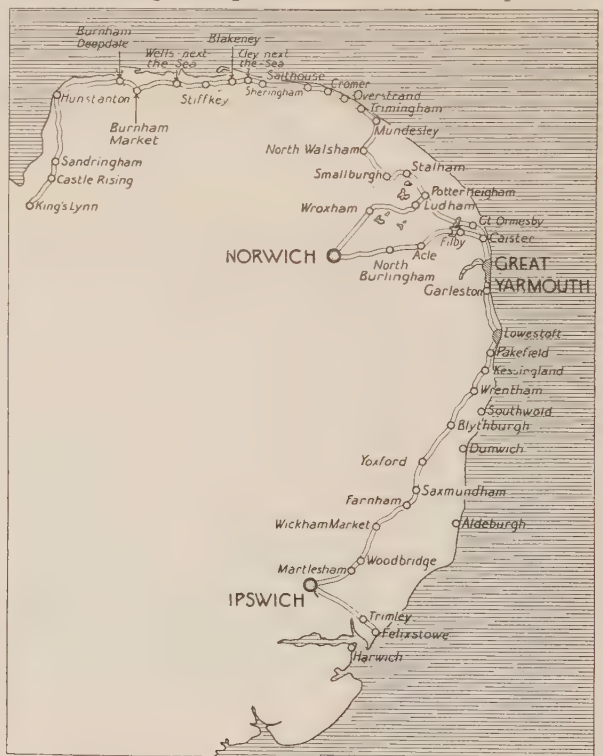
off to right at Blakeney to visit the Forest of Dean and Symond's Yat.

Monmouth to Abergavenny, Carmarthen and Milford Haven: Monmouth to Mitchel Troy $2\frac{1}{4}$, Raglan $7\frac{1}{4}$, Penpergwm $13\frac{1}{2}$, Abergavenny $16\frac{1}{4}$, Crickhowell $22\frac{1}{4}$, Glan Usk $24\frac{1}{4}$, Bwlch $28\frac{1}{4}$, Llanhamlach $33\frac{1}{4}$, Brecon $36\frac{1}{2}$, Penpont 42 , Nantygwreiddyn $43\frac{1}{4}$, Rhyd-y-Briw or Sennybridge $45\frac{1}{4}$, Treacastle $48\frac{1}{2}$, Llywel $49\frac{1}{2}$, Llandovery $57\frac{1}{4}$, Llanwrda $61\frac{1}{2}$, Llandilo $68\frac{1}{2}$, Carmarthen $83\frac{1}{2}$, Sarnau railway station $88\frac{1}{2}$, Llanvihangel Abercowin $91\frac{1}{4}$, Llandovery $94\frac{1}{4}$, Tavernspite $99\frac{1}{4}$, Cold Blow $103\frac{1}{4}$, Robeston Wathen $108\frac{1}{4}$, Slebech $112\frac{1}{2}$, Haverfordwest 117 , Johnston $120\frac{1}{4}$, Old Milford $123\frac{1}{4}$ miles.



Miniature Map of a South Wales Tour

EAST COAST AND THE BROADS.—King's Lynn to Burnham Deepdale $24\frac{1}{2}$, Sheringham 50 , North Walsham $66\frac{1}{2}$, Yarmouth $92\frac{1}{4}$ (circular tour from Yarmouth via Filby Broad, Thorpe, Norwich, Wroxham, Ludham, Ormesby and Caister $53\frac{1}{4}$), 146 , Ipswich 200 , Felixstowe $211\frac{1}{4}$ miles.



Miniature Map of a Tour on the East Coast and including the Broads

FAVOURITE TOURING GROUNDS OF GREAT BRITAIN

A TOUR IN NORTH WALES.—Chester to Hawarden (Hawarden Castle) 7, Northop 12, Halkin Castle 14, Holywell 17½, St. Asaph 27½, Colwyn Bay 44, Conway (Conway Castle) 49½, Bangor 63½, Carnarvon 72½, Llanberis 80½, Penygwyd 87½, Capel Curig 92½, Bettws-y-Coed 97½, Festiniog 112, Deudraeth 118½, Crickieth 126½, Pwllheli 134½, Carnarvon 155, Beddgelert 167½, Harlech 181, Barmouth 191½, Towyn 221, Aberystwyth 253½, Llangurig 278, Newtown 296½, Llanbrynmair 313½, Dolgelley 336½, Bala 354½, Llangollen 376, Chester 401½ miles.

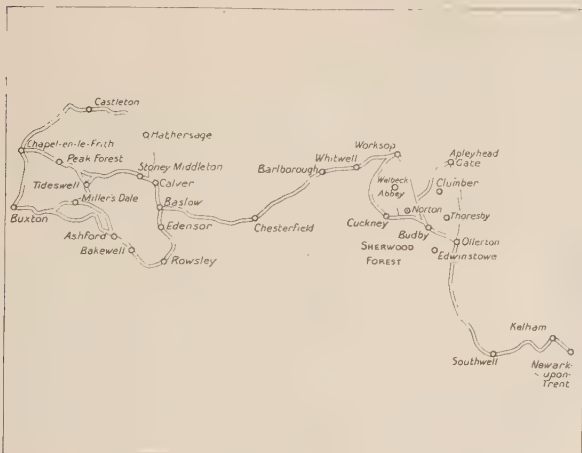


Miniature Map of a Tour in North Wales

For large-scale (2 miles to an inch) map of North Wales, see Section 32 of the Atlas.

THE DUKERIES AND THE PEAK DISTRICT.—Dukeries: Newark to Kelham 2, Southwell 8, Ollerton 19½, Cuckney 25½ (Excursion to Welbeck Abbey from Cuckney), Worksop 35, return to Ollerton through Sparken Hill 51 miles.

Peak District: Ollerton to Worksop 11½, Chesterfield 26½, Bakewell 43½, Buxton 55½, Chapel-en-le-Frith 62 (tour through Peak Forest, Tideswell, Stoney Middleton and Baslow 16), Castleton 69, Baslow 81½ miles.



Miniature Map of the Dukeries and Peak District Tour

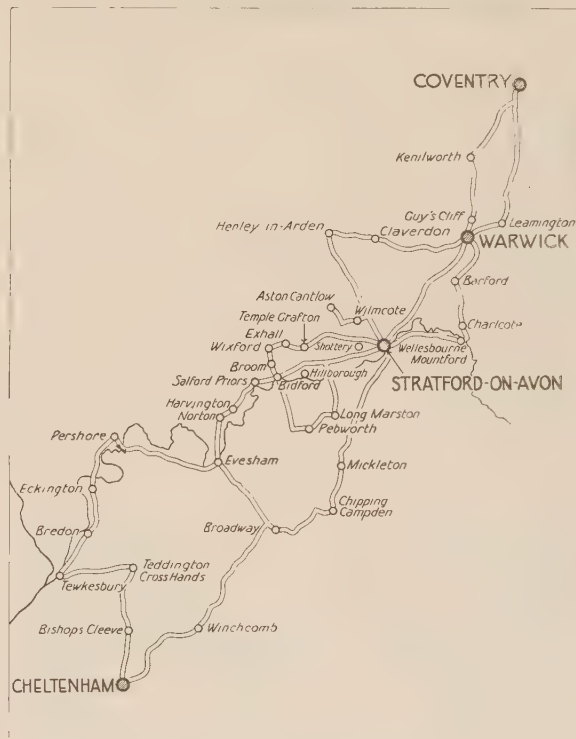
THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY.—Stratford-on-Avon to Temple Grafton 5, Exhall 7, Wixford 8, Broom 8½, Bidford 10, Pebworth 14½, Long Marston 15½, Hillborough 20, Stratford-on-Avon 27½ miles.

Stratford-on-Avon to Warwick 8½, Guy's Cliff 9½, Kenilworth 13, Coventry 18½, Leamington 27½, Warwick 28½, Henley-in-Arden 38, Bearley 41½, Stratford-on-Avon 46 miles.

Warwick to Barford 3½, Wellesbourne Hastings 7, Stratford-on-Avon 12½ miles.

Stratford-on-Avon to Clifford Chambers 2, Mickleton 8½, Chipping Camden 11½, Broadway 16, Evesham 22, Stratford-on-Avon 36½ miles.

Broadway to Winchcomb 8, Cheltenham 15, Bishop's Cleeve 18½, Teddington Hands 22½, Tewkesbury 27, Pershore 36, Evesham 42, Stratford-on-Avon 56½ miles.



Miniature Map of a Tour in the Shakespeare country

For large-scale (2 miles to an inch) map of the Shakespeare Country, see Section 31 of the Atlas.

SCOTLAND: THE LOWLANDS AND THE TROSSACHS.—Glasgow to Inveraray, Oban and Lochearnhead: Glasgow to Great Western Road Railway Station 3½, Yoker 6½, Clydebank 7½, Dalmuir 9, Old Kilpatrick 10½, Bowling 11½, Dumbarton 15½, Renton 17½, Alexandria 18½, Balloch 20½, Luss 29½, Tarbet 37½, Arrochar 39½, "Rest and Be Thankful" 46, Kinglas Water 47½, Cairndow Inn 51½, Inveraray 61½, Horsepark 63½, Summit 67, Crarae Inn 72, Auchgoyle 73, Brackenbrae 78, Gair Inn 79½, Lochgilphead 87, Kilmichael 91, Balameanach 93½, Dunchraigaig 93½, Kilmartin Hotel 95, Kintraw 101, Lergiechamieamore 103½, Kilmelford 109, Barochal 115½, Kilniver 116, Post Office 121, Ariogan 121½, Oban 124, Connel Ferry 129, Stonefield Farm 132, Taynuilt 136, Bridge of Awe 138½, Falls of Cruachan 142, Loch Awe

THE DUNLOP BOOK

Railway Station 145, Dalmally 149, Tyndrum 161, River Fillan 162½, Crianlarich 166, Inverardran 166½, Portnellan 168, Luib Railway Station 173, Ledchary 175, Ardchyle 176½, Lix Toll House 178, Glen Ogle 179½, Lochearnhead Hotel 182½, Lochearnhead Railway Station 184½ miles.

Lochearnhead to Stirling and Edinburgh: Lochearnhead to Lochearnhead Junction $1\frac{1}{2}$, King's House Inn $2\frac{1}{2}$, (Balquhiddie 2 miles right), Ruscarghan $3\frac{1}{2}$, Strathyre 3, Ardehullarie More 8, Kilmahog $11\frac{1}{2}$, Callander $13\frac{1}{2}$, Cambusmore $15\frac{1}{2}$, Drumvaich $17\frac{1}{2}$, Burn of Cambus $19\frac{1}{2}$, Bunchany 20, Doune $21\frac{1}{2}$, Meldrum $22\frac{1}{2}$, Blair Drummond $23\frac{1}{2}$, Carrat $25\frac{1}{2}$, Black Dub $26\frac{1}{2}$, West Haig 28, Stirling $29\frac{1}{2}$, St. Ninian's $30\frac{1}{2}$, Bannockburn $31\frac{1}{2}$, Plean $34\frac{1}{2}$, Torwood 36, Larbert 38, Camelon $39\frac{1}{2}$, Falkirk $40\frac{1}{2}$, Laurieston 42, Polmont $43\frac{1}{2}$, Gilston 45, Linlithgow Bridge 47, Linlithgow 48, Kingssevil 50, Bridgend 51, Three Mile Town 52, Winchburgh 54, Kirkliston 56, Boathouse Bridge 57, North Gyle 60, Corstorphine 61, Coltbridge $62\frac{1}{2}$, Edinburgh 65 miles.

THE SCOTT COUNTRY.—Edinburgh to Peebles, Kelso, Coldstream, Berwick and Carlisle: Edinburgh to Newington Railway Station $1\frac{1}{2}$, Liberton $3\frac{1}{2}$, Kaimes $4\frac{1}{2}$, Burdiehouse $4\frac{1}{2}$, Straiton $5\frac{1}{2}$, Bilston $6\frac{1}{2}$, Fisher's Tryst $8\frac{1}{2}$, Glencorse $8\frac{1}{2}$, Shottstown $9\frac{1}{2}$, Penicuik $10\frac{1}{2}$, Leadburn Inn $13\frac{1}{2}$, Eddleston $18\frac{1}{2}$, Redscarhead $20\frac{1}{2}$, Peebles $23\frac{1}{2}$, Innerleithen $29\frac{1}{2}$, Walkerburn $31\frac{1}{2}$, Hoylee $33\frac{1}{2}$, Thornlielee Railway Station $35\frac{1}{2}$, Clovenfords $38\frac{1}{2}$, Galashiels $41\frac{1}{2}$, Melrose $45\frac{1}{2}$ (Abbotsford), Eildon $47\frac{1}{2}$, St. Boswell's $47\frac{1}{2}$, (Dryburgh Abbey), St. Boswell's Green $49\frac{1}{2}$, Greycrook $49\frac{1}{2}$, Maxton $50\frac{1}{2}$, Trows Farm $55\frac{1}{2}$, Teviot Bridge $57\frac{1}{2}$, Kelso Bridge $58\frac{1}{2}$, Kelso $58\frac{1}{2}$, Springhall $60\frac{1}{2}$, Birgham $62\frac{1}{2}$, Homebank $63\frac{1}{2}$, Wester Fireburnmill $64\frac{1}{2}$, Fireburnmill $64\frac{1}{2}$, Coldstream $66\frac{1}{2}$, Cornhill $67\frac{1}{2}$, Donaldson's Lodge $69\frac{1}{2}$, Twizell Bridge $70\frac{1}{2}$, Riffington Farm $73\frac{1}{2}$ (Norham Castle), Velvet Hall Railway Station $75\frac{1}{2}$, East Ord $78\frac{1}{2}$, Berwick $80\frac{1}{2}$ miles.



Miniature Map of a Tour in the Scott country

Berwick to Coldstream, Longtown and Carlisle : Berwick to East Old 1½, Velvet Hall Railway Station 4½, Riffington Farm 6½, Twizell Bridge 9½, Donaldson's Lodge 10½, Cornhill 12½, Coldstream 13½, Fireburnmill 15½, Wester Fireburnmill 15½, Homebank 16½, Birgham 17½, Springhall 19½, Kelso 21½, Maxwellheugh 23, Heiton 24½, Kalemouth 27½,

Crailing 30, Jedsfoot Bridge 31½, Denholm 38, Hawick 43½, Branhholm Tower 46¾, Newmill 47¾, Teviothead 52½, Fiddleton 58¾, Ewes Church 62¼, Langholm 66½, Canonbie 72¾, The Border 75, Scotsdyke 75¾, Longtown 78½, West Linton 81¼, Blackford 85, Kingstown 86¾, Carlisle 88¾ miles.

Carlisle to Dumfries, Galloway and the Ayrshire Coast to Glasgow (The Burns Country). Carlisle to Stranraer, 120 miles : Carlisle to Stanwix $\frac{3}{4}$, Kingstown 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, Sark-Bar 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Annan 17 $\frac{1}{4}$, Carrutherstown 24, Dumfries 33 (Sweetheart Abbey 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles left), Lochanhead 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, Beeswing 41, Kirkgunzeon 43, Dalbeattie 47, Palnackie 51, Auchencairn 54 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bankhead Mill 58 $\frac{1}{4}$, Bombie 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kirkcudbright 66, Minto Cottage 71, Gatehouse of Fleet 74 $\frac{1}{2}$, Creetown 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, Newton Stewart 93, Halfway House 100 $\frac{1}{4}$, Barlae 102 $\frac{1}{4}$, Glenluce 109 $\frac{1}{4}$, Whitecrock 112, Dunragit Railway Station 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, Castle Kennedy Railway Station 115 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bridge of Aird 118 $\frac{1}{4}$, Stranraer 120 miles.

The Ayrshire Coast. Stranraer to Ayr, 51½ miles: Stranraer to Innermessan 2¾, Cairn Ryan 6¼, Ballantrae 17¾, Carleton Fishery 23½, Lendalloch 24, Ardwell 27, Girvan 30½, Milton 35½, Kirkoswald 38½, Maybole 42¾, Culroy 45¾, Bridge of Doon 48½, Ayr 51½ miles.

SCOTLAND: THE HIGHLANDS AND JOHN O' GROAT'S.—Lochearnhead to Newtonmore: Lochearnhead to Lix Toll House 5, Killin 7½, Carie 13½, Lawers Inn 16½, Stronfearnan 20½, Kenmore 24½, Aberfeldy 31, Grandtully 35, Logierair 42, Pitlochry 45, Blair Atholl 52, Bruar 55, Dalriach 59½, Dalmacardoch 62½, Dalnaspald 67½, Summit 69½, Dalwhinnie 75½, Newtonmore 86½ miles.

Newtonmore to Fort William : Newtonmore to Auchmore 4½, Cluny Castle 5½, Laggan Bridge 8, Strathmashie 10¾, Loch Laggan Hotel 15, Moy 23¾, Roughburn 26¾, Achlandrach 32, Roy Bridge Hotel 34, Spean Bridge Hotel 37½, Inverlochy Castle 43½, Fort William 46¾ miles.

Fort William to Inverness : Fort William to Inverlochy
 Castle 3½, Spean Bridge 9½, New Bridge 14½, Letterfinlay
 17½, Laggan Bridge 22½, Invergarry 25, Bridge of Oich
 27½, Fort Augustus 32½, Dalcaitig 37½, Invermoriston
 Hotel 38½, Ruskich Inn 44, Lewiston 50½, Drumnadrochit
 Hotel 51½, Lochend Inn 59½, Dochgarroch 61½, Inverness
 66 miles.

Inverness to John o' Groat's: Inverness to Muirtown Bridge 1, Clachnaharry 1½, Bunchrew 3½, Lentrán 6, Bogroy 7½, Lovat Bridge 11, Beaulay Railway Station 11½, Beaulay 12½, Tomich 13½, Muir of Ord 15½, Conan 18½, Conan Bridge 19, Maryburgh 19½, Dingwall 21½, Evanton 27½, Novar Railway Station 27½, Alness Church 30½, Bridgend 31, Alness 31½, Invergordon 34½, Saltburn 36, Barbaraville 38½, Kildary Railway Station 40½, Parkhill 41, Garrick Bridge 44, Tain 46½, Meikle Ferry Station 48½, Edderton 51½, Dorn 53½, East Fearn 56½, West Fearn 58, Kinecardine 59½, Ardgay Hotel 60½, Bonar Bridge 61½, Spinningdale 66½, Ospisdale House 69, Clashmore Inn 71, Evelix 72½, The Mound (Head of Loch Fleet) 78½, Mound Railway Station 78½, Golspie 82½, Dunrobin Castle 84½, Brora 88½, East Brora 89½, Lothbeg 94, Loth 95, West Garty 96½, Portgower 98½, Helmsdale Bridge 100, Helmsdale 100½, Ord of Caithness (summit) 105½, Berriedale 110, Borgue 112½, Dunbeath 116, Latheronwheel 119½, Latheron 120½, Lybster 123½, Clyth 126½, Ulbster 130, Thrumster 133½, Hempriggs 135, Wick 137, Ackergill 138½, Reiss 140, Wester Water 142½, Keiss 144½, Auchingill 147½, Freswick Water 150, John o' Groat's 153½ miles.

FAVOURITE TOURING GROUNDS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Inverness to Aberdeen : Inverness to Culloden Railway Station 3½, Petty Post Office 5½, Tornograin 7½, Blackcastle 12, Nairn 15½, Auldearn 18, Brodie Railway Station 22, Forres 26, Newmill 30, Woodside 31¾, Alves 32¾, Elgin 38, Lhanbryde 41½, Mosstodloch 45¼, Fochabers 46½, Forgieside 50½, Fife Keith 54, Keith 54½, Coachford 58½, Cairnie 60, Westerton 63¾, Huntly 65½, Bainshole 72½, Colpy 75¾, Pitmachie 79, Mill of Carden 81½, Pitcaule 83½, Inveramsay Railway Station 84½, Inverurie 88, Port Elphinstone 88¾, Kintore 91½, Blackburn 95½, Auchmill 101, Woodside 102½, Aberdeen 104½ miles.

Aberdeen to Braemar and Perth : Aberdeen to Culter 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Murtle 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peterculter 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Park Railway Station 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Crathes Railway Station 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Banchory 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kincardine O'Neil 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rosehill 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, Aboyne 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dinnet Railway Station 35, Cambus o' May Railway Station 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tullich 40, Ballater 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bridge of Gairn 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kyleareich Inn 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, Crathie 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Balmoral Castle 49 $\frac{1}{2}$), Inver Inn 52, Invercauld Bridge 55 $\frac{1}{2}$, Braemar 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Auchallater Farm 60 $\frac{1}{2}$, Summit 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, Devil's Elbow 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, Spital of Gleneshe 73 $\frac{1}{2}$, Finegan's Farm 76, Persie Hotel 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, Persie Bridge 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bridge of Cally 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, Craighall Bridge 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rattray 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, Blairgowrie 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bridge of Isla 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cargill Railway Station 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, Guildtown 102 $\frac{1}{2}$, Old Scone 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, Perth 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Perth to Crieff and Lochearnhead : Perth to Huntingtower 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, Almondbank Railway Station 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, Methven 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dalbarber 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Gilmerton 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Crieff 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Monzievaird Church 21, Comrie 24, St. Fillan's 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lochearnhead 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.



Miniature Map of Tour of the Yorkshire Moors and Coast



Miniature Map of Tour in the Scottish Highlands

YORKSHIRE MOORS AND COAST TOWNS.

York to Hazel Bush 5, Helmsley 31 $\frac{3}{4}$, Pickering 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, Scarborough 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Pickering to Saltergate Inn 8, Sleights 16, Ruswarp 18½, Whitby 20½ miles.

York to Easingwold 13, Thirsk 23, Swainby 38, Saltburn
58 miles.

Whitby to Cloughton $15\frac{1}{4}$, Scarborough $20\frac{1}{4}$, Bridlington Quay 40 miles.

Bridlington Quay to Great Driffield 12, York 40½ miles.

Saltburn to Loftus 5, Easington $6\frac{1}{2}$, Ellerby $11\frac{3}{4}$, Whitby $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

This is one of the most picturesque rides imaginable but requires careful negotiation as some of the hills are very steep. The road is on the narrow side in many parts and the surface indifferent. Beyond Easington on the left is Boulby Cliff, 660 ft. in height, and said to be the loftiest in England. Staithes is a quaint and most unconventional fishing village and was the scene of the apprenticeship days of Captain Cook, the famous navigator. He ran away to sea from the grocer's shop where he was apprenticed.

THE DUNLOP BOOK



Miniature Map of a Tour in Lakeland

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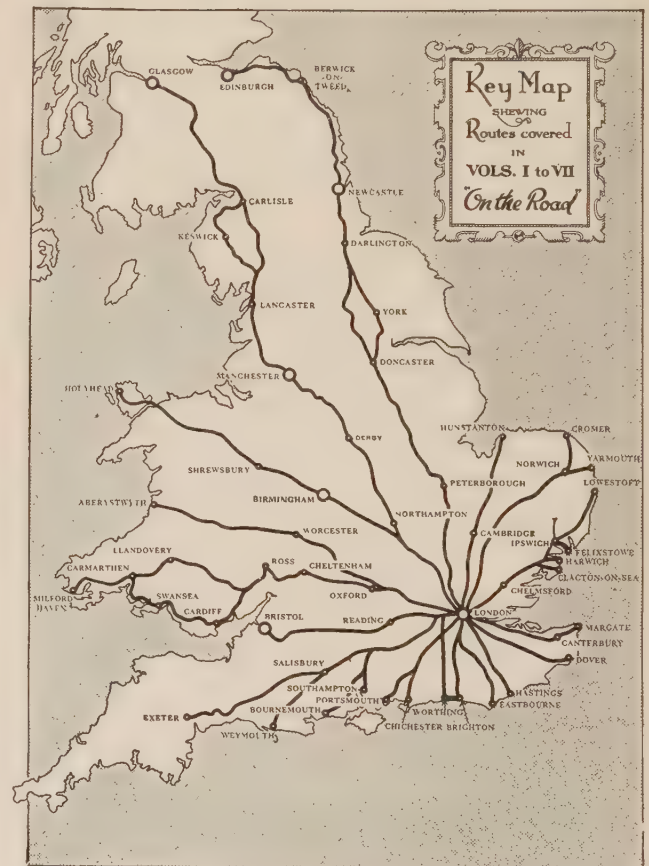
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A TOUR IN LAKELAND.—Kendal to Plungarths 2, Windermere 8½, Waterhead 12½, Rydal 14½, Keswick 29½, circular tour round Derwentwater back to Keswick 39½, circular tour round Bassenthwaite, back to Keswick 56, round of more remote lakes (via Crummock Water and Buttermere, Lowes Water, Low House Farm, Ennerdale Bridge, Gosforth, Wastwater, Wastdale Head back to Keswick, total, return 93) 149, Penrith 166½, Pooley Bridge 172½, Patterdale 182½, Ambleside 196½, Grange-over-Sands 216, Coniston 239, Ambleside 248½, Kendal 261½ miles.

For large-scale (3 miles to an inch) map of the English Lake district, see Section 30 of the Atlas.



¶ Ten miles to the page.—¶ Routes coloured in red.—
¶ Every mile marked.—¶ Heights above sea-level given.—
¶ Street Plans and Description of Routes.—¶ Illustrations of all Towns, Villages and Features of Interest.

FERRIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

- ARLEY Ferry.**—Across the Severn; cars, 1/-; but not suitable for large cars—approaches difficult.
- BAWDSEY—FELIXSTOWE** (Suffolk).—At all states of tide from 8-30 a.m. till dusk as required. Cars, 2/-; motor-cycles, 6d.; return 3/- and 9d. respectively.
- BEVERLEY—SUTTON** (Yorks).—Wawne Ferry, at all states of tide from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Weekday and Sunday service. Cars, 6d. and 1/-; motor-cycles, 4d.
- BIRKENHEAD.**—See Liverpool.
- BREDON—TWYNING** (Glos.).—Service as required. Cars from 1/-; motor-cycles, 6d. Suspended at full flood.
- CARNARVON—ANGLESEY.**—Weekdays and daytime only; cars, 5/-; motor-cycles, 1/-.
- COWES (East)—COWES (West), (I. of W.).**—5-45 a.m. to 11 p.m., at 5 minutes' intervals; Sunday service. Cars, 6d. and 9d.; motor-cycles, 2d.
- COWES (I. of W.).—SOUTHAMPTON** (Hants.).—Good service weekdays and Sundays between Royal Pier, Southampton and Cowes Pier. Cars conveyed by all steamers daily (except Bank Holidays). Cars from 15/- upwards; motor-cycles, 3/- (with side-car, 6/6).
- DARTMOUTH—KINGSWEAR** (Devon).—Weekdays, 6-20 a.m. to 11-50 p.m.; Sundays, 9-0 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. Motor-cars from 2/-; motor-cycles, 6d. (with side-cars, 1/-).
- DARTMOUTH FLOATING BRIDGE** (Devon).—Lower Sandquay Point to Old Rock (Brixham side of river), 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and later during summer months. Cars from 2/-; motor-cycles, 6d. (with side-car, 1/-).
- DEVONPORT (Devon)—TORPOINT** (Cornwall).—At all states of tide. Weekdays and Sundays, all day. Motor-cars from 2/-; motor-cycles, 6d. (with side-car, 1/-).
- FELIXSTOWE** (Suffolk).—See Bawdsey.
- FOWEY—BODINNICK** (Cornwall).—As required from 7 a.m. till dark. Cars, 2/6; double on Sundays and Bank Holidays.
- GOOLE—HOWDEN** (Yorks.).—Service suspended as regards cars at the time of publication, but motor-cycles and side-cars are still carried.
- GOSPORT—PORTSMOUTH** (Hants.).—Half-hourly from Portsmouth, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Sunday service. Motor-cars from 1/-; motor-cycles, 4d.
- GRAVESEND (Kent)—TILBURY** (Essex).—Runs 8-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (9 p.m. May—Sept.), Sundays included, but not until 9 a.m. Cars from 4/-; motor-cycles, 8d.
- HORNING—WOODBASTWICK** (Norfolk).—From 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., weekday and Sunday service. Cars, 1/-; motor-cycles, 6d.
- HULL** (Yorks.)—**NEW HOLLAND** (Lincs.).—Approaches awkward and passage not recommended. Electric crane on pier at Hull for lifting cars on and off boat, charge from 1/6. Weekdays, Hull to New Holland, about every hour from 5-20 a.m. to 11 p.m.; New Holland to Hull, about every hour from 5-55 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. Adequate Sunday service to and from. Cars from 6/2; motor-cycles, 11d. (with side-cars, 1/9).
- KING HARRY—PHILLEIGH** (Cornwall).—Frequent service approximately from dawn to dusk. Fair service on Sundays. Cars from 3/-.
- KINGSWEAR—DARTMOUTH** (Devon).—See Dartmouth.
- LIVERPOOL—BIRKENHEAD.**—Woodside Vehicle and Goods Steamer, continuous service day and night; cars from 1/6; motor-cycles, 9d.
- LIVERPOOL—ROCK FERRY.**—Cars conveyed by Goods and Vehicle Steamers; tricars and motor-cycles by Passenger Steamers, frequent service, but not on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
- LIVERPOOL—WALLASEY** (Seacombe Ferry) for New Brighton, Wallasey, West Kirby, etc. Passenger service day and night at intervals of 10 to 30 minutes. Goods service between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at about half-hourly intervals but no goods service on Sundays. Cars from 1/4; motor-cycles, 6d. (with side-car, 10d.).
- LODDON—REEDHAM** (Norfolk).—From daylight to 10 p.m. weekdays and 9 p.m. Sundays. Return fares: Cars, 2/6; motor-cycles, 1/-.
- LYMINGTON (Hants.)—YARMOUTH (I. of W.).**—Weekdays, Lymington (Town Station Wharf) for Yarmouth, 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. Yarmouth for Lymington 8 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.; 24 hours' notice should be given to Stationmaster, Lymington. Cars from 15/-; motor-cycles from 2/8. No ordinary service on Sundays.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

FERRIES (continued)

MIDDLESBROUGH (Yorks.)—PORT CLARENCE (Durham).—By Transporter Bridge, continuous service at 10-20 minutes' interval. Cars, 6d.; motor-cycles, 2d.

NEW HOLLAND (Lincs.)—HULL (Yorks.).—See Hull.

NORTH WOOLWICH (Essex).—SOUTH WOOLWICH (Kent).—London County Council Free Ferry. Continuous day service, 5 a.m. to 12 midnight. Sundays, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., every 20 minutes.

NORTH SHIELDS (Northumberland)—SOUTH SHIELDS (Durham).—Half-hourly service, weekdays and Sundays. Motor-cars from 1/6; motor-cycles, 6d. (with side-car, 1/-).

PATCHWAY OR PILNING AND SEVERN TUNNEL JUNCTION.—See Severn Tunnel.

PHILLEIGH—KING HARRY (Cornwall).—See King Harry.

PLUMSTEAD—SURLINGHAM (Norfolk).—6 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays and Sundays. Cars, 1/6; motor cycles, 6d.

PLYMOUTH—SALTASH.—See St. Budeaux—Saltash.

PORTSMOUTH—GOSPORT (Hants.).—See Gosport.

PORTSMOUTH (Hants.)—FISHBOURNE (I. of W.).—Weekdays only; leave Portsmouth, Broad Street Slipway, 10 a.m. and 2-0 p.m.; Fishbourne, 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Cars from 15/-, owner's risk; must be accompanied and be at Slipways half an hour before starting. Accommodation may be reserved by notice to Marine Supt., Broad Street, Portsmouth.

REEDHAM—LODDON (Norfolk).—See Loddon.

RUNCORN (Cheshire)—WIDNES (Lancs.).—Transporter Bridge at intervals of 20 minutes from 5-40 a.m. to 11 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10-20 p.m. Cars, 8d.; motor-cycles, 4d. (with side-car, 6d.).

RYDE (I. of W.).—PORTSMOUTH (Hants.).—See Portsmouth.

ST. BUDEAUX—SALTASH (Cornwall).—Half-hourly service, between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., Nov. to Feb., and more extended service at other parts of the year. Cars from 2/-; motor cycles, 4d. (with side-car, 8d.).

SEVERN TUNNEL.—By G.W.R. from Patchway or Pilning Station (not on Sundays) to Severn Tunnel Junction or vice versa, by any ordinary passenger train booked to stop at the places named. Previous notice should be sent to the Station.

SOUTHAMPTON (Hants.).—COWES (I. of W.).—See Cowes.

SOUTHAMPTON—WOOLSTON (Hants.).—Itchen Ferry. From 5 a.m. to 1 a.m., every 7½ minutes in both directions. Cars, 1/-; motor-cycles, 2d. (with side-car, 4d.).

SOUTH SHIELDS (Durham)—NORTH SHIELDS (Northumberland).—See North Shields.

SOUTHWOLD—WALBERSWICK (Suffolk).—From 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (9 in summer). Cars, 1/-; motor-cycles, 3d.

SURLINGHAM—PLUMPSTEAD (Norfolk).—See Plumstead.

SUTTON—BEVERLEY (Yorks.).—See Beverley.

TILBURY (Essex)—Gravesend (Kent).—See Gravesend.

TORPOINT (Cornwall)—DEVONPORT (Devon).—See Devonport.

TWYNING—BREDON (Glos.).—See Bredon.

WALBERSWICK—SOUTHWOLD (Suffolk).—See Southwold.

WALKERINGHAM—WALKERITH (Lincs.).—7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. Cars from 1/8; motor-cycles, 6d. (with side-car, 1/-). Not recommended.

WIDNES—RUNCORN (Cheshire).—See Runcorn.

WINDERMERE STEAM FERRY (Westmorland).—Constant service summer and winter. Cars from 1/-; motor-cycles, 6d. (with side-car, 1/-).

WOODBASTWICK—HORNING (Norfolk).—See Horning.

WOOLSTON—SOUTHAMPTON (Hants.).—See Southampton.

WOOLWICH, NORTH and SOUTH.—See North Woolwich.

YARMOUTH (I. of W.).—LYMINGTON (Hants.).—See Lymington.

FERRIES IN SCOTLAND

FERRIES IN SCOTLAND

ALLOA (Clackmannanshire).—Every hour from 7 a.m. South Alloa, 20 minutes after each hour, the mid-day ferry at 12-10. From April to September last ferry from Alloa at 7 p.m., South Alloa, 7-30 p.m. Winter months 2 hours earlier. Cars, 2/6; motor-cycles, 10d. (with side-car, 1/5).

AIRDFERRY HOTEL.—See Dornie.

BALLACHULISH (Argyll)—**SOUTH BALLACHULISH**.—8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Weekday and Sunday service. Four-seater, 7/6; two-seater, 5/-. Alternate route by rail. New road from Glencoe to Kinlochleven now open.

BONAWE (by Taynult).—8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Not suitable for large cars; rail at Connel Ferry to be preferred. Cars from 7/6; motor-cycles 3/-.

BROUGHTY FERRY (Forfarshire).—Steamer; cars, 4/- (only light cars taken); motor-cycles, 2/6. No Sunday service. Not recommended; better is Dundee—Newport.

BURNTISLAND (Fifeshire)—**GRANTON**.—Weekdays, 4-5 Steamers daily. Cars from 10/-; motor-cycles, 2/6 (with side-car, 5/-). Passengers, 1/0½, cabin; 9d., steerage.

CONNEL FERRY, LOCH ETIVE.—Railway bridge open daily, including Sundays, from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Two-seaters, 7/6; over two seats, 10/-; motor-cycles, 2/-; with side-car, 4/-; between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., 2/- extra.

DORNIE (Ross and Cromarty).—Constant service. Cars, 10/-; motor-cycles, 1/6; with sidecars, 2/6; double fare after 10 p.m. Notice should be telegraphed to Airderry Hotel.

DUNDEE—NEWPORT.—Steamer frequently from 7 a.m. to 9-15 p.m. Limited service on Sundays. Cars from 3/-.

ERSKINE (River Clyde).—Steamer 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Car, 6d.; motor-cycle, 2d.

FORTWILLIAM—OBAN.—McBrayne's steamers. See Oban.

GOUROCK TO DUNOON, KILMUN, KYLES OF BUTE, and ROTHESAY.—See Caledonian (L.M.S.) Railway and Caledonian Steam Packet Companies' time-table. Cars from 20/-; motor-cycles, 2/-.

GOVAN (River Clyde).—6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Free. No Sunday service.

GRANTON—BURNTISLAND (Fifeshire).—See Burntisland.

GREENOCK—HELENSBURGH.—Frequent steamer service on weekdays, but none on Sundays. Cars from 20/-.

GREENOCK TO KILMUN.—Charges same as from Gourrock. Two hours before or after high-water mark, best time for shipment.

INVERGORDON (Ross and Cromarty)—**BALBLAIR**.—Cars from 5/-; motor-cycles, 1/6 (with side-car, 2/-). Service available on Sundays.

KESOCK (Inverness).—Steamer, 7-45 a.m. to 7 p.m. Cars from 2/6; motor-cycles, 9d.

KILMUN—GOUROCK.—See Gourrock.

KYLE OF LOCHALSH.—Weekdays only, from three hours before until three hours after high water. Telegrams: "Stationmaster, Kyle of Lochalsh." Large cars, 20/-; small or two-seaters, 15/-; motor-cycles, 2/6.

KYLESKU, SUTHERLAND.—Ferry run during summer months by R.S.A.C., 15/-; motor-cycles, 2/6. Discontinued for winter.

LOCH ETIVE.—See Connel Ferry.

NEWPORT (Fifeshire).—See Dundee.

OBAN—FORT WILLIAM.—MacBrayne's steamers. See sailing bills. £3/2/6 per ton, minimum charge.

OLD KILPATRICK (River Clyde).—See Erskine Ferry.

PARTICK (River Clyde).—See Govan.

QUEENSFERRY (N.)—QUEENSFERRY (S).—Frequent service according to tide. See Railway time-tables. Cars from 7/6; motor-cycles, 2/6 (with side-car, 5/-).

RENFREW (River Clyde).—Steamer. Constant service. Cars, 6d.; cycles, 1d.; double fare midnight to 5 a.m.

STROME FERRY—STROMEMORE PIER.—Frequent service. Cars, 15/-; motor-cycles, 2/6 (with side-cars, 5/-).

WEMYSS BAY—ROTHESAY.—See Caledonian Railway (L.M.S.) and Caledonian Steam Packet Companies' time-table. Cars from 20/-.

CONTENTS OF SECTION II.

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MOTORISTS' TOURING ATLAS OF THE BRITISH ISLES :

*A Series of Touring Maps in 26 sections, with Contours coloured, and showing
Main and Secondary Roads and other details on a scale of 12 miles to an inch.*

Also Special Large-Scale Maps of—

<i>London and Environs</i>	<i>Sections 28 and 29</i>
<i>The English Lake District</i>	<i>Section 30</i>
<i>The Shakespeare Country</i>	<i>Section 31</i>
<i>North Wales and Snowdon</i>	<i>Section 32</i>

This Atlas can be purchased in waterproof wrapper, 3s. ; or in De Luxe Celluloid transparent case, bound in leather, and map sheets mounted on board, at 21s., from Dunlop Touring Service Bureau, 43, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A NOTE ABOUT TOURING MAPS

BY

Dr. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

Late Cartographer to the King

GOOD MAPS Indispensable

TO attempt motor touring without adequate maps is almost as reckless as to set sail for Australia without a chart. Maps are verily part of the indispensable outfit for the true enjoyment of a tour. They will save the motorist no end of trouble, besides adding much more interest to the surrounding countryside. With a good map one may joyously ride from London to John o' Groat's without once stopping to ask the way. With a good map, and of course taking for granted reliable tyres—that is to say Dunlops—one may always be sure of reaching one's destination in time for dinner, whilst the "mapless" and "hapless" tourist, pursuing wrong roads, gets lost and benighted.

ROAD MAPS Our Series

Of road maps there is an almost infinite variety, but the special series of section maps in this book has been designed as a general introduction to the motoring roads of the British Isles, and will be found useful for a general view of the country in planning out routes. It shows the whole of the British Isles in 26 section maps drawn on a scale of 12 miles to an inch, which means that one inch of road on the map represents a distance of 12 miles.

The Roads

On these maps the roads are shown by red lines; the high roads are in double lines and the less important roads in single lines. To save the trouble of measuring, red figures are given on the roads to indicate in miles the distances between places that are marked by black dots.

The Colouring

Then the height of land is shown by contour lines and graded shades of colour, enabling one to distinguish at a glance the hilly country from the level plains—commencing from the green tint of the lowlands we rise to the brown tints of the uplands and the darker brown of the hill country. Thus we have presented in miniature a correct general view of the relief of the whole country.

LARGE SCALES For Guides

Whilst general maps on the scale of 12-miles-to-an-inch are the best for *planning* a tour, they do not contain sufficient detail to serve as *guides* to minute exploration of out-of-the-way spots of special beauty and interest. For that purpose we must have maps on a larger scale with much more detail, such as our map of the Shakespeare Country (Section 31), on the scale of 2 miles to an inch, or even the one-inch scale may be desirable for a study of a small locality.

Half-inch Scale

The experience of motorists has shown that the scale of 2-miles-to-an-inch, or in other words, half-an-inch of map to the mile, is the most practical and convenient *after* reaching one's objective. This scale is large enough in country districts to show all necessary details. It gives every road, carefully distinguished according to facilities for traffic, every village and hamlet, every inn and mansion house.

One-inch Scale

The one-inch-to-the-mile map is of course more interesting to the tourist who wishes exact and detailed information on reaching a chosen locality, but no less than 360 Ordnance Survey sheets are required to complete England and Wales on the one-inch scale, whereas the half-inch map may be had complete in 37 sheets (in Bartholomew series).

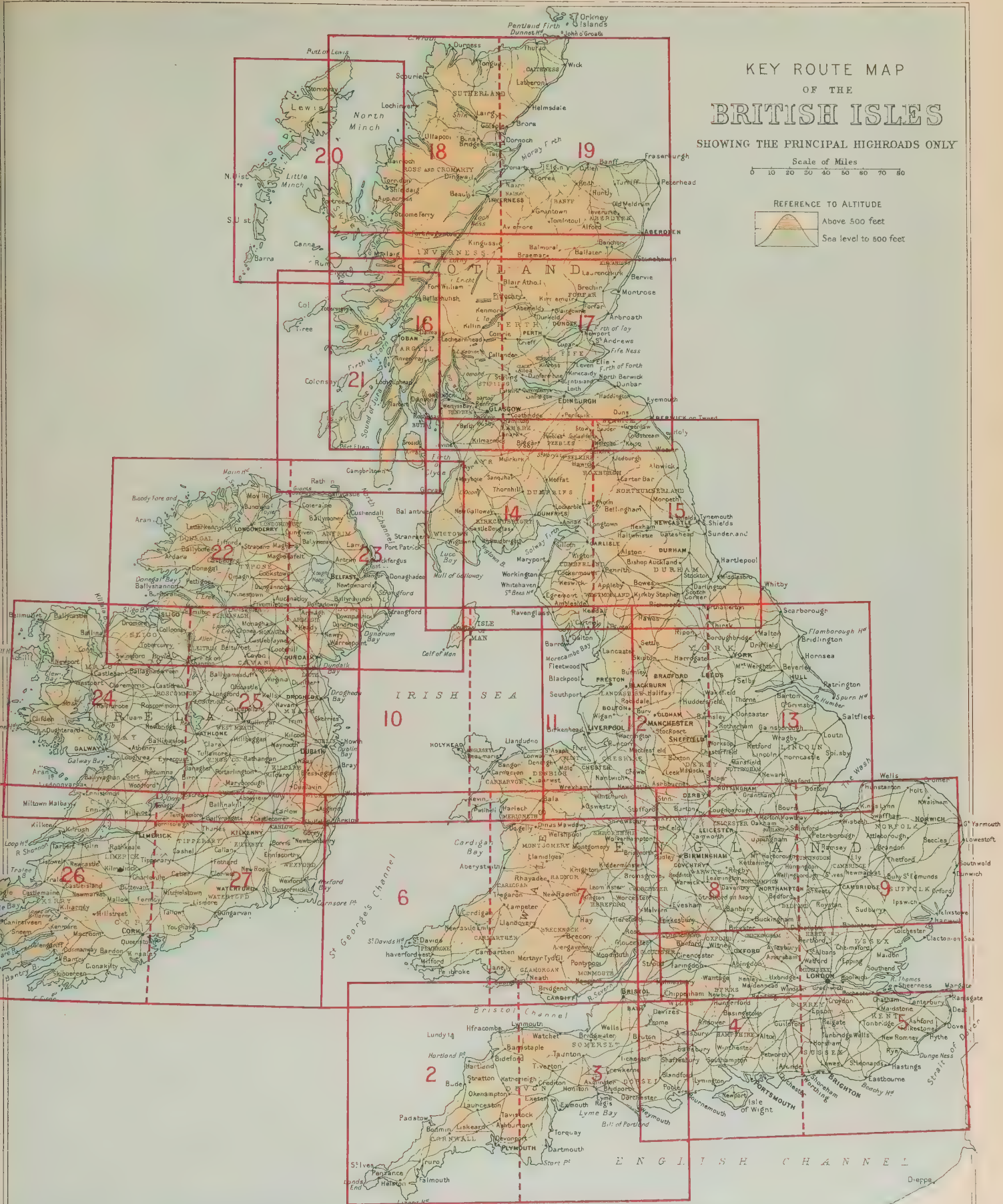
FINAL ADVICE

A careful study of the Route map should always be made before starting on a journey. The whole day's route should be gone over, distances calculated, turnings noted, roads through towns and exits therefrom carefully mastered (see Town Plans in the Concise Guide section). Whilst on the road one's eyes should be free to enjoy the scenery and be on the lookout, and not constantly peering into a map for guidance, although a map should always be handy for reference; therefore the maps in this book are also obtainable bound separately in cloth, at merely nominal cost per set, for this purpose. Thus the use of maps will give an added pleasure and safety to the joys of motor touring.

KEY ROUTE MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL HIGHROADS ONLY

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

REFERENCE TO ALTITUDE
Above 500 feet
Sea level to 500 feet



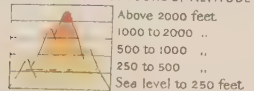
The red lines show the limits of the map sections and the red figures indicate the pages on which they appear.

For large scale maps of London and Environs, see sections 28 & 29. The English Lake District, section 30. The Shakespeare Country, section 31 and North Wales and Snowdon District, section 32

SECTION 2



REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



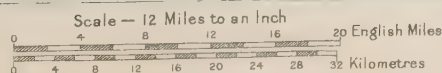
EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each Tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative heights of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.



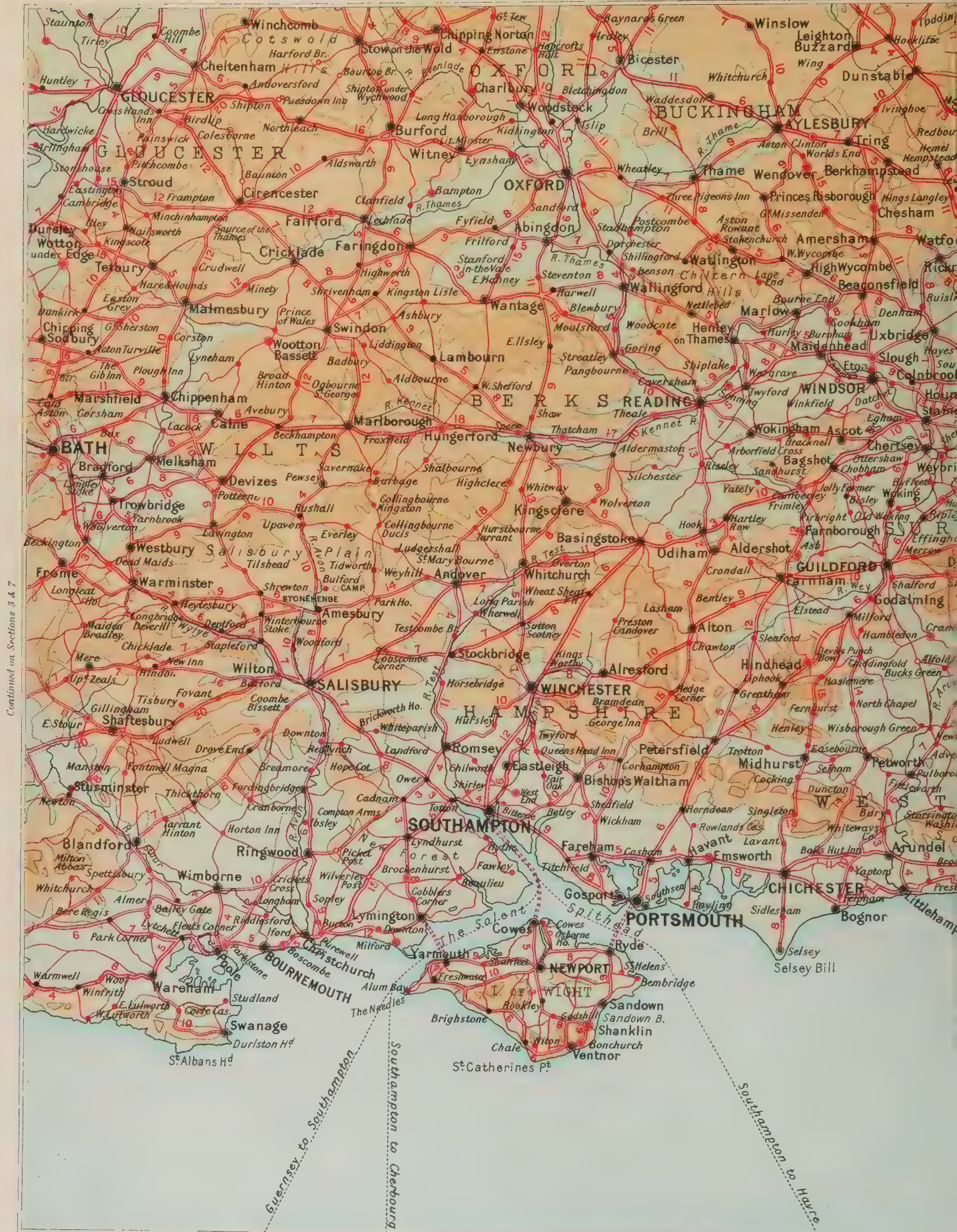
Continued on Section 4

Guernsey to Weymouth



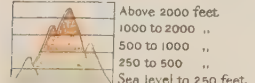
Main Routes ——— 20
 Secondary Routes ——— 10
 Other routes ———
 Prohibited Roads ++++++

Figures in Red indicate distances between places marked with Black Dots 10
 (Distances between places with Red Dots and Circles are not marked)
 Road Summits thus 1357



Continued on Sections 3 & 7

REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.

Bartholomew.



"DUNLOP"

Scale — 12 Miles to an Inch
 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 English Miles
 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 Kilometres

Main Routes — 20
 Secondary Routes — 10
 Other routes —

Figures in Red indicate distances between places marked with Black Dots
 (Distances between places with few dots and 1 mile are not marked)
 Road Summits thus 1937

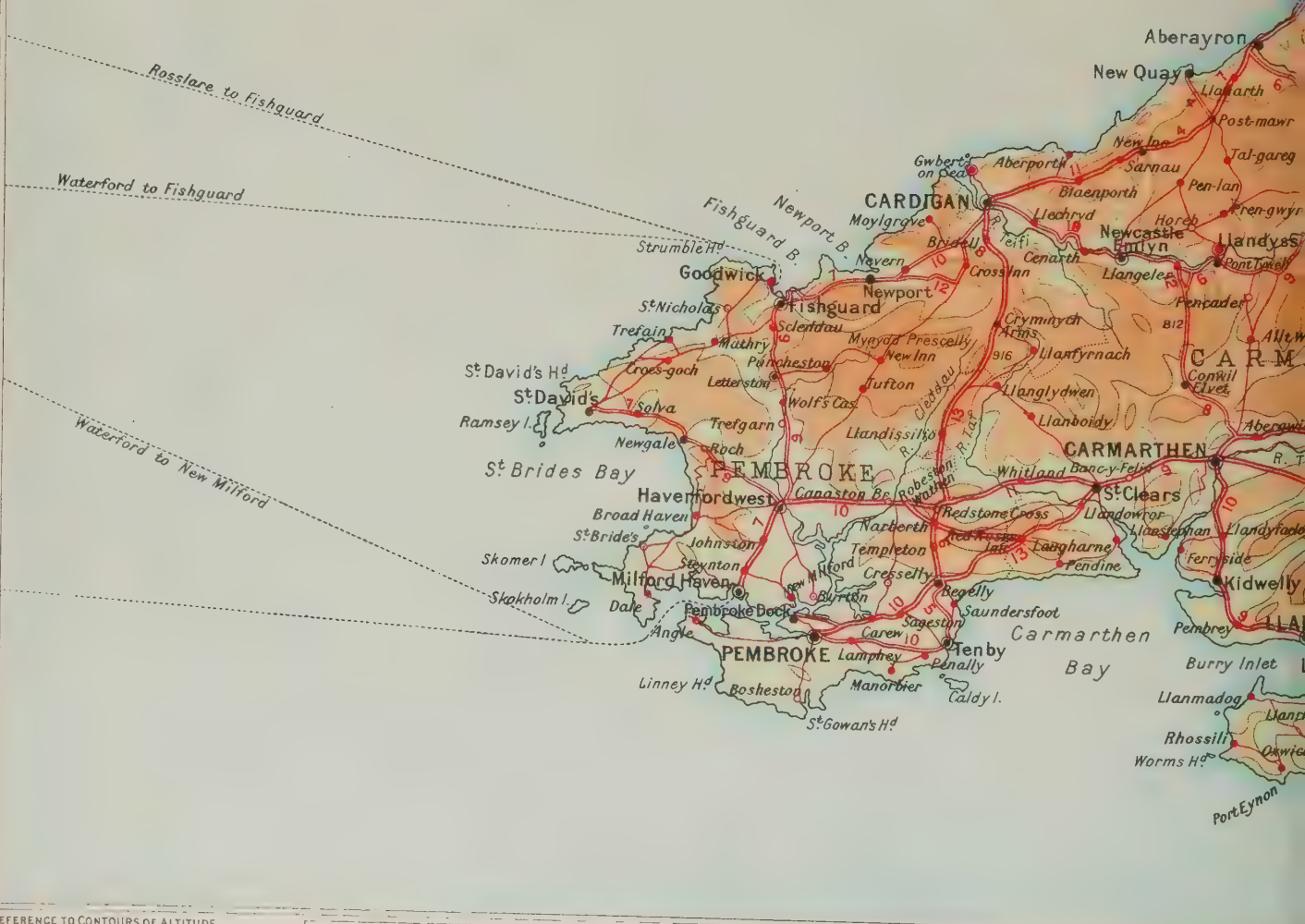
SECTION 6



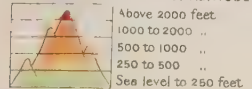
Continued on Section 27

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REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE

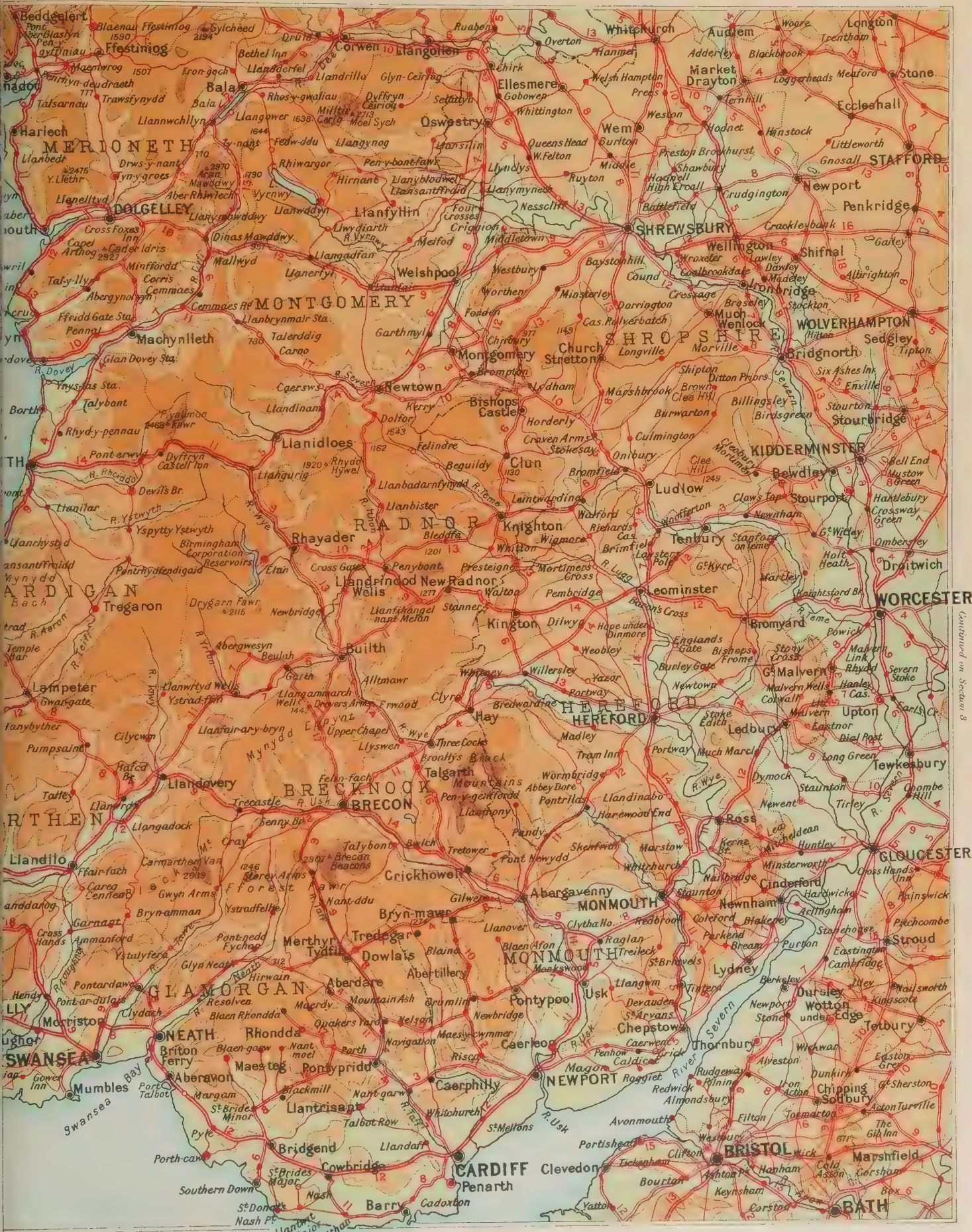


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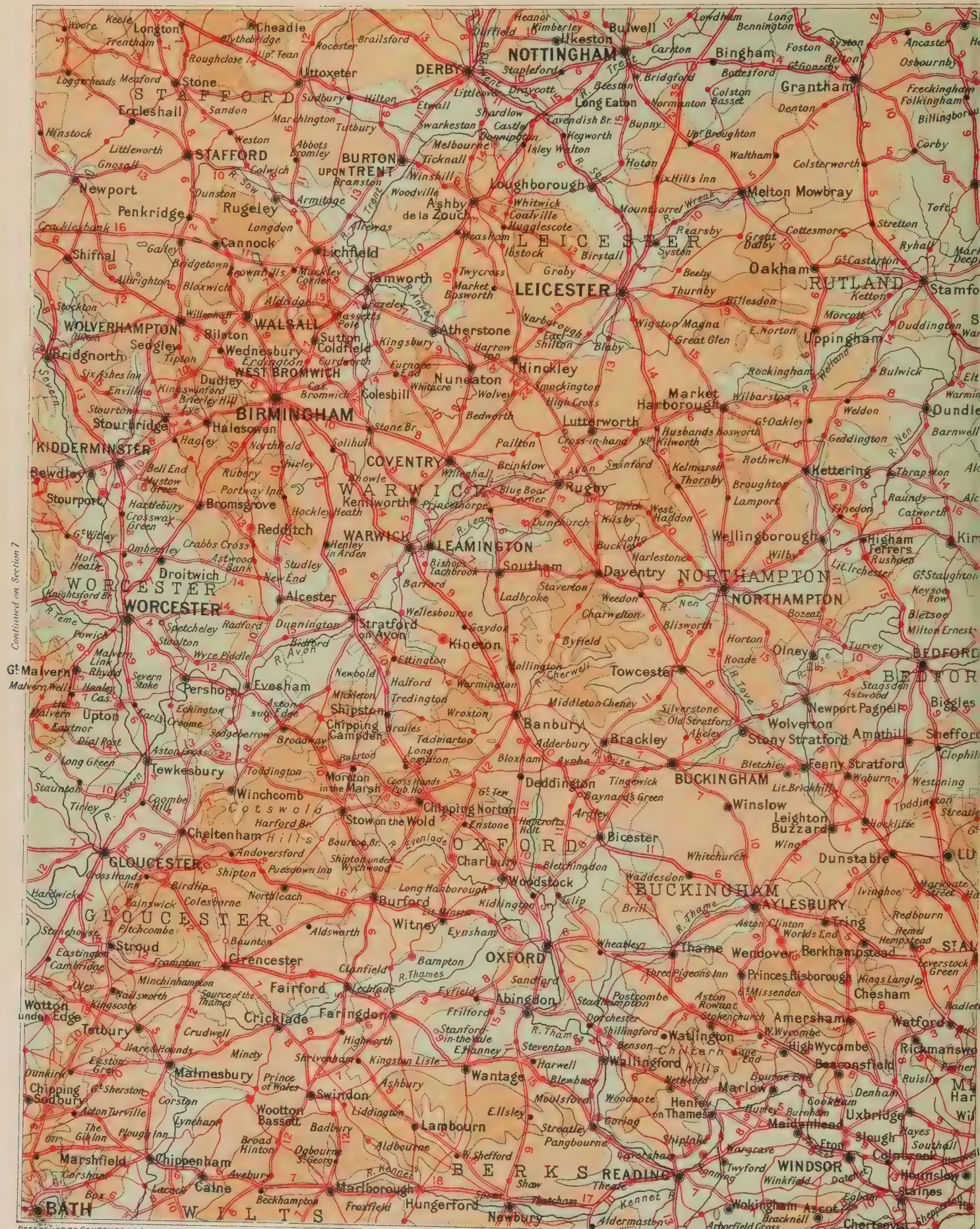
This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.

Continued on Sections 2 & 3

Bertholomew, Ed.

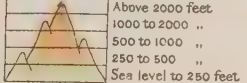


SECTION 8



Continued on Section 7

REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each Tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.

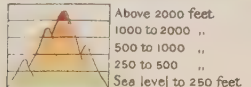
Continued on Sections 4 & 5

Bartholomew, Edin.





REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

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Continued on Sections 6 & 7

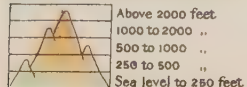
Bartholomew, Edin.

SECTION II





REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each Tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.

Continued on Sections 8 & 9

Bartholomew, Edin.



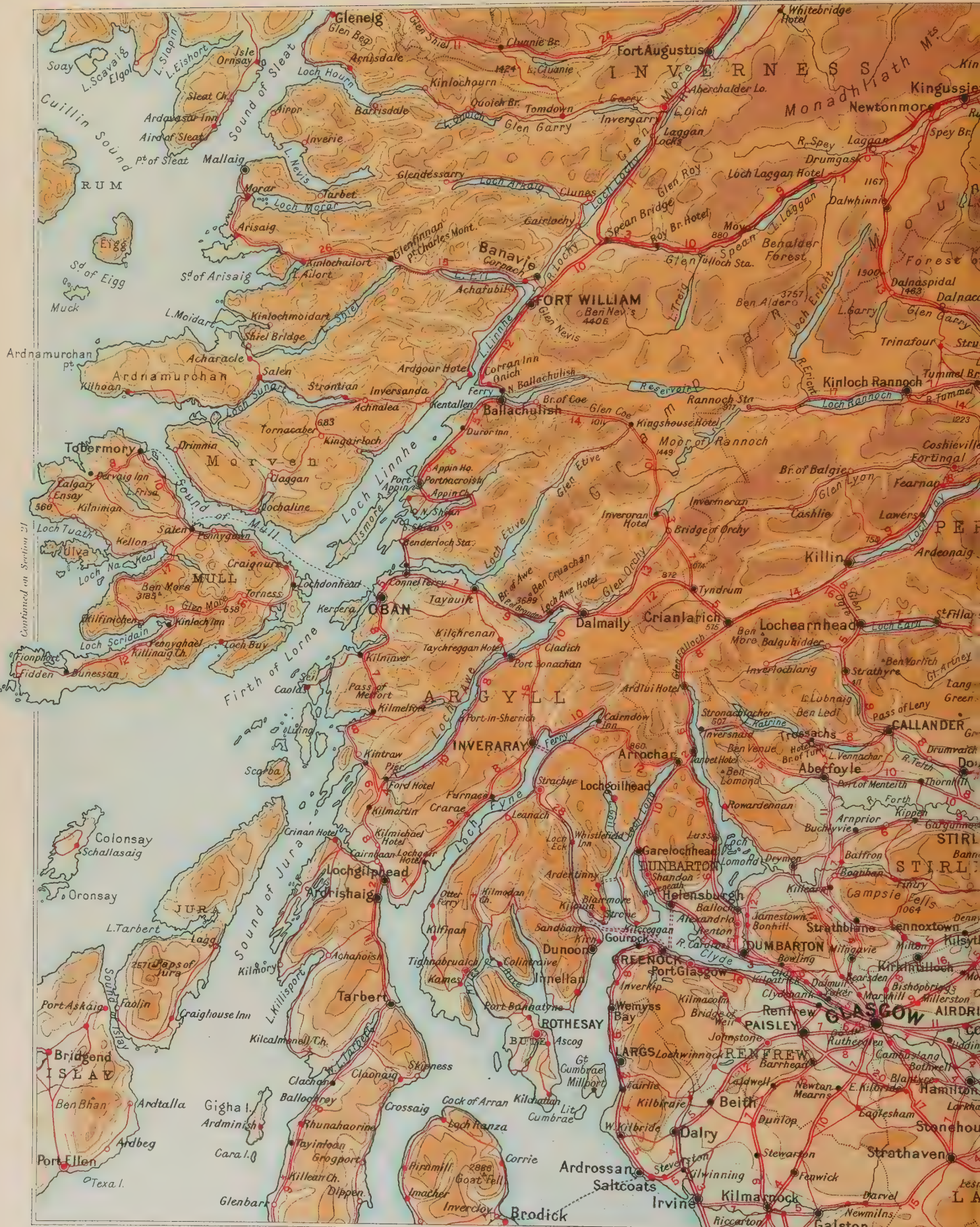
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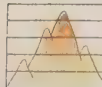
SECTION 15



SECTION 16



REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



Above 2000 feet
1000 to 2000 ..
500 to 1000 ..
250 to 500 ..
Sea level to 250 feet

EXPLANATORY NOTE

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each Tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance.

In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road

Continued on Sections 14 & 15

Bartholomew, Edin



"DUNLOP"

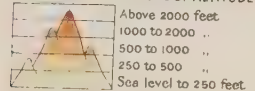
Scale — 12 Miles to an Inch
 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 Kilometres
 2p English Miles

Main Routes — 20
 Secondary Routes — 10
 Other routes —
 Prohibited Roads — + + + + +

Figures in Red indicate distances between places marked with Black Dots 10
 (Distances between places with Red Dots and Circles are not marked;
 Road Summits thus 1357)



REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

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Continued on Sections 16 & 17

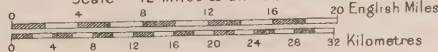
Bartholomew, Edin.

SECTION 19



"DUNLOP"

Scale — 12 Miles to an Inch



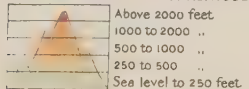
Main Routes — 20
Secondary Routes — 10
Other routes — 5

Figures in Red indicate distances between places marked with Black Dots 10
Distances between places with Red Dots and Lines are not marked
Road Summits thus 1357

SECTION 20



REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each Tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.

Continued on Section 21

Bartholomew, Edin.

SECTION 21

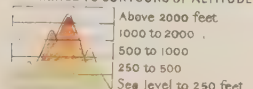
Continued on Section 20



SECTION 22



REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed and the rise and fall of the road.

Continued on Sections 24 & 25

Bartholomew Edit

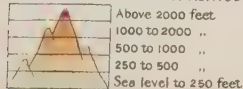
SECTION 23



SECTION 24



REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE

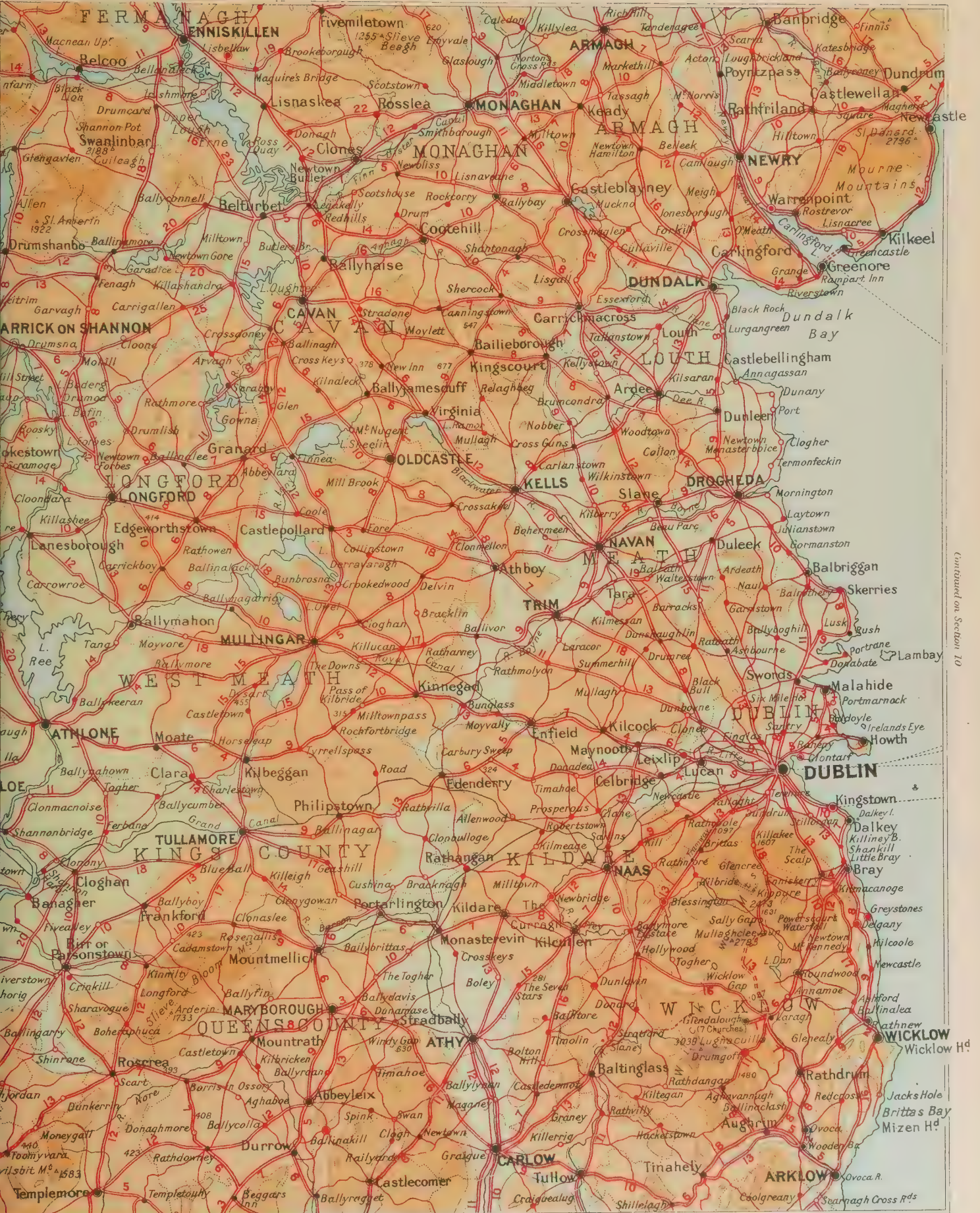


EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is colour-coded to show Contours of Altitude. Each tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed and the rise and fall of the road.

Continued on Sections 26 & 27

Bartholomew, Edin.



Continued on Section 10

"DUNLOP"

Scale — 12 Miles to an Inch

0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 Kilometres

0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 English Miles

Main Routes — 20
Secondary Routes — 10
Other routes — 5

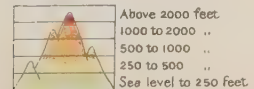
Figures in Red indicate distances between places marked with Black Dots 10
(Distances between places with Red Dots and Circles are not marked)

Road Summits thus 1357

SECTION 26



REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each Tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed and the rise and fall of the road.



Continued on Insert

Scale — 12 Miles to an Inch

0 4 8 12 16 20 English Miles

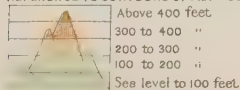
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 Kilometres

Main Routes
Secondary Routes
Other routes

Figures in Red indicate distances between places marked with Black Dots 10
(Distances between places with Red Dots and Circles are not marked)
Road Summits thus 1357

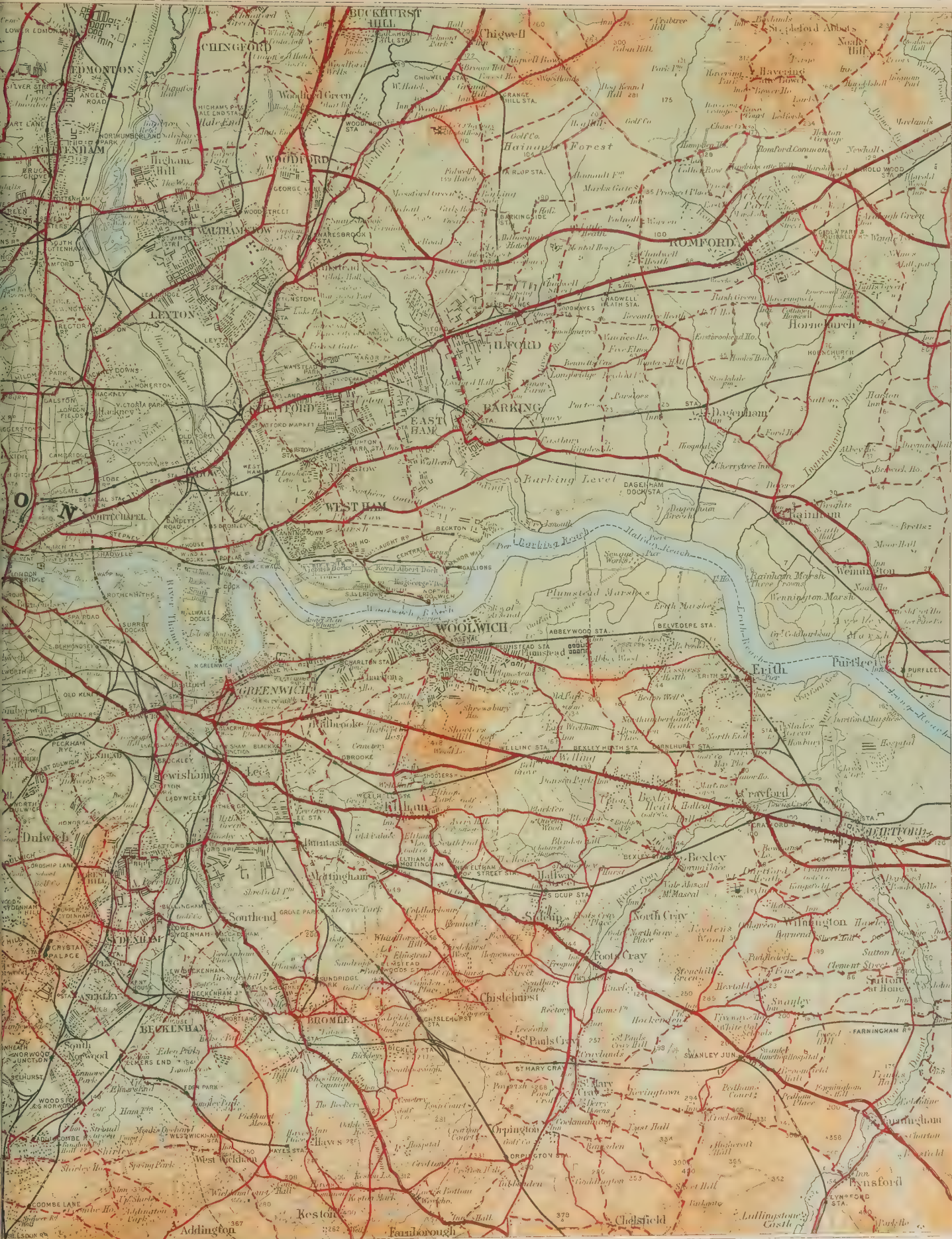


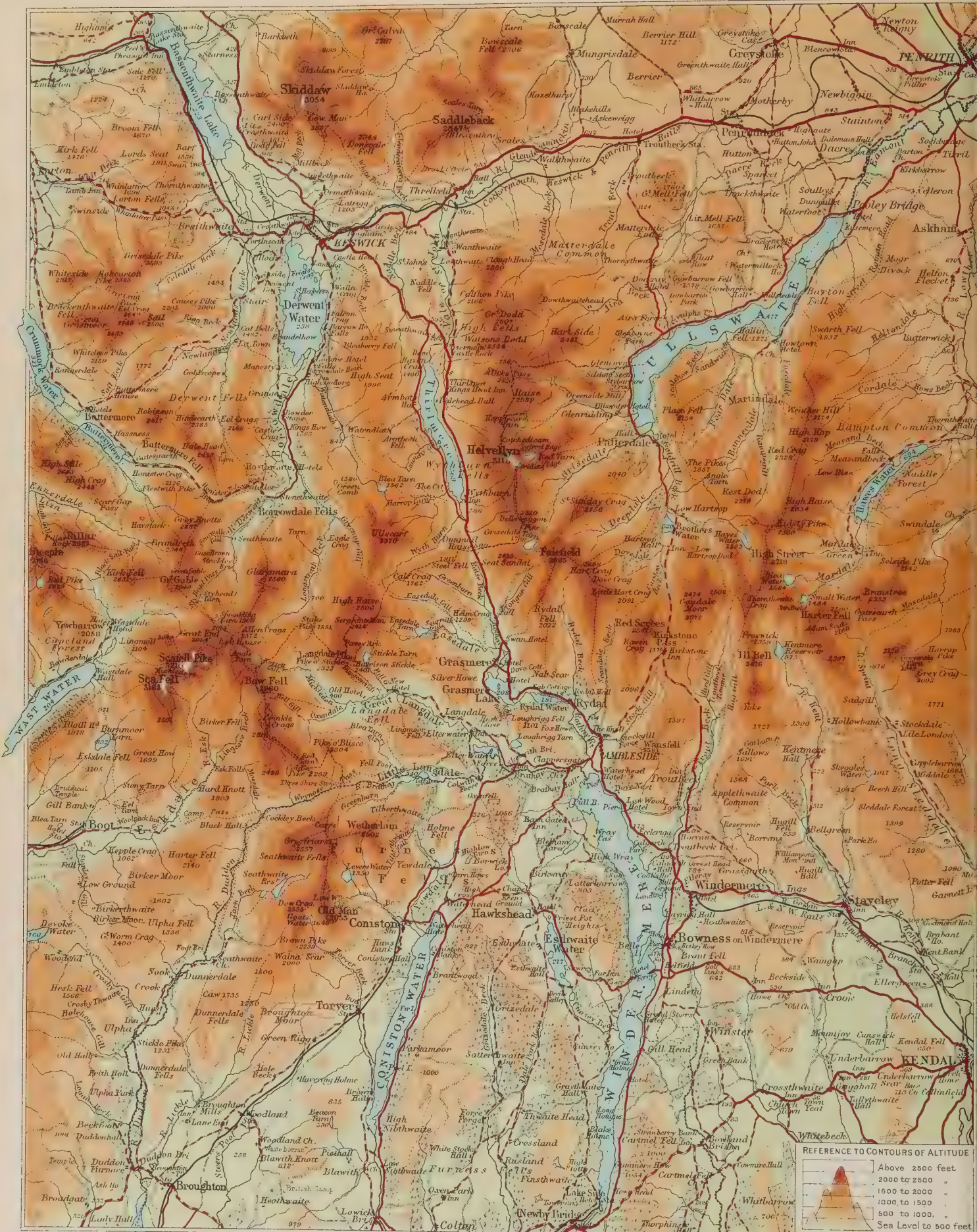
REFERENCE TO CONTOURS OF ALTITUDE



EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each line, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.





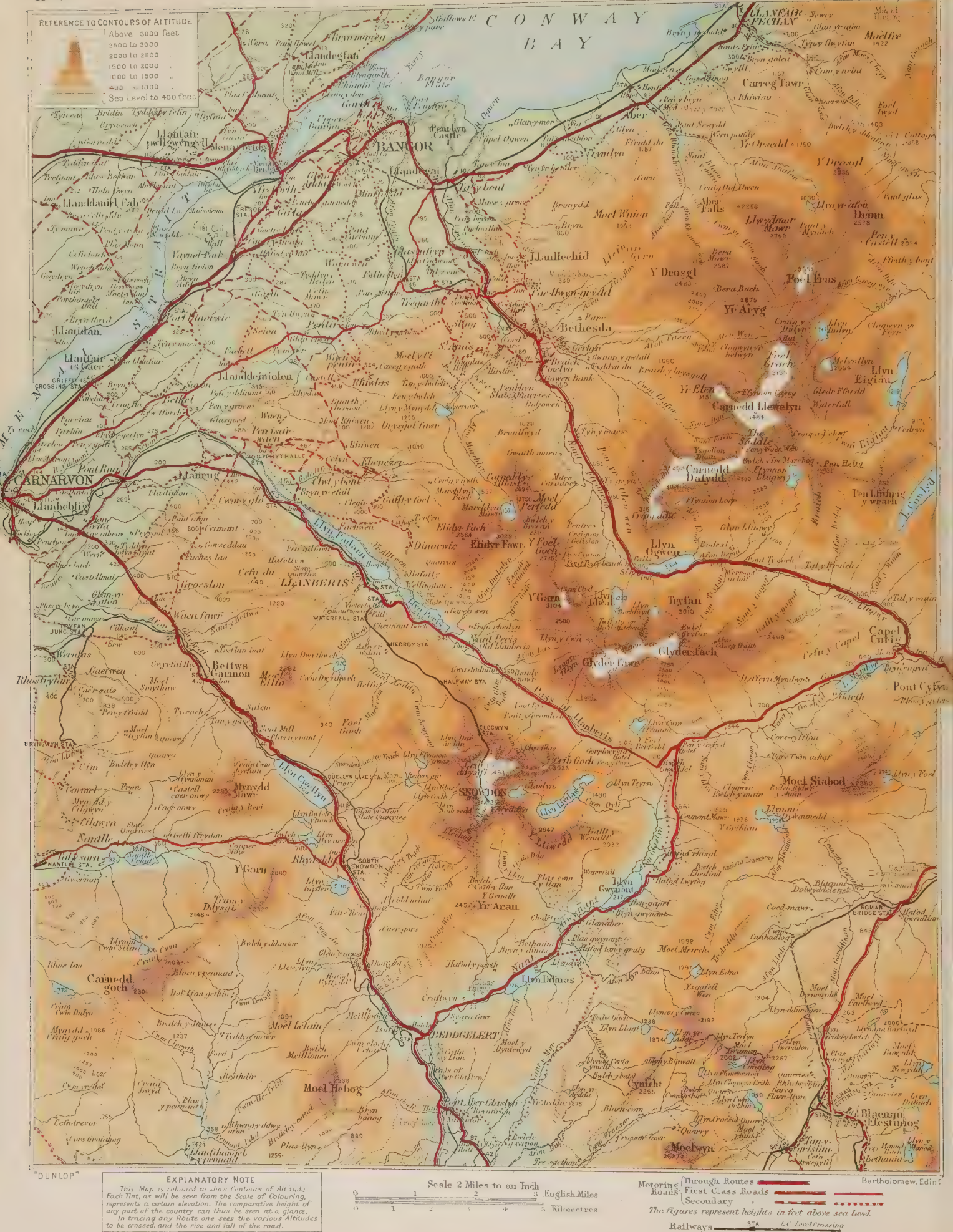
EXPLANATORY NOTE
This Map is coloured to show Contours of Altitude. Each tint, as will be seen from the Scale of Colouring, represents a certain elevation. The comparative height of any part of the country can thus be seen at a glance. In tracing any Route one sees the various Altitudes to be crossed, and the rise and fall of the road.

Scale 3 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

Motoring Roads First Class Roads Secondary Roads
The figures represent heights in feet above sea level.
Railways S.T.A. J.C. Coast-manning, Bartholomew, Edin.



"DUNLOP"



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CURIOSITIES OF THE OPEN ROAD

BY

CHARLES G. HARPER

WHEN that type of motorist who rushes through the land to the full capacity of his engine-power returns home, and you ask him of what he has seen, it will generally be found that he has seen very little of those things which make the more leisurely tourist's days so full of interest. For, apart from the cities, the towns, and the villages, the highways and the byways themselves are packed not only with memories, but with many curious objects which neither time nor the activities of modern road reformers have succeeded in abolishing. "Did you see so-and-so?" "Did you observe that?" you ask the more hurrying type of motorist, and generally he is fain to confess that he did not.

EYES AND
NO EYES

To some of us it is always a keen regret to have missed seeing something that a little more attention would have disclosed, or a trivial detour would have made us acquainted with. At the same time, I must needs confess that the "curious objects" themselves are not generally so prominent that they leap to the eye. You, as a rule, must be expecting them. It is only the pedestrian who almost inevitably, in his slow and leisured gait, will observe practically everything.

WHERE TO
LOOK

It is my business to find, to sketch, and to describe these odd relics by the way, and it may well be supposed that I have accumulated a very considerable store of knowledge about such. As a collector of these things I say that it requires many years to accumulate knowledge. These old relics do not usually flaunt themselves like advertisements for soap, or tyres, or whisky, or beer, or any of those other things without which we cannot support existence. No, indeed; if you would come to an original knowledge of the quaint and curious as a collector you must expend much time upon the wayside and hold converse with rustics and local know-alls. How else should the wayfarer come, for example, to know of the "Farrier's Monument," beside the Holyhead Road, just north of Meriden? It would be impossible, for that relic is not actually to be seen from the existing road, except (when you know exactly where to look for it) at one particular spot. It stands, indeed, upon the old disused road and partly obscured by an oak tree. That old road is on the right as you go from Meriden, north of Coventry, towards Stonebridge and Birmingham, and is situated in Packington Park. Until 1761 that was the route of the Holyhead Road, but it was then diverted and the present line adopted pursuant to an Act of Parliament obtained by the Squire of Packington, Sir Clement Fisher, who disliked seeing from the windows of his residence the traffic of the highway. The Act incidentally declared the diversion was to be made for shortening and improving the highway; but in fact the new route made the way longer, the real reason of the measure being, as we have seen, for the comfort and satisfaction of Sir Clement Fisher. But it would seem that not all wayfarers went the new way. Some continued to go the old route, and among them was an unfortunate farrier, who, in 1789, sheltering beneath an oak tree in a thunderstorm, was struck dead by lightning. The monument, erected beneath the actual tree, has the carved representation of a thunderbolt, and a long inscription warning all wayfarers against the danger of sheltering beneath trees in thunderstorms.

THE FARRIER'S
MONUMENT

Among the curiosities of the countryside, trees of various sorts form a prominent feature. One might make a very long list of them. There is the ash tree at Henstridge, at the cross-roads where the routes to Wincanton and Blandford and Shaftesbury and Sherborne meet. There, by the "Virginia Ash" inn, is the tree planted in memory of Sir Walter Raleigh's first pipe of tobacco. The well-known legend of Sir Walter, smoking his first pipe, being "put out" by an old and faithful retainer, is told of several places:

THE VIRGINIA
ASH TREE

THE DUNLOP BOOK

THE VIRGINIA ASH TREE *(continued)*

of Raleigh's home at Myrtle Grove, at Youghal, in Ireland; of Raleigh's mansion, where Adelphi Terrace, London, is now situated; and of his birthplace at Hayes Barton, in Devon. Possibly there are yet other places where faithful and doddering domestics dowsed Sir Walter and his pipe, under the delusion that he was afire. If we are to believe all those legends the gallant Raleigh kept a staff of prize idiots.

THE MONMOUTH ASH

Then there is the famous "Monmouth Ash," at Woodlands, near Woodyates inn, on the Exeter Road, where the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was captured, hiding beneath an ash tree, in 1685. The original tree decayed of course long ago, but from its stock sprang the present one.

GLENDOWER'S OAK

Another remarkable tree is the famous "Glendower's Oak" at Shelton, on the Holyhead Road, north of Shrewsbury. It is a great, haggard, dead thing now. From its branches, according to legend, Owain Glyndwr (that being the correct Welsh way of spelling his name) watched the progress of the Battle of Shrewsbury, July 21st, 1403. Unhappily for that legend the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury is three miles distant, and so situated that it would have been impossible to see it from the oak. But if we are to bring this cold sort of criticism to bear on legends we shall surely wreak much destruction and become greatly disliked.

THE GREAT HAWTHORN AT HETHEL

I have one other tree to mention before quitting this subject, since I do not wish to talk exclusively about trees, although it would be possible to continue a very long time with them. This is the great hawthorn at Hethel, near Norwich. Hethel you will find to be a tiny place, six miles south-west of that city, on the New Buckenham road. The guide-books tell us that the parsonage is moated, which is not now true, and has not been for centuries; but near by, in a meadow which forms a portion of the glebe, is a very remarkable thorn tree, said to date back to the time of King John. This is supposed to be both the oldest and the largest hawthorn tree in England, its branches spreading out to more than 100ft. circumference. Although its trunk is hollow and much torn, the tree still flourishes and fruits abundantly every year.



The Great Hawthorn, Hethel.

CURIOUS CHURCHES

In the other direction from Norwich, north of the city, will be found the little town of Reepham, which possesses the great honour and glory of having two churches in one churchyard. It is not, of course, unique in that, far from it, for we have in this same county of Norfolk the village of Antingham, similarly distinguished; while at Trimley, between Ipswich and Felixstowe, there is yet another instance, and another yet at Willingale in Essex. But Reepham outclasses these, for there are in the same churchyard with these two churches the ruins of a third. The two existing buildings serve the parishes of Kerdiston, Reepham and Whitwell. The scanty ruins of the third church are those of the church for Hackford, burnt down so long ago as 1545 and never rebuilt. Not unreasonably, it seems to have been thought that already the neighbourhood was sufficiently well provided in the ecclesiastical way, and Whitwell church now serves also for it. The additional curiosity—which makes the two churches of Kerdiston and Whitwell unique—is that they are built end to end, without any interval, the east wall of Kerdiston church being the west wall of that for Whitwell. And you may have, on any Sunday morning, the unique experience of standing in the churchyard and hearing two services being conducted at once, and two clergymen preaching their sermons at the same time.

CURIOSITIES OF THE OPEN ROAD

While touching upon churches let me say a word as to that ever-contentious matter : "Which is the smallest church in England?" There are many claims to this curious eminence, but there is not any real doubt about the matter. The church of Culbone in Somerset is the smallest. You cannot get to it by car, for it is situated along a foot-path through the woods from Porlock Weir. But you easily can come to the little church of Lullington in Sussex, which often is said to be "the smallest." This is situated in the region of Eastbourne, on the road between Exceat Bridge and Alfriston. It would be "the smallest" church if it were a complete building, but it is merely the surviving chancel of a church, so it therefore does not precisely come under this category. It is 16ft. square. A visitor once came away from a service here, with the weird report that he had been to the smallest church, had listened to the shortest sermon, preached by the most diminutive clergyman, and had contributed to the most exiguous collection.



Lullington Church.

**THE SMALLEST
CHURCH**

With the strange example of Warmsworth's church tower I will end the ecclesiastical part of these comments, although the subject of strange churches and the yet more strange monuments they contain is one of extreme interest. The church of Warmsworth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Doncaster, $16\frac{1}{4}$ from Sheffield, is humorously said by the local folk who enjoy small witticisms to be the "longest in England," far lengthier than any cathedral. They say it is half a mile in length. These small jokes are based upon the fact that the church tower is not a part of the building. It is, in fact, situated near the entrance to Warmsworth Hall, nearly half a mile from the church itself. This strangely isolated tower is a work of the twelfth century.

**HALF-A-MILE-
LONG CHURCH**

From Yorkshire, in this here-and-there talk about the curiosities of the wayside, I come down to Dorsetshire and to Dorchester. Among the relics of the Roman civilisation in Britain none is more remarkable than the amphitheatre they constructed just outside the town, beside the road to Weymouth. We have indeed another Roman amphitheatre in England : that just outside Cirencester, at the "Querns," but it is not so perfectly preserved as the one at Dorchester. Thomas Hardy, in his novel "The Mayor of Casterbridge" (Casterbridge being Dorchester) calls it "the Ring," but Dorchester folk know it as "Maumbury." It is easily seen on the left when passing along the avenue which adorns the beginning of the Weymouth road, but it is very well worth while entering the enclosure, for Maumbury is impressive to the last degree. That it greatly impressed the novelist we may gather from his remarks about the place in his story of the tragical mayor of Casterbridge, Michael Henchard. "It was to Casterbridge what the Coliseum is to modern Rome, and was nearly of the same magnitude." It is not, however, as might be gathered from that passage, a building, but a vast amphitheatre formed by earthworks used by the Romans as the scene of their gladiatorial displays ; it was doubtless the arena in which were perpetrated many savage deeds. Maumbury is now a solitude, a place whose aloofness is made only the more evident by the encroaching houses of the town. A sinister spot it always has been, for when executions were still public affairs the gallows stood in the midst of the arena, and well on into the 18th century the people came in thousands to Maumbury for the purpose of witnessing those grim acts of justice ; to this place where gladiators conquered or died, and where, perhaps, during the Diocletian persecution, Christians suffered for their faith. Here it was in 1705 that Mary Channing was executed for poisoning her husband. She was executed under the most fearful circumstances then permitted to the law, being strangled and then burned. The execution was witnessed

**ROMAN
REMAINS AT
DORCHESTER**

**A BARBAROUS
EXECUTION**

THE DUNLOP BOOK

by ten thousand people. There was—in the feeling of that time—a special reason for this revolting form of execution. At that period a husband was still in complete authority over his wife. He was in every sense her “lord and master,” and to murder him was only a degree short of high treason. It was a crime known to the law as “petit treason,” and deserving of exceptional punishment. So it seemed good to Thomas Hardy to make Maumbury the place of ill omen, the scene where Henchard, after many years, meets again the wife he had sold at Weyhill Fair, there starting a train of disasters for himself.

COLYTON MEMORIAL STONE SEAT



*Wayside Monument to Dr. Gilbert-Smith
near Colyton, So. Devon.*

LODGE GATES

that great park, or in that other noble mansion. Thus at Eridge, in Sussex, we find an instructive and amusing lodge gate to the domain of the Marquis of Abergavenny, which displays the bull's-head crest of the Nevill family, and in addition their motto, “*Ne Vile Velis*,”—a pun on the family name, which also means “Think nothing ill.”

“SHRAPNEL” SYMBOLISM

There is near Trowbridge a park named Midway Manor, which a good many years ago belonged to Major-General Shrapnell, the inventor of that canister-kind of shell which bears his name, with, however, only one “l.” On the gate piers of the park are represented in stone models of his particularly lethal invention; but they are not easily to be recognised as such, being round. They look, indeed, rather like piles of oranges. The explanation is that shrapnel shell as first invented and used was globular.

GAZEBOS

A beautiful combination in one view of lodge gate and that garden feature called a “gazebo” is seen at Long Melford in Suffolk. The main road passes it. Long Melford Hall is the seat of the Hyde Parker family, one of whom, Admiral Hyde Parker, was a friend and comrade of Nelson. The park is beautiful, and the mansion is a stately Elizabethan house. The lodge and the gazebo both partake of the same character, but the windows of the gazebo have been altered for sashes. The object of this gazebo on the park wall, and commanding long views up and down the road was, like that of the gazebo at Nether Stowey, in Somerset, and of many another, including that on the park wall at Hurstbourne Park, near Andover, seat of the Earl of Portsmouth—to give the ladies a chance of seeing how the world rolled by, the world in those times going by carriage, post-chaise, stage-coach and mail along the highway. Let us be sorry for the ladies of these lordly mansions in those great parks. Unless they rolled out in their great chariots to visit other ladies similarly situated, or unless those others came to call upon them, they saw little enough. My lord went a-hunting, and altogether was far more of a free agent than they. And so the great dames sat in the gazebo and saw something of the outside world. The gazebos are now

CURIOSITIES OF THE OPEN ROAD

mostly deserted and given over to spiders, for the world of to-day is far too active to observe the world in that particularly passive manner.

The lodge gate of Scrivelsby Park, seat of the Dymokes of Scrivelsby, the hereditary champions of England, is exceptionally interesting. It is crested with a crowned lion, fitted with one movable forepaw, raised or lowered according to whether the family is in residence or absent. This crowned lion is an allusion to the very ancient hereditary function of the family already mentioned. The Dymoke of Scrivelsby was one of the most splendid figures at the coronation of English kings. Armed cap-à-pied, his business was to ride into Westminster Hall, and with a knightly gesture to throw his mailed glaive upon the floor and to challenge to mortal combat any who should dare dispute the right of the Sovereign to succeed to the throne. No one ever was known to dare so much, not, perhaps, because the Dymoke was so terrible, as by reason that others would be waiting after the Champion had finished with him. The last occasion on which the Champion performed his spectacular service was at the coronation of George the Fourth.

**THE LION GATE
AT SCRIVELSBY
PARK**

In this same Lincolnshire region of Scrivelsby, actually in the parish of Dalderby, but nowhere near that village, stands a wayside curiosity which, centuries ago, would have been no curiosity at all, but a mere commonplace. This is the queer little house well known locally as "Teapot Hall."

TEAPOT HALL

According to a legend which it is absolutely impossible to believe, this little home was built by the retired captain of one of the old tea-clipper ships, and so shaped as to be an allusion to a teapot. Rarely do we see nowadays any teapot of this odd wedge shape, but they once were fairly common. Well, we have heard the unbelievable legend, let us now address ourselves to facts. The little dwelling is indeed six or seven centuries old, a very long time before ever tea was brought to these shores. It is the old original type of cottage construction, almost the only type originally in vogue. The construction is simplicity itself, very much on the lines of the Indian's wigwam. Four tree trunks in two pairs were erected, crossing like the letter X, but at a higher point, and another beam was laid horizontally across these. Thus you had your two gables and your roof-tree, the framework of the house. All that remained was to fill in the walls, as required, with wattle or plaster, leaving the necessary spaces for windows and doors. This old original form of a humble home went out of style so very long ago that most people have forgotten all about it, and Teapot Hall is perhaps the sole unaltered example. But there are a good many survivors in various parts of England, very much disguised but still essentially of this primitive construction. There is at least one at Lacock, in Wiltshire.



Teapot Hall.

Another curiosity in the housing way, which it is thought would not commend itself to the housing authorities of our own times, will be found beneath the rugged thirteenth-century walls of Conway Castle. It is said to be the "smallest house in Great Britain," and proudly proclaims as much over the entrance; but it has not for a long time been

**THE SMALLEST
HOUSE IN
GREAT BRITAIN**

THE DUNLOP BOOK

THE MYSTERIOUS RADCLIFFE STONE



The Smallest House in Great Britain, Conwy.

an inhabited house, the authorities not considering it to be a suitable residence. There are only two rooms. As a curiosity, however, it attracts a great deal of attention.

Mysterious things inevitably attract the investigating type of mind, but there are many things in this old country of ours of which no man shall rede the riddle. For example, why was Ralph Radcliffe so anxious that his stone should lie "for ever"? You will find that stone in the lane called from it "Written Stone Lane," near Knowl Green on the Longridge road, in the vicinity of Preston, Lancashire. The mysterious stone is some eight feet in length, and bears the inscription, "Rauffe Radcliffe laid this stone, to lye for ever, 1655." Since that date the stone has lain where it was placed, beside the road, and none dared so much as to move it. No one knows who was this Radcliffe. It is a typical Lancashire name: there are many Radcliffes in the Palatine county, but why this especial one of that name should have placed the stone here remains a mystery.

All the objects so far described are easily to be identified, when seen, as what they are; but I will now adduce one which only the experts in matters prehistoric are in the least likely to notice as they pass by. This is a Prehistoric Pound, or fold for cattle, as used by our remote ancestors, the men of the neolithic age. It may be seen by anyone who goes the road

A PREHISTORIC POUND

between Ivinghoe, in Buckinghamshire and Dunstable. It is on the left hand. It is a good and highly-picturesque route, a well-made road on the line of the ancient Icknield Way. The church of Edlesborough, seen in the distance, is a very useful pointer, because, as I have said, except to an expert, this prehistoric pound is not easily to be located. The distant church fixes the spot for us admirably. This is the region of the Chiltern Hills, which here are at their grandest. On the right they rise steeply in fantastic forms, and on the left they die away in foothills to the vale of Aylesbury. It is in one of the deep folds of these foothills that the prehistoric pound is to be seen. It is in the form of a deep narrow depression, entered by a narrow neck, the neck so narrow that it easily could be barred, to keep in the cattle. Thus did prehistoric man on the Chilterns guard his flocks and herds, helped by natural geography.

GIBBETS

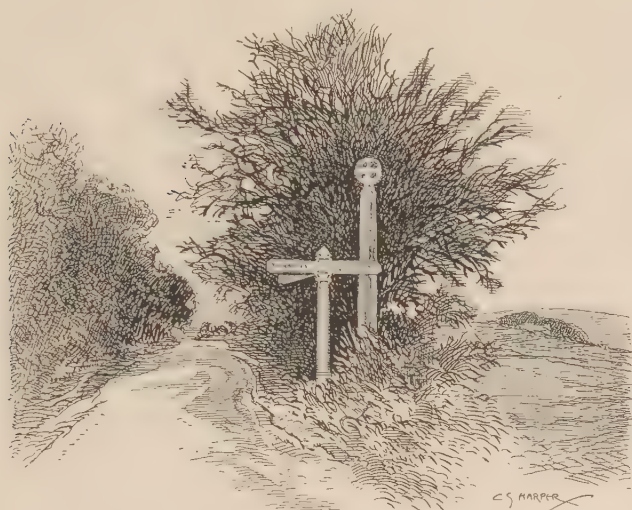
There was once a returned traveller who, coming back to England after long wanderings in outlandish parts and seeing the gibbets which then plentifully decorated the highways and byways of this, his native, land, thanked God that he had returned at last to civilisation. They were chiefly highwaymen and murderers, whose bodies, after execution, thus swung in chains on tall posts by the way, as a grim warning to others; but sometimes a sheep-stealer or horse-thief met the like fate, for the penal code in those times contemplated the death penalty for a number of crimes. Hanging in chains was abolished long since, the last occasion being in 1832, at Leicester. There are two genuine remains of these gibbets in England, on the site where first they were erected, and at least three replicas. The genuine two are "Jacob's Post" at Wivelsfield, near Ditchling, in Sussex; and Gopsall Gibbet in Leicestershire. You will find the remains of Gopsall Gibbet along the road from Atherstone through Sheepy Magna to



*Mysterious Wayside Stone, Knowl Green,
2 miles E.N.E. of Longridge, Lancs.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE OPEN ROAD

Gopsall Park. This gruesome relic is in a lonely situation. It is surrounded by a wooden fence and bears a notice-board stating, "This gibbet was erected here in 1800, a quarter of a mile from the scene of a murder committed by John Massey, February, 1800." Uncomfortable legends tell how the sons of the murderer lived for some years after in a cottage opposite, but there is no cottage now near. The post is not nearly half its original height; it is thickly studded with nails, driven into it by order of the then authorities for the purpose of preventing the relations of the gibbeted criminal from climbing and removing the body.



Three Maids' Cross, Winchester, 5 miles North of Winchester.

A good many suicides' graves are marked in various places along the roads, for it was formerly the barbarous and unfeeling custom of this hard world to inflict a last injury upon those who found they could not contend with it, and so took their own lives, to bury them at the four cross roads, without any religious service, and to thrust as a last act of contempt a stake through the body. That was the dreadful practice following upon the verdict of the coroner's jury, *Felo de se*. To avoid this the merciful alternative verdict, "Suicide while of unsound mind," was adopted.

Near Quenington, near Cirencester, at the cross roads leading in one direction to another curious place on a hill-top called "Ready Taken," is a sign-post marking "Betty's Grave." Who, then, was Betty? She was, it appears, a country woman engaged in harvesting, who declared with an oath that she would reap a certain area in a given, very short, space of time, and dropped dead with the intensive exertion. There are, no doubt, other versions of the story, a tale which vouchsafes us neither the surname of Betty nor the date of the happening.



Betty's Grave, Quenington, 8 miles E.N.E. of Cirencester.

There is an equally tragic corner on the Winchester and Marlborough road, five miles north of Winchester. It is well known locally as "Three Maids' Cross." At that point a tall wooden cross is seen, standing in company with a modern iron sign-post whose arms point left and right to the cross road, or rather trackway, to Crawley and to Sutton Scotney and Wonston. The legend—for legend it is, without any specific date or names available—tells us that these sisters were buried here up to their necks and left to die for the crime of poisoning their father. The story adds that their long agony of death from starvation was prolonged by the mistaken kindness of a passing stranger, who gave them each portions of an apple to eat.

THREE MAIDS' CROSS

FELO DE SE

BETTY'S GRAVE

THE DUNLOP BOOK

GILBERT'S GRAVE

We are in the like case with "Gilbert's Grave," the name of a spot on the road, lonely save for one wayside cottage between Aston Blank and Bourton-on-the-Water. Nothing whatever is known of Gilbert.

TOLL-GATES

We must needs in these times look upon toll-gates as curiosities, for they are rare on common roads. But it was not long since they were the usual features of the highway, and constituted a grievance to all wayfarers, except pedestrians, who passed free, while coaches, carriages, sheep and cattle all rendered tribute to the Turnpike Trusts administering the tolls. The last toll-gate on the Brighton road was abolished so lately as 1881, and certain of the tolls were renewed on the Denbighshire and Anglesey Trusts until 1896, so that not until then was the Holyhead road completely freed. There is yet a toll-gate in operation on that important highway, the Oxford and Gloucester road, at Eynsham Bridge, Oxfordshire, a little way westward of Witney. Many wonder why it is there, and why it should be suffered to remain. The reasons are simple enough. Somewhere in the eighteenth century there arose great complaints about the difficulty of crossing the river Thames at this point. There was no bridge, and never had been, only a ford. This did not so very much matter in remote times, but as the coaching traffic grew so also, of course, did the inconvenience. No authority could be found to build a bridge, and in those circumstances the then Earl of Abingdon, whose seat, Wytham Abbey is close by, procured a private Act of Parliament to enable him to build a bridge at his own costs and charges and to levy tolls for his own recoupment. The bridge was completed in 1799, and tolls have been taken ever since and are still collected.

A KENTISH TOLL-GATE

A very unusual kind of toll-gate is to be found in a byway of Kent. It admits to a privately-owned road made to form a short cut across what once were marshes between Tenterden and Wittersham, for Rye. This road saves a considerable detour. The toll-gate will be found in the small and very pretty village of Smallhythe. Even pedestrians pay here, and render one farthing each; pedal cycles pay a half-penny, motor cycles 3d., and cars 6d.

BRIDGE TOLLS

There are also, of course, many bridge tolls remaining, such as those levied at the "Norfolk Suspension Bridge," between Shoreham and Worthing, and across the timber bridge a little higher up, both spanning the river Adur. But the greatest nuisances in the way of toll bridges are those at the Menai Bridge, the Trent Bridge at Gainsborough, and the Barbican Gate Bridge at Sandwich. The great suspension bridge across the Menai Straits, carrying the Holyhead road into Anglesey, is still the property of the Commissioners of Works, who have sought to be rid of the burden of its upkeep by selling it to the Carnarvonshire and other Welsh County Councils, who, however, are extremely shy of purchasing. The charge for crossing this bridge is two shillings for a motor-car; cross as often as you like in one day for that price. The like charge is made for crossing Gainsborough Bridge; and threepence a wheel is the levy on all vehicles crossing the Stour by the Barbican Gate Bridge at Sandwich.

"UPPING" OR MOUNTING BLOCKS

Relics of the old days when men commonly rode horseback are plentiful, chiefly in the form of upping blocks or mounting blocks (called in Scotland "loupin'-on stanes"), by which the less active of the horsemen got astride their steeds. There remains on the Great North Road, near Wansford, at the eighty-first mile from London, a curious combined milestone and upping-block, one of a series projected to be continued all the way to London by an eccentric but public-spirited person, one Edmund Boulter, son and heir of a wealthy retired grocer, who had become a landowner in those parts by the purchase of Gawthorp Hall. Edmund's father evidently considered his son to be not altogether capable of managing his own affairs, for he left the property to the administration of trustees; very wisely, too, when we consider this strange though public-spirited project. Whether it was ever completed is not to be ascertained, but there, at the eighty-first mile, is Boulter's one surviving milestone-upping-block, dated 1708, with his initials, "E.B.," cut boldly on it. "Boulter" was, by the way, the name of a Wiltshire highwayman who was hanged in 1778, but his Christian name was Thomas, and I am not suggesting any family connection with the horsemen's benefactor.

CURIOSITIES OF THE OPEN ROAD

Another "E.B.," in a far different part of the country, seems to have had a kindly place in his heart for travellers. He also provided a mounting block, but this was for the comfort and convenience of the "outside" coach-passengers who travelled along the Cirencester and Tetbury road. This block is in five steps, and stands some five feet high in a slanting position in front of what is now a farmhouse at a dip in the road called "Jackament's Bottom," between Cirencester and Tetbury, just where a long-disused stretch of the ancient Fosse Way branches off. The farmhouse was once a coaching inn. This mounting block bears the inscription, cut roughly in Gothic lettering, and most difficult to read, "*Adsu placere Gratia, E.B.*," 1766, which may be rendered, "Be pleased to mount. Given by E.B." No local history tells us anything whatever about this stone, nor who was "E.B.," but we may make a guess that he was one of the Bathursts, of Cirencester Park. As to the name of Jackament's Bottom the name of Jakeman is still a well-known one in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.

A RELIC OF
COACHING
-DAYS

I will conclude this brief survey of a few among the innumerable curiosities of the open road with some account of a queer place in East Anglia—the ancient Hospital of Whittlesford. There is an ancient county division, not often heard of nowadays, called the "Hundred." Old-time county maps never or rarely failed to mark the extent and limit of the Hundreds, which were amongst the most ancient units of government in this country. They date back to the times of very sparse settlement when a hundred families often constituted a self-governing community. The Hundred folk-moot met at some remarkable place—an ancient thorn tree, a pre-historic stone, a tumulus, or at some place known to and recognisable by all. These were the ages before public halls, and the annual folk-moot was held of necessity in the open air. The Hundred of Whittlesford, in Cam-

THE ANCIENT
HOSPITAL OF
WHITTLESFORD



Ancient Hospital of Whittlesford.

bridgeshire, was named after the ford of the river Granta, and there the meetings were held, on the land of one Hwitel, a Saxon lord, or possibly one who guided travellers across the stream at the fordable point. It is an interesting place, not only on this account, but also by reason of the chapel of the Hospital of Whittlesford, the desecrated and time-worn relic of the Hospital of St. John Baptist, founded for the solace and entertainment of travellers, and the hungry and sick, when travelling was a long and perilous business, about 1307. At the Reformation this, in common with all other religious houses, was dis-established. The "Red Lion" inn now occupies its site, and the desecrated chapel was suffered to remain only because it served so excellently as a barn. Of course the well-to-do travellers paid the good folk of the Hospital for their good cheer. There must have been

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A SHREWD HERMIT

some profit on it, too, for it is recorded, in 1401, that a hermit, one John Lucas, kept an entirely different and rival chapel across this ford and at the other, known as "Wideford." He also received a toll for the safe-conduct of travellers. No doubt he and the people of the Hospital were bitter rivals, for however glad the travellers were of help they would be indignant at being asked to pay twice at two adjoining fords. John Lucas was up against it another way. His chapelry was in Hinxton parish, and the vicar of Hinxton considered that he also ought to have a share in the offerings of wayfarers. Lucas refused, and the dispute was referred to the Bishop, who ordered the hermit to pay £2 yearly to the vicar, and to assist him at the altar on Christmas Day, the vicar to give him in exchange a good Christmas dinner. So unbroken are our traditions that to this day the Ecclesiastical Commissioners pay, every Christmas, £2 to the vicar of Hinxton on this account.



A SIMPLE GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURE

FOR THE USE OF AMATEURS

By EDWARD J. BURROW, F.R.G.S.

THE amateur in the study of Architecture will doubtless envy the ease with which the expert is able to trace the authorship, the age, and, alas! the destruction that has overtaken our Cathedrals and Churches, by the story told in their stones and arches.

Architectural styles are sometimes to the amateur as unintelligible as shorthand to the uninitiated; but, like shorthand, there are certain signs oft repeated which he who runs may read with a little care, and in these notes it is my desire to help the beginner to appreciate the wonderful evolutionary process which has developed the stately majesty of the Perpendicular style from the grim forcefulness of the Norman and Saxon period.

The periods of architectural style and design which are most easily traced by their details of construction are:—

Saxon (before 1066).

Norman (William the Conqueror to Stephen, 1066–1154).

Transition and Early English (Henry II to Henry III, 1154–1272).

Decorated (Edward I to Edward III, 1272–1377).

Perpendicular (Richard II to Henry VII, 1377–1485).

Tudor (Henry VIII to Elizabeth, 1485–1600).

Classical (1600 and since).

After the period of the Reformation, when the old Monastic system with its monk builders and abbot architects was swept away, architectural development came to an end, and, as the late Dean Spence Jones of Gloucester has said, “the sister art of Church music came to perfection in those buildings which architecture had created as fitting temples for the muse of sacred song.”

Let us then examine the signs-manual of the important periods of architectural development, as applying particularly to ecclesiastical buildings, for in these there has been the least amount of interference with the original design.

SAXON ARCHITECTURE BEFORE 1066

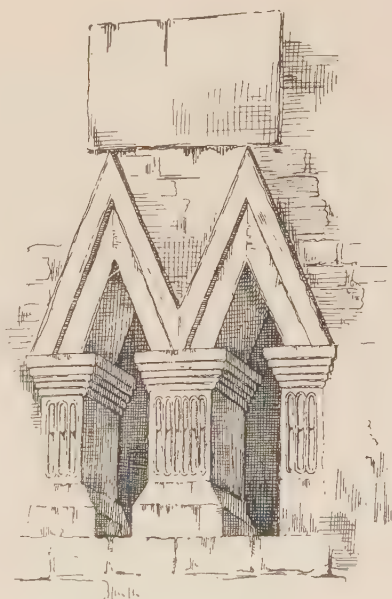
SINCE most of the religious buildings of Britain before the Norman Conquest, like the Saxon houses and even castles, were rough mud-and-wattle erections, it is surprising that we possess so many clearly identified Saxon buildings, or buildings containing Saxon work; but evidently for some years after the Norman Conquest, Saxon architecture persisted, with the use of strong stonework instead of perishable wattle.

The special characteristics which distinguish Saxon work are:—

1. A certain rough and unkempt appearance about the outer walls.

2. A gloomy fortress-like design. (Often enough the Saxon Church was actually the fortified post of its district before the great Norman Castles came into being.)

3. The windows are mere upright slits in the immensely thick walls, never intended to be glazed, and mostly with the very primitive-shaped head and, as Mr. Lang, a well-known writer, says, “good for shooting from with the bow.” This brings memories of “the time when arrows were sent like



*Saxon Window, Deerhurst, near
Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.*

THE DUNLOP BOOK

hail from the narrow windows on foes who approached, while prayers for their confusion were read in the Church below."

4. The corner masonry termed "long and short" masonry outside Saxon buildings is often formed by thin slabs extending considerably into the wall in horizontal direction, alternating with high vertical angle-stones of comparatively slight width.

5. The stones of the inside walls of Saxon churches are frequently arranged in a curious angular pattern called "Herring-bone" work.

Good Examples of Saxon Masonry.

Churches at

Bradford-on-Avon.

St. Michael's, Oxford.

St. Martin's, Wareham.

St. Mary's and St. Peter's, Lincoln.

St. Benet's, Cambridge.

Greenstead, Essex.

Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury.

North Burcombe, Wilts.

Worth, Sussex.



*Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon.
One of the best preserved Saxon buildings.*

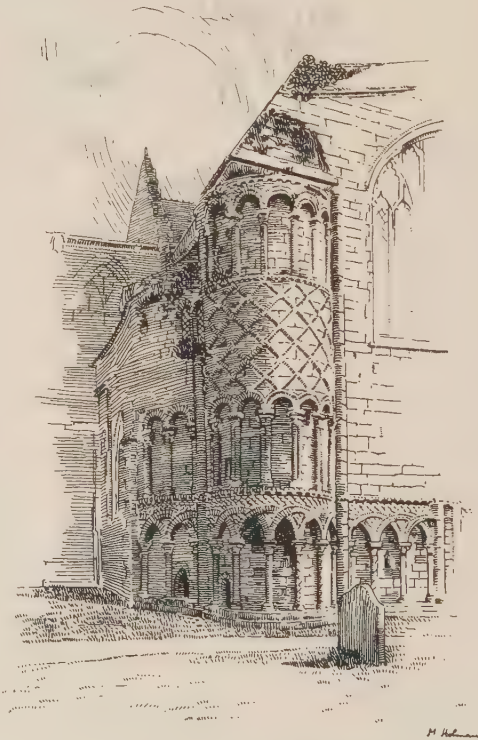
NORMAN PERIOD, 1066—1154

THE Norman Churches and Cathedrals of the country are noteworthy for the impression of strength and solidity of material they convey. They reflect the Norman character—gloomy, forceful, and immovable. The towers of Norman churches are of immense strength, and generally rather squat and square erections, impressive because of size rather than beauty.

The most distinctive features of Norman work are :—

1. The Norman arch, which is used everywhere *as an ornament*, frequently without any direct relation to the windows giving light to the interior. Often these arches are interlaced and arranged in arcades on the outer walls as shown in the drawing of Christchurch Priory, Hants. The Norman arch, however it may be arranged or decorated, is always a round, semi-circular arch, *never pointed*. Interlacing of Norman arching suggests the later pointed arch of the Gothic or Early English period.

2. The decoration of the Norman arch is generally a zigzag pattern, or a variation of the same design. This is the most easily recognised detail of Norman work to the amateur.



*Norman exterior Arching,
Christchurch Priory, Hants.*

Note the interlacing of the round arching which suggests the later Gothic pointed arching.

A SIMPLE GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURE

3. The piers or pillars inside churches of the Norman period are usually circular, and generally very thick and solid for their height, with plain cushion-shaped capitals mostly surmounted by a square head.

It should be noted there are few pure Norman churches remaining. In most cases, as at Gloucester Cathedral, the Norman work can be easily traced, but it is often overlaid or blended with the more beautiful designs of succeeding architecture.

Good Examples of Norman Architecture.

Tewkesbury Abbey, Gloucestershire.

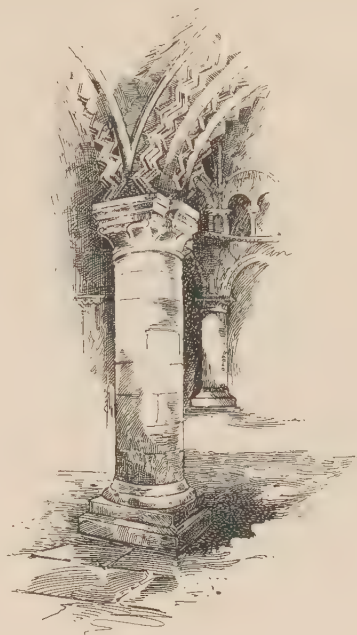
Nave of Gloucester Cathedral.

Iffley Church, Oxford.

Castle Rising, Norfolk.

Round Churches of S. Sepulchre, Cambridge, and S. Sepulchre, Northampton.

St. John's Chapel, Tower of London.



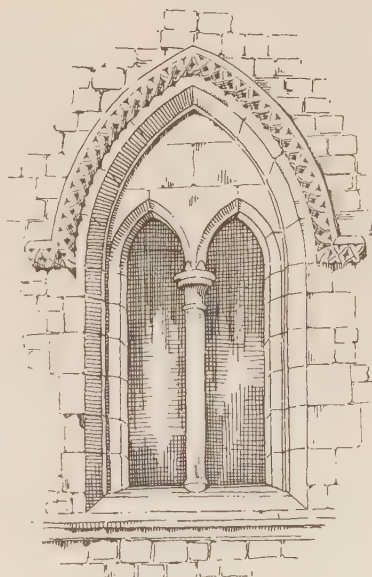
Norman Pier, interior, showing capital and zigzag ornament.

EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD, 1189—1272

THIS period of architecture, in which the Monastic systems of the Continent brought to England and developed what is known as the Gothic style, heralds the coming of beauty, nobility of aim, dexterity and graceful execution in every detail. The Rev. J. M. Hutchinson says "the round arch was replaced by the pointed lancet, the massive piers by graceful clustered shafts, the rudely sculptured capitals by exquisite foliage."

The details to look for in identifying the Early English style are therefore :—

1. The acutely pointed or lancet windows and arches of interior and exterior work. In the earliest part of this period the windows have no tracery (the division of the upper part of the window into sections by frames of stonework); in the middle period the tracery is merely a series of ornamental openings pierced in the flat stone; in the last period of this style there is a certain degree of tracery with the bars of stone forming plain circles. Anything more complicated than this belongs to a later style of architecture.



*Early English Window.
Breadsall Church, Derbyshire.*

THE DUNLOP BOOK

2. The ornaments and decorations of arches and mouldings are mostly of the dog-tooth pattern; the capitals of pillars have decorations of beautifully curved foliage, and the mouldings are very deeply cut in the hollows.

3. The general effect is of delicacy and loftiness of design. Strength is hidden by beauty and the openings of the arches are frequently extremely high in proportion to their width.

4. The towers of the Early English period are frequently distinguished by very beautiful spires, sometimes supported by flying buttresses, as at St. Michael's Cathedral, Coventry. The highest and the most elegant spire in England is that of Salisbury Cathedral, which is noteworthy as being the only Cathedral structure carried through as a complete and unified piece of architecture, created on one definite plan, and containing work of only one period—Early English.

The flying buttress is a striking feature of this period; it was invented in the first place to sustain the outward thrust of the walls caused by the enormous weight of the stone-vaulted roofs of the period; later on the flying buttress was developed as an aid to the beauty as well as the strength of the building.

5. The gargoyle—a carved water-spout—generally in the shape of a grotesque figure or animal, is another quaint development of this period, and succeeding architectural styles.

Good Examples of Early English.

Salisbury Cathedral.

Westminster Abbey.

Leighton Buzzard Church.



*Early English Lancet Window, at
Oundle, Northamptonshire.*



*Early English Archway, showing
dog-tooth ornament, Huntingdon.*

A SIMPLE GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURE

DECORATED PERIOD, 1272—1377

IN the Decorated period taste loses itself in a feverish search after effect and architectural design which is not strictly subservient to the purpose for which it is intended.

So here we must look for :—

1. More intricate window tracery, with elaborate curved and flowing lines.

2. More elaborate carvings on the capitals of the pillars and elsewhere, introducing animals, human figures, and innumerable plant and tree forms.

3. The arches are less acutely pointed than in the Early English style.

4. The outside buttresses of the buildings now become more beautiful. They have niches and canopies filled with images of saints, and are surmounted by crocketed pinnacles (crockets being the carved floral crook-like or leaf ornaments which decorate the edge of the pinnacle or a canopy).

Sometimes the arches are surmounted by a more pointed gable, or inverted V-shaped moulding, decorated freely with these crockets, or “little crooks,” so called because they are supposed to resemble a shepherd’s crook as a symbol of “The Good Shepherd.”

5. A decorative design associated with this period is the cusp, a small projecting point, separating delicately carved arcs ornamenting the divisions of tracery in the arches of windows and elsewhere.

Good Examples of Decorated Style.

Trinity Church, Ely.

Luton Church.

Peterborough Cathedral, West Front.

The Nave and Transepts of Lichfield Cathedral.



Decorated Window, with curvilinear tracery.



Decorated Buttress, with Pinnacles (crocketed).

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PERPENDICULAR PERIOD, 1377—1485

AT the end of the fourteenth century there came a revival and renaissance of English Gothic architecture. The result of this was the creation of a new school of architectural taste and the development of the Perpendicular style. By the use of an extraordinary number of perpendicular lines the whole surface is broken up into innumerable recessed panels, a scheme which the writer believes to have been suggested by the effect of symmetrical scaffolding erected round a tower while under repair. Londoners will remember that the Houses of Parliament are built in a modern imitation of this style.

The following distinguishing features should be looked for:—

1. The panelling of perpendicular lines and recesses, giving the idea of considerable height.

2. Windows occupying a larger area and themselves divided up into multitudes of perpendicular panels, instead of flowing tracery.

3. The interior roof carving in geometrical patterns known as fan-tracery, like the outstretched fronds of a palm.

4. The Perpendicular period was responsible for many of our most beautiful Cathedral and Church towers, to which the style is pre-eminently fitted. They are easily recognisable because of the panelling and lines running from top to bottom of the design. The builders of the Perpendicular period delighted in throwing a veil of their delicate tracery over earlier and sterner designs, often with astonishingly beautiful results. So the amateur may expect to find Norman pillars and arches behind or blended with delicate Perpendicular work on occasion, as in Gloucester Cathedral Choir.

Good Examples of the Perpendicular Style.

Yeovil Parish Church.
Gloucester Cathedral, Choir and Tower.
Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster.
Cirencester Church, Gloucestershire.
St. Mary's Church, Taunton.
The Nave of Winchester Cathedral.
Boston Church Tower.
The Bell Tower of Evesham.
St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol.



Perpendicular Tower, The Priory, Malvern.



*Cloisters, Gloucester Cathedral,
showing Perpendicular work and Fan-tracery
in roof.*

A SIMPLE GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURE

TUDOR PERIOD, 1485—1600

THE Tudor style is, in essentials, a form of late Perpendicular, and its highest expression is the wonderfully ornate King's College Chapel at Cambridge.

The details are obvious :—

1. A breaking away from the cruciform plan of previous ecclesiastical buildings.
2. An immense area of window space, so that the walls appear to be nearly all glass.
3. An extremely elaborate development of the fan-tracery ornament in the whole roof area.
4. The constant use of the Tudor rose ornament.

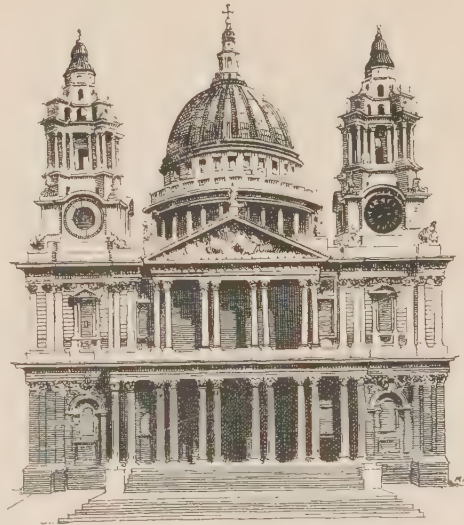


*Tudor Style, Exterior,
King's College Chapel, Cambridge.*

CLASSICAL REVIVAL (Stuart period) 1600 and since

THE Renaissance or Classical Revival of Architecture came into being at the time of the Stuarts, and is almost entirely associated with the work of two men: Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. The essential feature of this period is the dome, which takes the place of the tower or spire of the Gothic church or cathedral. The pillar and portico entrances, in imitation of the façades of classical temples in the Greek style, and the ponderous symmetry of detail, are impressive but not beautiful. At their best their style is not native to this country, and they are copies rather than creations.

The essential difference between this classical period and the preceding period of Gothic architecture lies in the fact that the Gothic style aims at Proportion, the Classical style at Symmetry. And so there is a loss of freshness and spontaneity in the Classical Cathedral of St. Paul's as compared with the near-by Abbey of Westminster for instance.



*English Renaissance Style.
St. Paul's Cathedral, London.*

Good Examples of Renaissance Style.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
Kensington Palace.

Greenwich Hospital.
Parts of Hampton Court Palace.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN OLD VILLAGE CHURCHES

BY

IRENE WHITMORE JONES

RUDIMENTARY KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY

MUCH time is wasted and much pleasure lost by the visitor to our country churches who has no working knowledge of architecture, or of the purpose for which many of the things both inside and outside churches were intended. Neither do the majority of people realise the very different conditions under which life was passed in mediæval times. Much that we meet with in old churches throws an interesting light on the everyday life of our forefathers, and explains many things which have lingered through the centuries down to our own times. Probably few have ever stopped to think why a cross (X) is a legal signature for a person who for some reason cannot sign his name to a document. The explanation is that in former days all learning was in the hands of the Church—few outside its pale being able to read or write—and to the religious the sign of the cross was a most sacred thing, and in no wise to be treated lightly. So it is that we are continually coming across curious survivals which lead us back to very early times.

THE ORIGIN OF THE "X" MARK

A FASCINATING STUDY

Quite a slight knowledge of architecture enables one to derive very considerable pleasure and profit from even a quarter of an hour intelligently spent in a venerable village church. There is so much of human interest in every one of these ancient edifices, and one can actually read their fascinating history, provided that the rudiments of the language of stones are familiar to us, and the acquirement of the first principles is not difficult.

THE LANGUAGE OF STONES

The language of stones—Architecture—so far as England is concerned, begins with the Saxons, just before the Conquest in 1066, and alters slightly in every hundred years down to the period of the Reformation in the 16th century. After about 1535, when the suppression of the smaller monasteries began, architecture ceased to be the exclusive handmaid of religion, and so became secular. Many of the wonderful 16th-century houses were built with the spoils of the Church, which were distributed by Henry VIII among his friends, and, later on, any alterations made to churches imitated the domestic architecture of the period, as earlier domestic architecture had imitated ecclesiastical.

PLACING THE PERIOD

In fact, the casual passer-by might find a difficulty in assigning to its original purpose a ruin of, say, the 14th century, consisting of a wall pierced by a doorway and a window or two, because the shape of the archway and the tracery of the windows would be the same whether the building had been a secular or a religious one. The most perfect example of this is the Great Hall belonging to the otherwise vanished castle of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, built about 1180, which has inside all the appearance of a nave, with two aisles and arcading exactly similar to what would be found in a church of the same date, though of course there is nothing to suggest a chancel. If only people knew a little more about the wonders and beauties of the past we should not so often have to lament the loss of old buildings, destroyed because there was no one sufficiently interested in the matter to fight for their preservation.

THE PARISH CHURCH A TREASURE HOUSE

I hope in this article to "take you over the Parish Church" and show you some of the intensely interesting things to be found in it. It will be the "*Perfect Parish Church*," containing everything of note from Saxon times down to the Laudian altar rails of Charles the First's date. Just as the "*Perfect French Cathedral*" consists of the towers of Chartres, the West Front of Rheims, the nave of Amiens, and the choir of Beauvais, so my Parish Church will contain anything which may be found in *any* church, and will show you what to look for in every other church.

What to look for in Old Village Churches



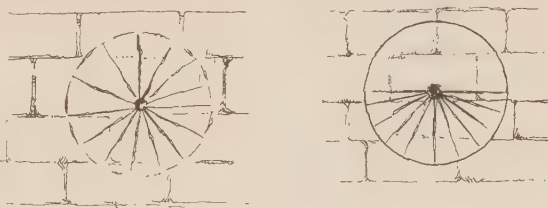
Saxon Chancel Arch. Bradford-on-Avon.

of the new addition to the church. On the south side of the church you will generally find a rather small, porchless door. This is the priest's door, used by him for entering and leaving the church. Near this doorway you are likely to find a "scratch dial," a dial scratched on quoin or jamb with a hole in the centre for a pin or gnomon. This was a primitive sundial, used for indicating the time of Mass. You always know it, however faint the lines have become, from the central hole from which they radiate. Sometimes you find more than one, and very occasionally you find one with its original gnomon, possibly made of oak, but more usually of iron or latten (a metal alloy like brass). Generally, however, this is missing, but the position of the hole is evident even though, as is often the case, it may have been filled in. These rough dials—not to be confused with sundials of a later date, much larger and generally put up much higher—are sometimes found on the jamb of the inner doorway of the south porch. This at once shows that the porch is a later addition, as the sun could not fall on it inside the porch. The nine o'clock line is nearly always more marked than the others, either by being deeper cut or longer. The reason for this is that nine o'clock was the usual time for Mass to be said. We must not confuse scratch dials with mason's marks, which are found outside as well as inside churches, but do not have a central hole.

On the inside of the jamb of the south doorway look for a Consecration Cross, quite a small Latin Cross with a tiny hole at the ends of the head, the feet, and the arms. When a church was consecrated the Bishop went in procession all round the church outside, and struck the side of the door and other places with a brush filled with holy oil. He was followed by the master mason, who cut a tiny Cross wherever the oil was. At Salisbury Cathedral you find several large and elaborate ones, but generally they are only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, very neatly cut. In some cases these Crosses are supposed to be votive memorials, cut as tokens by persons under a vow, but this applies mostly to the smaller ones.

We shall first go round the outside of our Parish Church. The uninitiated always want to go inside first, but those who know realise that it is from the outside, even more than from the inside, that one learns the changes that have been made. The observer sees how an aisle has been added as a chantry chapel where Mass was said for the soul of the founder and endower of the chantry; where doors have been closed when their need for processional purposes was past; where windows or doorways of an older date have been put back into later walls, or later windows put into earlier walls. If you find on the angle of the tower what is called "long and short" work—that is, corner stones alternately vertical and horizontal, you will know that it dates from Saxon times, and when you go inside you will look keenly to see whether there is any more evidence of Saxon work, such as a Saxon font or Saxon chancel-arch.

Where you find that a side aisle has been added, look for a little blocked-up doorway or "mason's hole." This was used to clear out the scaffolding and rubbish after the completion



Types of Scratch Dials.

INSPECTING THE OUTSIDE

SCRATCH DIALS

CONSECRATION CROSSES

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LOW-SIDE WINDOWS



*Tympanum of Norman Doorway,
Elkstone Church (Glos.).*

EMH

These carved tympana are a great feature in many churches, though not so frequently found in England as in France, where legends of local saints are often to be found in carving, as at Amiens. Now and then we come across examples in country churches, but as a rule the English builder favoured the arch as against the flat stone, which is structurally weak.

HOLY WATER STOUPS

Having examined the Tympanum we open the door, after admiring the old iron-work. In the porch, or just inside the church, we look for a small depression in the wall, which is a holy water Stoup.



Low-side Window, Salperton (Glos.).

EMH



*Painted Consecration Cross,
Fairford, Glos.*

On the south side of the chancel look for a "low-side window." This is often easier seen from the outside than from the inside. The probable use for it was for the sacristan to ring a bell at the Elevation of the Host in places where there was no proper sanctus-bell turret. People at work in the fields or in their houses on hearing this bell could repeat their own prayers, or bow the knee, thus taking their part in the service. Where there is no low-side window there is sometimes a sanctus-bell turret above the chancel arch. At Idbury, in Oxfordshire, the bell as well as the turret remains.

We shall now enter the church through the south porch, generally the principal entrance. Above the door, should it be Norman, we look to see whether there is a carved Tympanum—that is, the space between the flat stone which forms the top of the doorway and the discharging arch which takes the weight of the masonry above.

What to look for in Old Village Churches

On entering the edifice we notice that we step *down* into the church, and the explanation of the descent is this. In very old days the dead were buried without coffins, so as to return sooner to dust and to make room for other interments. This practice, and the constant moving of the soil, tended to raise it, so you will find that an ancient churchyard is always higher than the surrounding ground.

**WHY A STEP
DOWN**

As soon as you enter a church—after the first quick glance round to get a general idea—look at the wall opposite to see whether there is any trace of old wall-painting. It must be remembered that the mediæval builder never whitewashed or colour-washed the walls, but covered them with pictures. In those days few could read, instruction, therefore, had to be given through the eye by pictures, statuary, or stained glass. Nearly always, facing the chief entrance of the church, was a picture of the giant St. Christopher carrying the Child Christ on his shoulder over a stream. Quite often it is possible to make out parts of the figure or the wavy line which represents the water. Not merely were there paintings on the walls, but the mouldings of the arches were picked out in gold and colour, in addition to which the windows were full of painted glass of superb hues. Of this painted glass very little is left in England owing, mainly, to the zeal of the Puritans in the 17th century. Hardly any glass of the earlier period (the 13th century) remains in Parish Churches, but a little of the 15th and 16th centuries is still to be seen.

**WALL
PAINTINGS**

We now turn to the Font and look to see its shape, in case it may be Saxon. Should it be tub-shaped and covered with a basket-work design it undoubtedly is a Saxon font. There is a fine example in the Saxon church at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire (*see illustration*). Should it be covered with very archaic carving, with a figure of Sagittarius, it is Norman, of the reign of Stephen (1135–1154), and is very remarkable. (An example is to be found in Hook Norton Church, Oxfordshire.) An Early English font would have a “water-holding” base—that is, the moulding on the base would be of sufficient depth to hold water. The majority of fonts are of Perpendicular date, and often have angels bearing shields. In the Eastern Counties fonts are frequently covered with an immensely high and richly carved wooden cover suspended from the roof. You find one in Oxfordshire at a beautiful little Perpendicular church at Ewelme, built by a Duchess of Suffolk, in the East Anglian style. Generally, however, covers are flat, and they used to be clamped down so that the hallowed water could not be desecrated or used by witches for unhallowed purposes. The very old fonts are large enough for the total immersion of the infant.



Saxon Font, Deerhurst (Glos.).

**SAXON
WORK**

We next look for more remains of Mural Paintings. Over the chancel arch we may see the shadow of a “Doom,” or representation of the Day of Judgment. On the sides of the arch are to be seen: left, the angels helping the good souls to rise from the tomb; right, devils driving the lost into the mouth of Hell, which is generally represented as a huge kind of sea monster belching out flames. In the centre is a figure of Christ in glory. Sometimes you find a picture of St. Michael weighing a soul. A devil tries to pull the scale down at his end, but the Virgin Mary throws her beads into the other side of the balance and saves the soul from destruction. A good example of this subject is to be seen at Southleigh, near Oxford.

**“DOOM”
PORTRAYALS**

THE DUNLOP BOOK

THE PISCINA

We now look to see whether there are any Chantry Chapels, and it is seldom that such additions are not to be found. If there is a south aisle, look on the south wall at the east end for a Piscina—*i.e.*, a niche under a canopy with a drain-hole in it. This is a sign that there was once an altar under the east window of the aisle. The piscina was the recess where the priest rinsed his hands after the Mass, and where the sacred vessels were sometimes put for use at the Mass. In the chantry chapel Masses were said for the souls of the founder and members of his family, money having been left by him for this purpose, and also for distribution to a certain number of poor persons, who, in return, were to remember him in their prayers. The chantry priest was not the rector of the parish, but an additional priest, who did other work, such as teaching in the school (which was held in a room over the church porch, or in the church itself), training the choir, and in some cases acting as curate.

THE DAYS OF PEWLESS CHURCHES

In mediæval days a Church was not used merely as a place in which to hold religious services. It was a general meeting-place for the village which did not happen to possess a church house. Until the beginning of the fifteenth century there were no regular pews—people knelt on the ground, or stood. In some places you find stone seats running round the pillars or under the walls, for women and the old and infirm, hence the term, “the weakest go to the wall.” In the sixteenth century pew rents became a custom, and from that date we find beautiful carved oak pew-ends. It was the great era of wood-carving, and splendid specimens are found in roofs and rood-screens.

THE ROOD- SCREEN AND LOFT

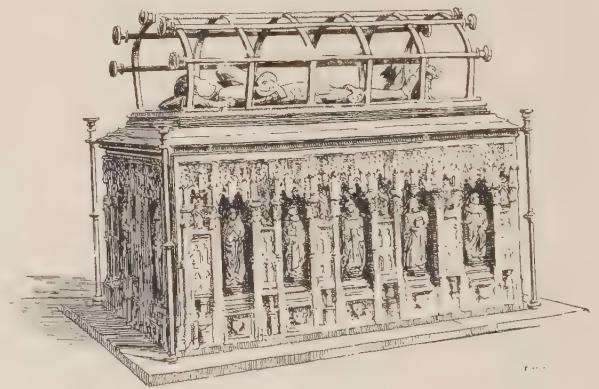
The Rood-Screen was placed across the chancel-arch, and many fine specimens still exist, especially in the west country. You will find in most churches, even where no screen still exists, an opening by the side of the chancel-arch (a doorway and perhaps a few steps), by which the priest reached the rood-loft, a platform above the screen where certain services were held. On the parapet of the screen stood a crucifix, with figures on either hand of the Virgin Mary and St. John the Divine. Although the figures were removed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a great deal of damage was done to the churches by the destruction of images, both inside and out, the screen itself remains in many places. Screens are generally of wood, though sometimes one of stone is met with. Most of the screens are Perpendicular, though a few of the Decorated period are to be found.

THE LENTEN VEIL

We now pass through into the chancel, where we should meet a great deal to interest us. First of all we look inside the chancel-arch for two iron hooks, one on each side. On these were suspended the *Lenten Veil*, a curtain which was hung up between the people and the High Altar, from the Sunday in the first week in Lent to Maundy Thursday. Only during the reading of the Gospel was it drawn aside. These hooks are very rarely to be found. They are, however, to be seen at St. Mary's, Warwick, between the sacarium and the presbytery. St. Mary's being a collegiate and not a parish church, the veil was hung in a different position.

TOMB “HEARSES”

We may find in our parish church one or more fine Altar Tombs, with the recumbent figures of a Knight and his Lady on it. Look carefully for the holes in which on Feast Days lighted candles were put. These tombs were often covered with a rounded frame, called a “hearse,” on which a pall used to be hung at times of mourning. A fine example in metal is to be found in the Beauchamp Chapel in St. Mary's, Warwick, over the tomb of the Founder.



*Tomb Hearse (Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick)
at St. Mary's Church, Warwick.*

What to look for in Old Village Churches

Monumental Brasses, generally on the floor of the church, must be looked for, as they are most valuable in showing the costumes of their periods. It is also interesting to notice the different mental attitudes of those who died in the pre-Reformation times, and who put on their tombs "Jesu Mercy," or an appeal to passers-by for their prayers; and the elaborate memorial inscriptions of more modern days setting forth wonderfully varied and notable virtues, one of which may be—and often is—that of Humility. One of the finest post-Reformation tombs is the Tanfield Tomb in Burford Church, Oxon. This has a small kneeling figure, at the foot, of Viscount Falkland, who was killed early in the Civil War, to the great loss of the Royalist cause. The principal figures on the tomb are those of his grandparents, who lie side by side, with hands placed together in prayer and a look of ineffable peace, especially on the face of the lady. Underneath the tomb lies a skeleton, typifying the vanity of human greatness.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES

Next we look for the "Low-side Window," which we have noticed on the outside of the south wall as being slightly different from the other windows, lower and perhaps with a transom dividing it. Inside, we see that this had originally a wooden shutter instead of glass, to enable it to be opened easily. The iron of the fastening is sometimes still left in the wall. The generally accepted theory about these "low-side windows" is, as we have seen, that the sacristan rang the bell through them at the Elevation of the Host, so that people at work, and not able to be present at the service, could yet say a prayer at this moment. In some cases there is a seat and desk inside this window (a very beautiful one is at Wigginton Church, Oxon.), and it is doubtful what this was for—possibly for the use of the sacristan who rang the bell or, more probably, for the use of the priest in hearing the confessions of persons debarred, for some reason, from entering the church. Whatever the object, it is now unknown and gives the archæologist much food for conjecture.

LOW-SIDE WINDOWS

The next things that we look for on the south wall are the *Sedilia*, or priests' seats. Sometimes there are three joined together, for the priest, the deacon, and the sub-deacon, frequently on different levels. They are often very elaborate in design, with beautiful canopies. Next them is the *Piscina*, of which we have already noticed the use in describing the chantry chapel. In some cases the piscina stands on a shaft, and in one (believed by the writer to be unique) it is actually carved on the upright of the altar itself, an original stone altar. (This is at Asthall, in Oxon.)

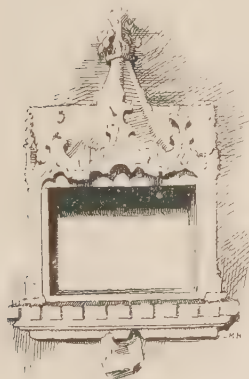
SEDILIA

All early *Altars* are of one complete stone, symbolising the oneness of faith. There are generally five crosses on them, in memory of the five wounds of Christ, sometimes nine. The Elizabethan oak altar-tables, with huge bulbous legs, are very handsome. The altar in pre-Reformation days was not against the wall, as now, but was placed sufficiently forward to admit of a procession passing behind it. On the north wall we may find a niche where a candle burned before the Host.

ALTARS

And now we come to one of the most interesting things of all, the *Easter Sepulchre*. This was the opening in which, on Good Friday, the Host was laid and watched till Easter morning. As a rule the Easter Sepulchre is an ornamental recess sunk low in the north wall. When there was no permanent Easter Sepulchre of stone a temporary wooden structure was erected.

EASTER SEPULCHRES



*Easter Sepulchre,
Aston Blank (Glos.).*

We must now look at the *Altar Rails*. If they are of oak, turned and set very close together, they will date from the reign of Charles I, as Archbishop Laud ordered rails to be erected so as to keep dogs from defiling the altar. Before the rood-screen was

taken away the chancel was very sacred, but as soon as that was removed, after the Reformation, there was nothing to keep the dogs who came in with their owners from running about in the sanctuary itself. In some churches these altar rails do not run from the south wall to the north wall, but surround the altar on three sides. At Compton Wynyates, in Warwickshire, they are still in this position.

ALTAR RAILS

THE DUNLOP BOOK

PULPITS

The *Pulpit*, if an old one, is probably Jacobean, with the round-arched panels carved in oak. Pre-Reformation pulpits are rare, though there is a beautiful one of an early date at Burford Church, in Oxon., and another at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire.

SANCTUARY KNOCKERS

We must look for a Sanctuary Knocker on the door of the church. This Knocker is a circle of iron, having no connection, and not to be confused with, the handle which raises the latch. To this Sanctuary Knocker a fugitive clung when flying from justice or his enemies. As soon as he held it he was safe for a certain number of days, and could not be touched by the civil law unless the Church authorities gave him up. In some places, however, where the relics of any particularly famous saint were kept, there was what was called the Frith Stool, which meant that there was sanctuary for a mile around the church, within which radius the fugitive was safe as long as he liked to remain there. The limits of this sanctuary were marked by stone crosses.

THE HAGIOSCOPE

We notice in the walls between the nave and the chancel an opening called a "squint" or "hagioscope." This was to enable the chantry priest officiating in a side-chapel to follow the movements of the priest at the High Altar.

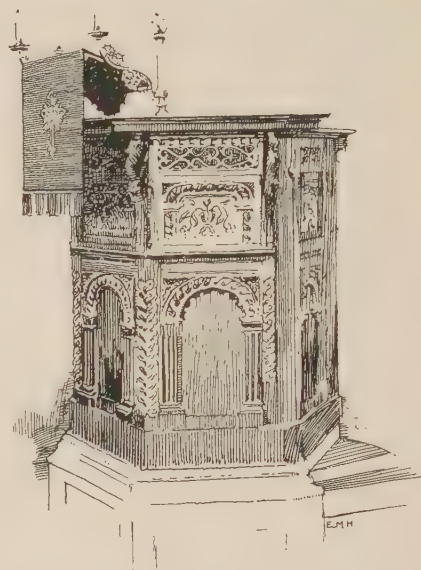
THE PROCESSIONAL CROSS

In the wall of the nave look for a tall, narrow opening. In this was kept the *Processional Cross*. You find an example in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton; and there is another in Broadwell Church, one mile north of Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.

CLASSIFYING A CHURCH

It is necessary, when examining a building which is now used as a parish church, to make sure that this was the object for which it was built, and that it was not originally an Abbey or Collegiate Church, like the Abbey Church, Pershore, or St. Mary's, Warwick; because the "use," or ritual, in a church served by regulars or canons was not the same as that of a parish church served by a rector or vicar. Nor must we forget that many a church is all that remains to-day of a great Abbey. At the Dissolution, parishes which had used a part of the Abbey church as their parish church were in some cases allowed to buy it. Sometimes, instead of buying the nave where they had been accustomed to worship they bought the choir, as at New Shoreham; sometimes the nave, as at Malmesbury, was bought alone, and the rest of the building fell into disrepair and was used as a quarry. In the neighbourhood of such an old Abbey you find beautifully worked stones, evidently brought from the Abbey, used in buildings of a purely secular nature. But churches of these kinds do not, properly speaking, come under the heading of parish churches, by which term we mean places that were built and have always been used for parochial worship.

The greater churches are a separate and equally interesting study, and include the marvellous ruins of Tintern, Glastonbury, and Fountains (to mention only some of the better-known ones), of which sufficient remains exist to show what supreme works of art were allowed to decay from lack of means or lack of interest.



Jacobean Pulpit, Chastleton (Oxon.).

ANGLER AND AUTOMOBILE

BY

HORACE G. HUTCHINSON

Editor of "Fishing," in the "Country Life Library of Sport"



"The lordly salmon."

IT might seem the most simple thing in life if a fairy godmother were to give a man a car and an angling outfit to advise him whither he should go in order to make the best of such good gifts. He would go, we may presume, where the fishing is the best and the roads are tolerable. The advice would be sound, save for the sad fact that the best of the fishing is just that which is held most jealously as private property, and we can hardly believe in a fairy godmother's gift which would carry with it permission to angle in all the trout and salmon streams of the British Isles.

As a trout fisher, a man should surely deem himself supremely blessed if he have invitation or leave to fish on any

of those famous chalk streams of the south, such as the Test, Itchin, Kennet, Lambourne and their tributaries. The two latter do not fish really well except in the brief season of the May-fly (the end of May and the beginning of the following month), but the two former give fine sport all the summer through. It is sport, however, in which one needs to be something of an expert to enjoy.

There is no question here of those "chuck and chance it" methods, as they have been called with some scorn, by which a man, fishing down stream, may catch trout in the faster rivers of Scotland, Ireland, and the English and Welsh moorland. It is here a problem of floating the dry fly over the fish already marked as feeding, so that it shall come to him as like as may be to the natural insect. And here too we need all the special paraphernalia of the dry-fly craft—the flies tied in *the* particular manner, the paraffin bottle for their anointing so that they may float, the greased line and the rest of it—this, in addition to some rather rare skill.

Some details of the angler's general "gear" will be discussed briefly later, and thus specially equipped (*dry flies, oil-bottle, greased line, etc.*), the south excursion should be one of pure delight, for there is here the ideal combination of perfect roads for motoring, beautiful scenery of the water-meadow type, and the finest trout fishing in the world.

If he should go a little further west, and strike the Avon running through the New Forest, he may need larger gear for more formidable fish, but of this more anon. The Avon salmon are famous for their size and, besides, the river is full of big pike. The pike, however, are in season all our islands over in winter rather than in the summer days which the motorist can enjoy.

If a man go so far west as Devon, taking the Dorsetshire Frome and Puddle on his way, and will brave on occasion roads which are not of excellence, he will find his trout fishing far easier to come by than on the highly-preserved rivers of Hampshire, because

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there is a right of fishing attached to very many of the moorland hostleries, and the guest may avail himself of it. The same privileges are given by many of the hotels in the Welsh Highlands. The trout are not as big, either in Devon or in Wales or any of the Scottish Highland burns, as in the chalk streams, which are very rich in the trout's food, but they are far easier to catch, they may be caught in far greater number, and they are quite as good to eat.

At the opposite extremity of the island, in the far South-West, the once good Cornish rivers, Fowey, Camel, etc., have deteriorated owing to the mines' effluent which has been allowed to flow into them. Dart and Tavy, on the other hand, and the North Devon streams of Taw and Torridge, have improved greatly in recent years.

If the fortunes of the angler-motorist have taken him to Wales he is not at all likely to be content with his trout fishing only. He is in the land through which runs what is certainly one of the best and, in the opinion of many, the very best of English salmon rivers, the Wye. Sport varies, of course, for in a year of small spring rainfall there is much less chance for good fishing in it than when it has been well filled, for the running up of the spring fish. But when it is in order it is surely among the very best salmon rivers in the world. In all this country of the valleys of both the Usk and Wye, the visitor obtains good fishing and finds himself constantly at astonishingly beautiful points of view. Of its trout streams, which are many, the Teme, with its branches, is perhaps the best; the Ithon, at Llandrindod Wells, is also excellent. On this tour the visitor will find himself in touch with the Severn.

Many of the Southern and Midland streams, and notably over those parent sources of the Thames, the Colne, the Windrush, Evenlode, and such Hertfordshire rivers as the Lea, Mimram, etc., afford excellent sport. Farther east, in the famed shooting counties of East Anglia, the dry-fly fishing is better than is generally known. It is so much the land of the gun that the rod has been given rather less attention than it deserves. It is a region of level and sound roads, delightful for motoring.

The South-Eastern corner of England has a good trout stream of the real dry-fly quality, in the Kentish Stour, which used of old to be the haunt of the noted and mysterious "Fordwich trout"—probably a local variety of the sea-trout.

Scotland, in addition to its renowned beauties of moor and loch and sea, has this claim in particular on the motoring angler, that the trouting on its rivers is, in many cases, leased to hotels and inns, who grant fishing free to guests, or at a small charge to visitors not staying at the hotel or inn. Loch Lomond offers good salmon fishing up to the end of June, and it is absolutely free.

The trout fisher is comparatively free of restrictions, though he would be liable to trouble if he invaded "policies" or private grounds without a permit. So far as he has freedom of access to mountain and moorland, so far (as the present writer understands the Scottish law) he has right to fish the burns. It is hardly necessary to tell him that he must not catch trout out of season—that is to say, in the winter months while they are spawning; the law of right sportsmanship should prevent him from such malpractice even more effectively than the law which has penalties whereby to enforce its edicts. Many of the Scottish hotels have rights of salmon fishing in addition to trout fishing, which they let out for a daily or longer period to their guests, and all these reasons combine to make the North of our United Kingdom the ideal place for a tour of the kind which we are contemplating. And you cannot go too far North to get the best of it. In Sutherlandshire, for instance, besides the river fishing for salmon, sea trout and brown trout, there are numerous lochs free to hotel guests to fish, or at least free on application (very readily given) to the proprietor or his factor.

The motor is a particularly useful aid to the angler here, because some of the lochs—and generally the least fished and therefore the best—can hardly be reached without one.

ANGLER AND AUTOMOBILE

Of course it is a "far cry," nevertheless the roads and accommodation are good all the journey. You may fish your way up, if it pleases you, and wherever you may go you will find charming scenery. The Scottish trouting is at its best in the late spring—or, say June, for preference.

Salmon fishing has its two more or less marked seasons, spring and autumn, according to the rivers, and fishing is best from February to June, but without doubt if you have an eye for the beauties of nature it is in the autumn that you should come down the Highland road from Inverness to Perth. The woods are then in the most gorgeous hues of their foliage, and all the way you have foaming salmon rivers gliding past you—principally the Spey, whose headquarters you only have at the very edge of the water-shed. Indeed, as you go over this glorious divide you pass, at one point or other, very close to the sources of almost all the great Scottish rivers south of the Caledonian Canal. Generally, the best salmon rivers in Scotland flow towards the East and the best trouting streams flow towards the West Coast. If I had the good fortune to be planning, for my own behoof, an expedition North, the outline of my plan would be to work up by the East Coast, touching the rivers Tay, South Esk, North Esk, Dee, Deveron and Don, crossing Spey and Findhorn and Nairn and so to Inverness. Northward you have the Brora, Helmsdale, Naver, Thurso—all good rivers holding many, if not very large, salmon. I am doubtful about your roads for making any circuitous return to Inverness further than Lairg, but once arrived there you catch the Beaulieu, Ness and Conan and their tributaries, and are rightly placed for the return trip in autumn over the Highland road. There are some excellent, rather short, salmon rivers going west,

such as the Awe, and on all these rivers which rise from lochs, such as the Awe itself and the Tay, there is fishing both in the streams and in their parent lochs. You must not forget, in passing southward. Loch Leven, with its very famous trout. You can usually get, from some local expert, the stereotyped patterns of flies for the various lochs. The sea trout fishing in the West Coast lochs and rivers is worth particular attention.



"The craft is learnt with rod in hand."

The Tay and the Tweed, it goes without saying, are well worth a special tour. The Tay is a river which has changed its character largely owing to the taking off of many of the nets in its tidal part. The salmon now run in spring, whereas they used not to come up till autumn.

There are a great many rivers, and even whole systems of rivers and districts, which it is scarcely possible even to mention in a brief sketch. There is in Yorkshire, for example, that most famous trout stream the Driffeld Beck, and all the mountainous and moorland district

of Northern England has its rivers and rivulets which partake of the character of the like streams in all Highland regions. There are salmon rivers also, and in regard to some of them, as the Yorkshire Ure, for instance, which is a tributary of the Ouse, the caution may be given that after a cloud-burst up in the hills a flood is apt to come down in dimensions which give it the local name of a "bore"—a sudden wave-like rise of the river, possibly to

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the height of four or five feet, an occasion of very great danger to the wader who is caught by it unawares.

In Ireland the roads are tolerable, and sport, if he go to the right places for it, more than worth the trouble. There are good little rivers in the North of Ireland, such as the Bush, and there is all the renowned scenery of the Giant's Causeway ; but to get the best of the trout angling the fisher should go to that delightful West where the rain and the speech of the people alike fall perpetually and softly.

The lake fishing in Ireland, with the "blowing line" and the natural "Green Drake," is an affair of big trout, but the fame of Irish fishing does not rest with them but with the salmon of the Shannon, Blackwater, Lea, and so on.

On the Irish West Coast again you are in the neighbourhood of great possibilities in the sea-fishing line, and with all the "professional beauties" of the Killarney Lakes to be taken in your route, even the Scottish Highlands themselves cannot beat them as judged by the picturesque standard.



"To-morrow will be Friday."

Now a word as to gear. For all-round angling on a motor expedition in those summer months in which motoring is most pleasant a small outfit should suffice. A sixteen-foot rod, of the split-cane variety, is powerful enough to deal with all the salmon that Great Britain or Ireland have to show.

For normal trouting work a ten-foot is of sufficient size, but when you come to Scottish burns, or to the small streams flowing from the Southern moors, a shorter, two-jointed rod is better ; the fish are small, so that such a rod will cope with them, and these little becks are apt to be so overgrown with bushes and alders that a longer rod is a disadvantage.

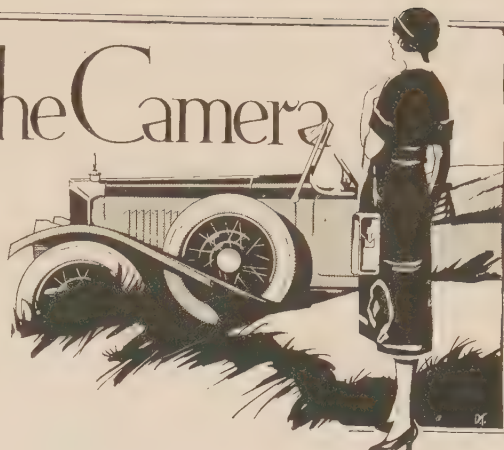
Betwixt your sixteen and ten-footers you may find something like a twelve or a fourteen-footer very useful where there are grilse or sea-trout running. All these are rods for throwing the fly, but since you will meet with days and conditions of water in which fish will not look at the fly, although they may be tempted with some kind of spinning lure, it is essential that you should take a spinning rod.

Since each of these three rods will need its own reel and line, besides the casts and the lures which are appropriate, it will be seen that even this modest outfit will take up some space ; and if you should go to the Irish Lakes in the season of the "Green Drake," or anywhere that they still practise the art of "blowing" with the natural May-fly, you will want a special extra armoury of long rod and "blowing line" of floss silk. Even so you will not have equipped yourself fully for some of the excellent sea-fishing which may fall in the motorists' way, such as the bass-fishing off the South-Western Coast of England and the pollack-fishing (which the Scot will speak of as lythe-fishing) all round our shores ; your short spinning rod may, however, serve you well here.

For the guidance of those who feel moved to plan a Fishing Holiday, the best routes to the most eligible areas can be found by consulting the Touring Road Maps, in Section Two of this Volume.

The Car and the Camera

An Ideal Combination



THE advent of the motor-car has opened new worlds to many sections of the community, but to none more generously than to the votary of the camera. The car is the magic carpet which transports the motorist-photographer to "fresh fields and pastures new," and he is thus presented with boundless possibilities for adding new pictures to his collection.

The motorist who takes a run for health and pleasure is fairly sure to select a route which has something to commend it in the way of scenic beauty, romantic interest, or historical associations, and consequently the camera becomes at once an indispensable adjunct to the car's equipment.

Obviously the most important benefit of the conjunction of car and camera is that of permanency. The delights of visiting new scenes are very real at the time, but in the absence of any permanent record the impressions are as fleeting as the morning cloud. The camera entirely transforms the situation. Its photographic records of outstanding features and picturesque incidents form permanent souvenirs which enable the motorist and his companions to again enjoy this trip and that memorable outing whenever he will.

Some of the pictures may in themselves be insignificant, and the incident or scene depicted of trifling moment, but the law of association of ideas comes into play and causes the whole of the delightful experiences to live again so that he enjoys them afresh. Even Time's effacing hand is impotent to destroy these permanent records, which are treasured more and more with the passing years. The car and camera are veritably a great combination.

THE CAR AND THE CAMERA

By WARD MUIR

EVERY motorist should be a photographer : of this there is no doubt. The assertion is so obvious that it borders on platitude. Almost every motorist, to be sure, already owns a camera. But owning a camera is not the same thing as being a photographer. Much motoring by camera-owners, in the past, has resulted in an astonishingly sparse output of photography. Yet car and camera can co-operate to perfection, each contributing to the enjoyment of the other, the outcome being a hobby—which some might even entitle it an art—unique in character and happily permanent in its fruits.

What has struck me about the average motorist is his splendid curiosity and enterprise and the disappointing manner in which he wastes these two supreme virtues. He will drive his car a thousand miles on a tour involving countless adventures, great and small ; he will deliberately go out of his way (for the legend of the speed maniac who cannot endure to leave main roads is a cynic's fiction) to investigate rare beauty spots ; he will be at infinite pains to explore unfrequented fields at home and abroad ; and in the end he has hardly a souvenir to show for it all. Man's memory is limited. Your tourist is physically incapable of storing up his manifold impressions. No one is more cheated of his toil than the sightseer ; for the vision fades, a host of other visions are superimposed upon it ; its locale and date become hazy—and next to nothing remains of half those fair views and historic sites through which the car carried us last year, nay, last month or last week.

That is—I speak from knowledge and conviction—the sad experience of the ordinary touring motorist. Quite bluntly I claim that those of us to whom the camera is something more than a toy for pot-shotting at roadside picnics have, for our own benefit, revolutionised the meaning of the car. Travel signifies more, in our programme, than ever seemed possible. Each trip, instead of being over and done with, is preserved for a lifetime. And it is all so easy ! Open the album of pictures secured on a given trip. Here, of course, is the snap of the roadside picnic. We do not rule it out. It is a valid page of the photographic diary : it records not only “ those present ” but also (ten to one) some soupçon of detail which, at a glance, sets in motion a train of reminiscences which would otherwise have remained dormant.

These tinier details of the motoring photographs are often the most useful. Here, for instance, is our glimpse of so-and-so cathedral. We could have bought a photograph—even, maybe, a better photograph—at the shop near by ; but it would not have matched this print of our own making. For our print shows the cathedral as it actually was on the occasion of our visit ; the sunshine and the shadows fell just *so*, the clock in the spire announces the precise hour, the season is indicated by the tree-leaves or bare branches, or by snow or rain, even the people in the foreground are ones who, at once, are recollected with a thrill of pleasure—and who would have been forgotten utterly, ere this, had not the camera immortalised them. There, on the steps, is a fellow to whom we spoke. Nothing remarkable in that ? Wait ! The mere fact that we recognise him causes the brain (it is the secret of those much-advertised Memory Systems !) to unseal the cells in which are stored the statements he made. By peering into that cathedral photograph and recognising that pigmy figure in it we have resurrected a conversation which had been dead, and which contained facts, or an anecdote or two, that were worth prizing.

How many enlightening or amusing chats the motorist experiences when on tour ! And how annoyingly their gems escape him afterwards ! Let me assure him that the camera, though it has no ears, can keep the gist of many of those colloquies by the mere process of registering the talker's appearance. As for the photography of places, pure and simple :

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that is a matter of course. The motorist who does not photograph the places he visits is frittering away a good fifty per cent. of his tour. He cannot—the inability is nothing to be ashamed of—remember with visual distinctness all the places he visits. Their pictures are in his mind, but they decline, after a space, to come forth at command. That weird grey matter of ours is soon fatigued. The notes taken by lens and plate can instantaneously revive it. Without photography the holiday trip is lost. With photography it can be gone over again, at home, with an astounding consecutiveness and accuracy; every item in each print unleashing, for the mysterious nerves of the grey matter, a string of other items many of an importance which surprise us by their reminder of our crass forgetfulness.

It would seem needless thus to labour the plea for the systematic use of (as distinct from toying with) the camera, were it not for the plain fact that car-owners so exasperatingly neglect their evident self-interest. They will spend much time, and often large sums of money on tours the most vivid treasures of which are blurred almost immediately. This need not be. Note books are unnecessary; the conscientious night-by-night writing-up of a diary shall not burden us. The camera is the unrivalled note-taker and diarist, the crispest witness and historian. The motorist with a properly-compiled series of albums of photographs of his various tours (not of bought picture-postcards, which are hopelessly impersonal) is fortified for the future: he can cover those tours anew, from his armchair, and even, if the spirit moves him, pen descriptions of them with the elaborateness of the special correspondent who never had his scribbling pad out of his hand for a mile of the route.

I have hinted that much motoring photography errs on the side of unseriousness. Not that the gravity of our self-imposed task—the compiling of a pictorial record—need weigh us down. On the contrary, there is an element of the sporting in the capture of subjects by the camera. Nevertheless, the habit of regarding the camera as a mere quaint toy is common—and regrettable. The camera is a scientific instrument and also a medium of self-expression. As the former, it is at least as notable an invention as the car itself; and if the car is more than a plaything so is the camera.

Their smallness, and the ease with which they are manipulated, give some cameras the air of toys. You thread a spool of film into the back of the box, you point the front at the object, you press a button, you post your spool to a firm to be developed and printed: it is all (like a certain system of furnishing) “so simple” that it invites a kind of flippancy and casualness. When the photography itself requires a minimum of trouble the choice of subjects is apt to get a minimum of trouble expended thereupon likewise; indeed, when the camera is a toy it is only at intervals—as with other toys—that we feel inspired to play with it. Every toy becomes a bore after a while. Because snapshotting is, to some motorists, a haphazard pastime, it palls; and this is why, in many a car that carries a camera, days or weeks pass without the camera being unfastened from its case.

Now I have nothing to say against the little film cameras. Indeed, I hold that no motorist should be without one. I use one myself, incessantly, and it has provided me with scores of priceless mementoes. I believe, however, that the very circumstance that we are considering car folks' photography as distinct from pedestrian folks' photography warrants us in a desire to achieve more ambitious pictorial transcriptions. The walker may well groan that glass plates and a cumbrous camera and a tripod are impracticable. In the car they make no difference worth mentioning. A stand camera and a dozen boxes of plates can be stored as easily as a tin of petrol, and their owner need never carry them a hundred yards; for subjects at a distance from the car's stopping-place will be treated with the small and portable film instrument.

I should like to see every touring car furnished with not less than two cameras: a small pocketable Kodak (or similar film instrument)—there are several admirable makes on the market—and, say, a half-plate tripod camera. Let us here add that the use of the plate

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camera will throw a flood of light, for many previously vague amateurs, on the principles which govern the snapshotting with the film camera. Not a few snapshotters are comically in the dark as to "what happens inside the contraption when the button is pressed;" they remain in the dark because they have never followed the step-by-step procedure which stand-camera work involves, and which—though many do not divine it—is actually an easier form of photography, less liable to errors and failure, than the snapshotting on which most novices launch themselves so confidently. Stand-camera photography, by its superficial laboriousness, daunts the tyro; but with a car to carry his impedimenta his main fears are vanquished. All kinds of otherwise unapproachable subjects are put within his scope; he can take interiors (e.g., the rich and interesting interiors of old churches and similar buildings, readily photographed with a stand camera, cannot be "snapped"); he can study minute details; with a long-focus or tele-photographic lens he can render mountains which are deplorably minimised in the little camera; he can entrap the subtler atmospheric effects, by orthochromatic means, in landscapes and on the sea; in short, he can lift his photography into new planes of memento-making if not of art.

Some of these suggestions sound ominous to the man who dislikes the technical: he jibs at "tele-photographic lenses" and "orthochromatism." But here, exactly, is where photography begins to reveal its wider possibilities: its technique by degrees discloses a vista of fascinations as real and as enthralling as the technique of motoring itself. The "innards" of the car were, at one time, a mystery; later, one's knowledge of them added enormously to the delights of motoring. So with photography. It is the man who never

progresses further than virtually automatic button-pressing who wearies of this exquisite toy. He who examines photography a trifle closer becomes wedded to it, and fonder and fonder as the years elapse. This is mere human nature. Let me remark, however, that the type of photography to which I allude requires no deep scientific application. With the stand-camera the aspirant can buy a text-book—some such work as "The Complete Photographer" (Methuen)—which will tell him all he needs to know in an hour or two. The rest is a straightforward affair of exposing a batch of plates in his back garden, to make sure that he has mastered the tricks of the apparatus; and then he is ready for the road.



"Devon once gave me some lovely negatives."

The cameras (I repeat that every car should own two) must be packed in a manner as nearly dust-proof as possible. We know the surprisingly penetrating power of dust, and it can do real harm to photographic apparatus. To mention only one of its crimes: a dusty lens causes "scatter" of the light and a pallid, foggy negative; yet must the photographer by no means always be wiping his lens clean with a vigorous handkerchief, or he will abrade the delicate surface polish. The little film camera should always be handy in the car: it is the "at a moment's notice" implement with which we may bring off our choicest shots. Plenty of spare spools of film must be kept in the luggage. The plate camera, and its tripod, which are only required at resting-places, where a longish halt is made, need not be so accessible. As for changing the plates, this cannot be managed in daylight, as with the roll films; it must be done, as a rule, in the inn bedroom of an evening. With practice it can be manœuvred in total darkness—this is my own method—which obviates carrying a red lamp. In the larger towns our plate-changing can, if necessary,

THE CAR AND THE CAMERA

be accomplished at chemists' shops or photographers' studios, but this is less satisfactory. The average stand-camera enthusiast carries twelve plates loaded ready for exposure, and it is not often that he wishes to use a larger number in twenty-four hours. With his little film camera, which can be refilled over and over again, in daylight, anywhere, he is equipped for a practically limitless amount of the lesser pictorial note-taking.

It would be possible to write pages on the theme of motoring districts for photography. Myself, I confess a passion for that part of England known broadly as "The Lakes;" and I cannot resist observing that it has this peculiarity: its pictorial subject matter is found, to an extent unusual elsewhere, actually on, or within close range of, the road. There are areas of the country where the roads seem determined to steer us steadily from anything which would make a photograph. This is not the case in Cumberland and Westmorland. However, I shall endeavour to resist the temptation to be too topographical; for the *raison d'être* of this sermon is to preach that *all* travel by car should be done to the accompaniment of the camera, wherever the route may chance to lead, otherwise we might almost as profitably make our trip in a train with our nose glued to a newspaper.

There are those who ask what camera to buy and what price to pay. The first question hinges on the second, for a camera is one of those commodities (like a car) which is worth its cost. The cheap camera will work. There is nothing against it. But for a higher price you can become possessed of a camera which will, proportionately, work better. That is a bald outline of a truth whose finer shades could be filled in and elaborated interminably, as no motorist would need to be told were cars, and particularly engines, under consideration. Yet there are people who will pay several hundred pounds for a car and grudge more than a brace of guineas for a camera—the accessory which will make that car's glorious wanderings a permanent possession. To recommend this camera or that is not my purpose. There are endless models. Suffice it to say that those models have fixed and recognised prices; those prices are plain in the price lists; and—each camera is worth what is charged for it. You can get a camera for a guinea and you can get a camera, which takes pictures no larger, for ten guineas. Each camera is worth the money.

Enough said. You will tire of either the guinea camera or the ten-guinea one for the same reason—that you use it, or are too indolent to use it, on impulse as a toy. You will become devoted either to the guinea camera or the ten-guinea one if you deservy in it something beyond the toy. But I will guess that the guinea camera owner who has reached this stage has also reached the stage of requiring more than a guinea's-worth of apparatus. Photography which is worth doing well is worth doing by means of a first-class instrument. With which aphorism I must abandon the beginner to the perusal of catalogues. He will find it a stimulating preliminary to the first of his tours in which car and camera are to combine in the compilation of history, both personal and pictorial.

I have been asked to add a word or two about "the best photography ground." The implied parallel between the camera and the fishing-rod, albeit fallacious, appeals to me: in spite of the circumstance that the foregoing pages were penned with the object of urging that photography and motoring should *always* co-operate and that pictures can be found and should be found on *every* tour—that motorists need not "go photographing" or photographers "go motoring" but that both hobbies should be automatically simultaneous—I bow to the decree. For, of course, to some temperaments, there are districts richer in picture-stuff than other districts. I have already mentioned "the Lakes." As a contrast to them I think at once of Warwickshire, with its gentle scenery, its old cottages set in lush hedgerows: a land of rural quietude symbolising the antiquity of the life of the soil, and of its wealth of choice subjects in that favoured country of the immortal Bard, known as Shakespeare's Country. Kent, with its orchards and hopfields, its rose-red tiled brick farms and occasional pine-clad ridges, runs Warwickshire close; but indeed there is a vast variety of landscape in all those southern counties which lie within an easy flight from London—Kent, Surrey, and Sussex each present their type, unique and mellow. For

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students who take an interest in the traces which are left to us of a history still farther back in time, and the remains of which furnish items for collections of photographs of tumuli, ancient British and Roman Camps, and the like, a "camp" holiday has obvious possibilities. As for coast photography—the choice is endless. Devon once gave me some negatives of lovely cliff-hemmed coves, of breakers rushing in across level golden sands : souvenirs of a visit which I should be sorry to forget. Not dissimilar are some of the stretches in North Wales—which has a run between Colwyn and Anglesey, fairly describable as a Riviera in miniature. The West Coast of Scotland looks in places like a second Lake District, its seas are so landlocked. Here too is wonderful river scenery of the wilder kind—less easy to pictorialise, as a matter of fact, than the quiet upper Thames, the Wye, and the Severn.

But the list of "photography grounds" within Great Britain could be extended for many columns : one thinks of the Cathedral Cities, and again of the aisles of that open-air cathedral—the forest ; one thinks of shipping and boating subjects—the quaint harbours of the North-east Coast or of Cornwall, even the smoke-enshrouded docks of the big ports. To ask for suggestions as to the best "photography grounds" is almost equivalent to asking for a list of our counties. Picture-finding is done anywhere and everywhere—by the man with an eye for pictures ; and the novice who does not believe this statement must at first take it on trust. He will presently prove it for himself. As soon as he begins to look for pictures he will begin to find pictures, and as soon as he begins to find pictures he will find more pictures and yet more. Whithersoever he travels the world will reveal itself as a store-house of material for his camera. Ultimately he will not need to go to "photography grounds ;" they will, as it were, come to him ; for wherever he is the "photography ground" is *there*.





Drawn by Ed. J. Burrow.

Tumuli on the Mendips (at the side of the road from Nordrach to Castle of Comfort).

HUNTING FOR ANTIQUITIES

A New Motif for the Motorist

By EDWARD J. BURROW, F.R.G.S.

IT is no longer a reproach to be levelled at the motorist that he—or she—considers nothing worthy of notice but speed. A close acquaintance with the working of the Dunlop Touring Service Bureau goes to show that a great proportion of tourists and road users to-day are, in fact, men and women of wide interests and culture. The use of the car to such as these is not an end in itself—it is a means to an end—whether that end be the search for the beautiful and satisfying in landscape, or the many remains of the curious and antique that are to be found along, or near, our highways and by-ways.

And it is to such as these this brief summary will appeal—a digest of the great mass of material that might be brought forward, all going to show that Britain is a country with a history and pre-history—history that gave us the storied Abbeys and Cathedrals and Castles of the English shires; and pre-history that takes us back far into the dim mysterious past, when this Island, set in the Northern Seas, was inhabited by strange races of barbarians as unlike our modern civilised man as the Riff is unlike the Frenchman or the Spaniard. To the motorist Archæology is not a dry-as-dust study: it is an open book, whose pages are the great open downs and the hill tops, full of interest, and provoking a spirit of healthy enterprise and discovery which brings new life into the monotony of the ordinary joy ride.

The hunting out of archæological remains can be, and is, one of the most delightful of pastimes, combining, as it does, a considerable amount of walking, and often climbing, as a welcome relief to driving the car. But the question will naturally arise: What are these archæological remains of which I speak, and where are they to be found? How shall we know them when we see them? And what is their import or meaning to us, to men and women who have other pursuits than that of seeking out these relics of the past.

First in importance, from a spectacular point of view, I would class the pre-historic camps and earthworks thrown up by man in the dawn of our Island history, remains which are to be found on hundreds of hill tops and high places throughout the British Isles. Some of these are of amazing strength and dimensions, such as Maiden or Mai-Dun Castle, near Dorchester; Cadbury Castle, near Wincanton, the reputed Avalon of Arthurian legend; and the grandly placed British Camp on the Herefordshire Beacon at the northern end of the Malvern range, in the deep trenches of which an army of 30,000 men could conceal themselves with ease.

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The earliest of these earthworks, dating back in all probability to the period when Britain was inhabited by a small dark race of Iberian blood (*circa* 1500 B.C.) are the earthworks which consist of a single bank and ditch cutting off a hill promontory, and forming a fortress of the enclosed portion, the other sides of the enclosure being defended by the natural precipitousness of the hill. A typical example of this type of earthwork is Crickley Hill Camp, a very prominent object near the high road from Cheltenham to Birdlip.



Dyrham Camp occupies the point of Horton Hill, three miles south of Chipping Sodbury, Glos.

But other Camps and Earthworks worthy of a visit, and reasonably accessible to the motorist, are Uffington Castle, above the White Horse Hill, in Berkshire; Chipping Sodbury Camp, close to the Nailsworth-Bath road, overlooking the little town of that name; Caer Caradoc, associated with the struggle of Caractacus with the Romans, near Church Stretton; Hamdon Hill Camp, near Montacute, Somerset, an early British Camp, afterwards adapted by the Romans; Worlebury Camp, on the hill above Weston-super-Mare, and Dolbury, commanding the main road from Bristol to the West, near Churchill:—two fortifications built up with rough stone-walling, and, in the case of Worlebury, with no less than 90 pit dwellings, or stone houses inside the area; Chisbury Camp above Great Bedwyn, in Wiltshire, into which one may drive the car on a hard road; Barbury Castle, near Ogbourne, Wiltshire, reached by the old green road, probably older than the camp, which crosses the downs from the Marlborough-Wotton-Basset road in an easterly direction; Old Sarum Camp, where once stood the city, Castle, and Cathedral of Sarum, within the imposing lines of giant earthworks, close to the main Amesbury to Salisbury road; the fine stone fortress on Conway mountain, Castell Caer Lleion, overlooking Oakwood Park hydro; and the great Camp on Hod Hill, Dorset, a prehistoric fortress reinvested in the days of the Parliamentary wars.

These are only a few of the evident and imposing earthworks thrown up by dwellers in Britain before the Roman Eagles came.

So I would urge the reader to take up the interesting project of hunting for antiquities and remains of prehistoric man in Britain as a recreation, which will add greatly to the zest of motoring.

Now, how shall we set to work?

HUNTING FOR ANTIQUITIES



Drawn by Ed. J. Burrow.

Castell Caer Lleion (the great Celtic stone fortress on the summit of Conway mountain).

Having acquired the desire to take up the quest we must know *what to look for*. I would advise the would-be antiquary, of motor habits, to get copies of one or two useful books and read up the subject: notably Bertram Windle's "Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England" (Methuen's, 7s. 6d. net), and Hadrian Allcroft's "Earthworks of England"



Section of Ordnance Map indicating Camp at A.

(Macmillan & Co.), the latter a book of all-embracing scope and exceptional wealth of detail; or, if you wish exact details of the whereabouts and appearance of the Camps and Earthworks I have explored by car, you can find all these exactly set forth in "Ancient Camps and Entrenchments of Gloucestershire," 7s. 6d. net (abridged edition); "Ancient Camps and Earthworks of Somerset," 25s. net; and "The Mystery of Wansdyke," 25s. net (Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., Kingsway, W.C.2). I shall always be pleased to answer enquiries as to this particular subject, directed to me at the Dunlop Touring Service Bureau, 43, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Then you should arm yourself with the one-mile-to-the-inch ordnance map of the area you are going to work, to be obtained from any local map seller. I have reproduced here a small section of an ordnance map, and on it will be noticed at A

the embankments or vallum (the Roman word for wall) of a camp: such markings will generally be clear enough to trace the exact position of an ancient camp or earthwork: the clearer and more decided their detail on the ordnance map, the more likely you will be to discover a really imposing relic of the past; and you will find plenty of interest and, indeed, amusement of a strenuous kind, in tracing the ramparts of such camps as have become overgrown with trees and almost lost to sight in the undergrowth of ages.

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Where the camps are free from timber and on hill crests, you will get the more impressive and best preserved. Take for example the camp known as Kimsbury Castle, above Painswick, in the Stroud Valley. You will observe from the road there is no shadow of doubt as to the grim impressiveness of these great earthworks and trenches scarring the slope of the hill they defend.

You will soon acquire a genius and special capacity for spotting their outlines against the sky. You will note at the angles of the earthworks the fosse or ditch, which is easily discernible, as a deep notch against the sky-line, and after a while you may become so expert as even to discover here and there an entrenchment or a portion of a prehistoric camp which has neither been classified nor marked on existing maps.

It is well to take a definite area of the ordnance map and to mark with a circle the camps you mean to visit, and then to get as near as may be by road to each, completing the distance oftentimes by a climb up the steep hill-side on foot. You will generally find the camps on hill-tops command a magnificent view; the reason is obvious; the valley must be overlooked from the hill fortress, and not from æsthetic but from grimly warlike motives of strategy were these viewpoints chosen.

The fact is easily recognised that there must have been a code of signals, probably by smoke columns in the day, and fire beacons at night, for communicating alarm or information from one camp to the other; and for this purpose it was necessary that every camp should be in sight of its neighbouring entrenchments. This is nearly always the case: the Icknield way, which traverses England from the south-west to the north-east, is guarded by a whole series of camps, which, where they remain, are rarely more than twelve miles apart and consequently in view of one another.



From a drawing by Ed. J. Burrow.

The British Camp Hill, Malvern.

You will find the camps and ancient entrenchments to visit will group themselves roughly into seven classes.

There are, *First*, headland or peninsula fortresses, in which a jutting headland or cape of hill-country has been cut off by deep entrenchments from the downs at its rear; or *Second*, the half-moon-shaped entrenchments common on the edge of the Cotswolds, in which one end of the earthwork touches the edge of a cliff, runs round in a semi-circle, and abuts on the cliff again at its further extremity; *Third*, the hill-fort, where a

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conveniently steep hill has been fortified all the way round by entrenchments which fit their general lines to the contour of the hill they defend; *Fourth*, the circular camp, an imposing and strange embankment, which some consider must have been the boundary of a Celtic village of skin-tents or a cattle compound rather than a place of battle; *Fifth*, the Roman camps, mostly conforming to one pattern and size—viz., about three acres, square shaped, with rounded corners. (The camp-seeker will be surprised at the comparative rarity of these provedly Roman fortifications; of Roman *roads* there are many outstanding examples, and along the borders of the north-country, from Wallsend to the western coast, there is the old Roman wall with its protecting castella or border fortresses still remaining; but in most cases the camps of the Romans became the walled cities of their later occupation, so that the older fortifications are buried far beneath the bustle and business of the twentieth century, except in such remote cases as the city of Silchester, near Reading, which was sacked after the Roman occupation, and only recently rediscovered); *Sixth*, here and there the would-be archæologist will come across the mounds and ditches of Norman castles which were probably used as a fortification crowned by wooden buildings heavily entrenched about, before the Normans settled down and built their stone castles and keeps; and *Seventh*, there are many remains of Danish occupation and battle entrenchments hardly to be distinguished from the earlier work of the Brythons, except by analysis of presumptive evidence, such as the well-known camp at Sinodun, commanding the Thames above Dorchester.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is no lack of interest, or even of a mild degree of excitement in the pursuit of the knowledge desired.

And it adds greatly to the interest of our research if we realise that the men who fought and died about and on these entrenchments left us other and ascertainable records of their life and days.

There are their burial places. Dotted about the hill-tops and the plains and downs of Britain are innumerable round or oval tumuli—heaps of stones and earth erected over a single sepulchral chamber—or, in the case of some of the larger tumuli, a number of such cists or sepulchres. In many, human remains have been found, sometimes the complete skeleton, but more often calcined by cremation on the spot, and there are some signs of possible human sacrifice in the earlier interments.

Sometimes these tumuli are inside the area of a camp, often clustered near it; but it is interesting to note that these men are divided practically into two classes, round-headed and long-headed; the round-headed are mostly interred in round barrows and the long-headed in long barrows. Their implements and weapons were of flint, delicately chipped, and later of bronze and iron.

As most of the tumuli are marked clearly on the one-inch ordnance map, where these are near the camps they can be inspected, although, saving for a few well-preserved examples, they have very little in their appearance to distinguish them from heaps of stones or natural protuberances of the soil. One of the most noteworthy and unmistakable examples (*circa* 1500–2000 B.C.) is that of the Long Barrow, at Uley Bury, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, which can be entered and explored; but there are great numbers of easily recognised round barrows of the bronze and iron ages on Salisbury Plain, Marlborough Downs, the Mendips, and the Yorkshire moors.

The flint and bronze weapons, domestic implements, and the skeletons of the one-time occupant of these burial mounds may be seen in most of the county museums, and a few hours should be given to a study of the exhibits relating to the Celtic and British periods, in such places, in order to acquire an insight into the manners, customs and physical characteristics of the men who built the mighty earthworks of their period, and whose chieftains are buried in these lonely graves on the hill-tops.

Now and again one will be rewarded by the discovery of those beautifully worked flint arrow-heads that you will see displayed in the glass cases of county museums, and which are so delicate and fragile in construction that it is almost a miracle they have survived the storms and ploughshares of centuries.

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But there are other flint tools made by those astonishingly clever craftsmen before metal was known to or used by them. There are flint scrapers for scraping the meat off the bones of animals, celts or stone hatchets, flint adzes, knives of a sort, spearheads and round flints apparently used as missiles in a fight.

All of these things are more likely to be found in or about the area of a British or Celtic camp than elsewhere, saving, perhaps, about the tumuli or burial places of the chieftains of those days, for it seems to have been the custom to use every camp as a factory for flint implements, and to make every tumulus the receptacle for a strange assortment of weapons and tools for the use of the dead hero in the "great Beyond."

I do not suggest that the entrenchments and tumuli, or the remains of barbaric man in the local museums exhaust the opportunities of this enterprise. There are Standing Stones or Monoliths in many places; and there are the great temples of Stonehenge, and its more ruined, but much greater rival, Avebury, on Marlborough Downs. There are stone circles, such as the Rollright Stones, near Banbury; circles at Stanton Drew in Somerset; and others equally interesting in the Lake District, Yorkshire, and on the high places of North Wales; and there are the Roman villas and amphitheatres of a later date, all and each of which demand attention. Some of my friends have derived great enjoyment in tracing the Roman roads of the



Typical Flint Arrowheads, Scrapers, and Knives of the Late Stone and Early Bronze Age.

country over their complete course, an undertaking which takes one over some of the best and finest highways of to-day, but just as frequently lures the motorist to the ascent of narrow lanes with deep ruts, where the modern road leaves the Roman way to climb the steep on a lonely trail.

I suggest that it is better to first concentrate on the study of one set of archaeological remains, such as ancient camps and entrenchments.

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And there should be records taken as far as possible. There is no need to overdo this part of the undertaking, but it is certainly an addition to the interest of the expedition itself if, after the camp has been found, a drawing or a photograph, or a rough plan is made.

Such records will be valuable to those who only know of the entrenchments by way of book-lore, and you will gradually acquire a liking for the accumulation of positive records, and the comparison of details between one camp and another.

I have made most of my investigations on a two-seater of moderate power, and in this little car have climbed to the tops of well-nigh impossible hills, and driven over bumpy grass-clad moors without fear of being held up. So that I would suggest to my reader, if he has a choice of cars, to select a light car for this kind of work: one that will climb well, that is light on tyres, and, of course, with a good road clearance, in case of deep ruts to negotiate.

Finally, I will promise anyone who has never experienced the pleasures of "motoring with an object" an added zest—a new enjoyment, spiced with a suggestion of mild adventure—a pursuit which will bring the happy motorist out into the great open spaces, away from the beaten track and the dusty highway, and face to face with stern relics of twenty centuries or more back.

The camp hunter will discover so many different points of view, so much to astonish, so much more to admire, that—although I may never meet him save in this printed page—he will be grateful to me for suggesting this new and exciting pursuit "Camp-Hunting"—a hunt for treasure in the open fields of antiquity.



Stonehenge, the great Temple-Tomb of 1600 B.C., on Salisbury Plain.

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HINTS AND INFORMATION FOR MOTORISTS

THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR

SUPPOSING you found a man who, when buying an article for, say, £5, not only paid £5 for it, but at the same time took about £2 out of his pocket and threw it away. Supposing he did it not once, but every time he bought that article, what would you think of him?

**A CASE IN
POINT**

If you are an average owner of a motor car it may interest you to examine your own procedure when you use your pneumatic tyres.

More than 95 per cent. of pneumatic tyre users destroy their tyres before they have given the service for which their owners have paid. This is because they fail to give just a little attention from time to time to see that the tyre is supplied with air, at a cost of precisely nothing.

Consider what happens.

The outer cover, which is visible, is nothing but a chamber to enclose a quantity of compressed air, and it is the compressed air which supports the load. If there is not enough of it the enclosing walls—that is, the outer cover—commence to destroy themselves by excessive bending. If there is too much of it they are liable to be destroyed by the excessive tension rendering them unable to resist the concussion and impact of the road. There is just a right quantity, which, if adopted and maintained, will mean that the user can rid himself of all tyre troubles, except those due to unavoidable accident.

**WHAT
HAPPENS**

The secret of success in the use of pneumatic tyres, therefore, is to adopt the correct pressure for the car and to see that the pressure is maintained. The proper way to do this is to purchase a tyre gauge and, at least once a week, test the pressure in all the tyres. If it has fallen by even 2 lbs. per square inch restore it at once by half a dozen strokes of the pump. This need only take a few minutes a week, and it is the whole secret of the successful use of tyres, both as to safety, comfort, durability, and economy. Great as the mileage given by Dunlop tyres is, even when used under average conditions, it will be greater if this regular attention is given.

**THE SECRET
OF SUCCESS**

The pressures for use in connection with most popular cars are detailed herewith. If these pressures are adhered to, the motorist will obtain maximum comfort and mileage from his tyres:—

RECOMMENDED INFLATION PRESSURES

Issued in the Interest of Motorists by the

SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD.

CAR	DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE			DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE			CAR	DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE			DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE		
	Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure			Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure	
		Front	Rear		Front	Rear			Front	Rear		Front	Rear
A.C. 12/24 h.p.	27 × 4.40	23	23	26 × 3	40	45	ALVIS All Weather 4/5 Seater	29 × 4.95	24	30	760 × 90	45	55
" Royal, 2 Seater . . .		23	29	45	45	60	" Coupé and Saloon 4	"	24	30	and 30 × 3½	45	50
" " 4 "		23	25	40	40	50	" " Seater	"	28	29	765 × 105	45	50
" " Coupé		23	26	710 × 90	40	40	" 12/50 h.p.	29 × 4.40	28	29	30 × 3½ S.S.	40	40
" 12/40 h.p. Royal Sports	28 × 4.95	23	26	"	40	45	" " Sports 2/3 Seater . .	29 × 4.95	24	31	"	45	55
" 16/40 h.p.		24	27	"	40	50	" " " 4 "	"	24	33	"	"	"
" Royal, 2/3 Seater . .		23	26	"	40	50	" " Open 2/3 " . .	"	26	34	"	"	"
" " 4 "		24	26	710 × 90	40	45	" " 4/5 "	"	25	27	"	"	"
" Aceca 2 "	29 × 4.95	25	28	40	40	40	" " Saloon 5 " . . .	"	26	29	"	"	"
" Royal Coupé		23	26	"	40	45	" " Coupé 2/3 " . .	"	26	27	"	"	"
" 16/66 h.p. Royal Sports		22	24	760 × 90	40	45	" " ½ Coupé 2/3 " .	"	24	30	760 × 90	40	55
ALVIS 12/40 h.p. 2/3 Seater		22	24	and 30 × 3½	40	45	ARGYLL 12 h.p.	28 × 4.95	24	30	" All Weather 4 Seater . .	"	"

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RECOMMENDED INFLATION PRESSURES

CAR	DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE				DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE				CAR	DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE				DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE			
	Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure			
		Front Axle	Rear Axle		Front Axle	Rear Axle		Front Axle			Rear Axle	Front Axle		Rear Axle	Front Axle	Rear Axle	
ARGYLL—									BUICK —								
" Coupé	28×4-95	24	32	765×105	45	45			" 20 h.p. Tourer ..	31×5-25	32	32	31×4	45	60		
" Saloon	30×5-25	21	28	"	45	50			" 20 h.p. Saloon ..	"	34	40	"	"	"		
ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY									" Coupé	"	32	36	"	"	"		
" 14 h.p. Open 5 Seater	29×4-95	24	34	765×105	45	50			" 26 h.p. Tourer 5 Seater	33×6-00	32	32	32×4½ S.S.	50	60		
" " Closed 5 Seater	"	24	36	"	45	60			" 26 h.p. Tourer 7 Seater	"	34	36	"	50	60		
" 18 h.p. Open Tourer	"	"	"	"	"	"			" 26 h.p. Saloon 5 Seater	"	34	36	"	"	"		
" 4/5 Seater	31×5-25	21	32	815×105	45	60			" 26 h.p. Limousine 7	"	34	42	"	50	65		
" 18 h.p. Closed 5 Seater	"	25	36	820×120	45	55			" Seater	"	"	"	"	"	"		
" 30 h.p. Open or Closed	"	"	"	895×135	45	50			CALCOTT—								
" 5/7 Seater	"	"	"	"	"	"			" 10/15 h.p. Open 2/3	27×4-40	22	22	710×90	35	40		
ARROL-JOHNSTON—									" Seater	"	22	28	"	"	"		
" 12 h.p. Open 4 Seater	29×4-95	22	29	765×105	45	50			" 10/15 h.p. Open 4 Seater	"	22	28	"	40	45		
" 15-9 h.p. Open 4 Seater	30×5-25	21	32	820×120	45	50			" 11-9 h.p. Open 4 Seater	29×4-95	24	28	765×105	40	45		
" Saloon 5 Seater	"	23	34	"	45	50			" 12/24 h.p. Open 4 Seater	29×4-95	26	34	"	"	"		
" 20 h.p. Open 5/7 Seater	33×6-00	26	34	820×120	45	60			" 16/50 h.p. Open 4 Seater	30×5-25	23	32	"	"	"		
" " Saloon 5/7 Seater	"	26	34	"	45	60			" Saloon 4 Seater	"	"	"	"	"	"		
ASTER 20/55 h.p.									CALTHORPE—								
" Open 4/5 Seater ..	33×6-00	26	32	820×120	45	55			" 10/20 h.p. Open 2/3	27×4-40	22	22	710×90	35	40		
" Coupé 3/5 Seater ..	"	26	32	"	45	50			" Seater	"	22	25	"	35	40		
" Saloon 4/5 Seater ..	"	26	36	"	45	60			" 10/20 h.p. Open 4 Seater	"	22	28	"	"	"		
AUSTIN—									" 12/20 h.p. Open 2/3	28×4-95	24	24	30×3½	40	45		
" 7 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater	26×3-50	20	20	26×3	30	35			" Seater	"	24	26	"	45	50		
" 12 h.p. Tourer 4 Seater	30×5-25 or	"	"	765×105	45	50			" h.p. Saloon ..	"	24	32	"	"	"		
" " 31×5-25	21	28	"	"	"	"			" 15/45 h.p. Open 4/5	"	"	"	765×105	45	50		
" 12 h.p. Coupé 2/3 Seater	4½" for 21"	26	40	"	40	45			" Seater	"	"	"	"	"	"		
" " 30/31×5-25	21	28	"	"	"	"			CHEVROLET—								
" 12 h.p. Landulette	4½" for 21"	26	40	"	45	50			" Open 4 Seater ..	31×4-40	24	28	30×3½	40	48		
" 4 Seater	30/31×5-25	21	28	"	"	"			" Saloon and Coach ..	31×4-40	24	28	"	40	55		
" 20 h.p. Touring	4½" for 21"	26	40	820×120	45	55			CHRYSLER "SIX"—								
" " Saloon	33×6-00	26	34	"	45	55			" Open	30×5-77	35	35	"	"	"		
" " Landulette	5½" for 21"	34	48	820×120	45	55			" Closed	"	40	40	"	"	"		
" " Limousine	33×6-00	26	36	"	45	60			CHRYSLER "FOUR" ..	30×5-77	35	35	"	"	"		
" " " 5½" for 21"	38	50	"	"	"	"			" Beaded	"	"	"	"	"	"		
BAYLISS-THOMAS—									" Edge	"	"	"	"	"	"		
" 10/22 h.p. Open 2 Seater	27×4-40	22	25	26×3	40	50			CITROEN—								
" " Open 4 Seater ..	"	22	32	"	55	60			" 7-5 h.p. Open 2 Seater	715×115	21	23	700×80	35	38		
" 12/27 h.p. Open 4 Seater	"	23	—	"	55	60			" 11-4 h.p. Open 4 Seater	730×130	22	29	710×90	40	49		
" Saloon 4 Seater	"	"	"	"	"	"			CLULEY—								
" 13/30 h.p. Open 4 Seater	28×4-95	24	29	765×105	40	45			" 10/20 h.p. All Weather	"	"	"	"	"	"		
BEAN 12 h.p.									" 2/3 Seater	27×4-40	22	22	26×3	35	50		
" Open 2/3 Seater ..	28×4-95	25	30	30×3½	45	55			" 10/20 h.p. 4 Seater ..	31×5-25 or	22	30	765×105	40	60		
" " S.S.	"	"	"	"	"	"			" 14/30 h.p. All Weather	30×5-25	21	28	"	45	50		
" Open 4 Seater ..	"	27	32	"	50	60			" " Saloon	"	21	30	"	"	"		
" Coupé and Brougham	"	"	"	"	"	"			CLYNO—								
" 2/3 Seater	"	26	26	"	45	50			" 11 h.p. All Weather ..	27×4-40	22	29	710×85	38	60		
" 14 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater	30×5-25 or	25	30	31×4 S.S.	45	50			" " Coupé	"	22	24	(ft 26×3)	45	49		
" All Weather 4/5 Seater	31×5-25	26	32	"	50	60			" " Saloon	"	24	30	"	45	60		
" Saloon 4/5 Seater ..	33×6-00	26	31	"	50	60			" " Sports	27×4-40	22	22	"	39	39		
" Landulette 4/5 Seater	"	26	36	"	50	60			" " Sports 2 Seater	"	22	22	"	43	45		
" " " 5½" for 21"	42	45	"	"	"	"			" 13 h.p. Open 2 Seater	28×4-95	24	24	"	"	"		
BENTLEY 15-9 h.p.									" " Open 4 Seater ..	"	24	27	"	"	"		
" Open 4/5 Seater	33×6-00	26	32	820×120	45	50			" " Open Saloon ..	"	24	28	"	"	"		
" " 5½" for 21"	38	46	"	"	"	"			CROSSLEY—								
" Closed 4/5 Seater	33×6-00	26	34	"	50	55			" 14 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater	31×5-25	21	25	765×105	40	45		
" " 5½" for 21"	38	48	"	"	"	"			" " 4½" for 21"	30	35	"	"	"			
" Sports	33×6-00	26	30	"	45	49			" 14 h.p. Coupé 2/3	31×5-25	22	25	"	40	45		
" " 5½" for 21"	38	42	"	"	"	"			" Seater	4½" for 21"	31	35	"	"	"		
" Weyman Saloon	33×6-00	26	32	"	45	55			" 14 h.p. Touring 4/5	31×5-25	21	30	"	45	50		
" " 5½" for 21"	38	46	"	"	"	"			" Seater	4½" for 21"	30	42	"	"	"		
" 37-8 h.p. Saloon	33×6-75	30	32	895×135	45	55			" 14 h.p. Saloon and	31×5-25	22	30	"	45	55		
" " 6" for 21"	42	45	"	"	"	"			" " Landulette	4½" for 21"	31	42	"	"	"		
B.S.A.—									" 19-6 h.p. Open 4/5	33×6-00	26	28	820×120	45	55		
" 10 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater	27×4-40	22	26	710×90	35	40			" Seater	5½" for 21"	38	50	"	"	"		
" " 25	27	30	28×3½	45	50				" 19-6 h.p. Closed 4/5	33×6-00	26	34	"	50	60		
" 14 h.p. Open 4 Seater	28×4-95	24	30	"	45	50			" Seater	5½" for 21"	38	50	"	"	"		
" 16 h.p. Type D 16	30×5-25	21	26	30×3½	40	55			" 25/30 h.p. Open 4/5	33×6-75	30	32	920×120	50	60		
" " Type L 216	"	21	28	"	"	"			" Seater	6" for 21"	42	45	"	"	"		
BUICK—									" 25/30 h.p. Closed 4/5	33×6-75	30	36	895×135	45	55		
" 20 h.p. Coach ..	31×5-25	32	34	"	"	"			" Seater	6" for 21"	42	50	"	"	"		
" " 2 Seater ..	"	30	30	"	"	"			" 18/50 h.p. Open 4/5	33×6-00	26	34	820×120	50	60		
" " " 5½" for 21"	42	45	"	"	"	"			" Seater	5½" for 21"	38	48	"	"	"		

Hints and Information for Motorists

RECOMMENDED INFLATION PRESSURES

CAR		DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE			DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE			CAR		DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE			DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE		
		Tyre Size	Recom-mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom-mended Pressure				Tyre Size	Recom-mended Pressure				
			Front Axle	Rear Axle		Front Axle	Rear Axle				Front Axle	Rear Axle			
CROSSLEY—															
20/70 h.p. Sports 4 Seater					820×120	45	50	HAMPTON—		28×4·95	20	22			
								12 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater			20	26			
								Open 4 Seater			20	22			
								Coupé			20	22			
CUBITT—								10 h.p. Open 2/2 Seater		28×4·95	22	24	710×90	35	40
15·9 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater		30×5·25	21	25	815×105	40	45	Open 4 Seater			22	26		40	45
Open 5 Seater			23	32		45	60	Coupé 2/3 Seater			22	24		35	40
								14 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater		29×4·95	22	25	760×90	40	45
								Open 4 Seater			22	30		40	45
								Coupé 2/3 Seater			22	25		40	45
CROUCH—12/30 h.p.															
Open 2/3 Seater		28×4·95	22	24	715×115	24	24	H.E.—							
Open 4 Seater			22	25		24	25	13/40 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater		31×5·25	21	21	815×105	40	42
Sports 2 Seater			22	24	710×90	35	40	13/40 h.p. Open 4/5 Seater			21	26		40	46
								13/40 h.p. Sports			23	24		45	45
DAIMLER—															
16 h.p. No. L.1 & L.2		30×5·25	25	32	765×105	55	60	11 h.p. All Weather 4 Seater		28×4·95	24	26	710×90	40	50
No. L.4 & L.5		31×5·25	25	32		55	60	14 h.p. Open 4 Seater		29×4·40	33	34			
20 h.p. No. S.1		33×6·00	28	32	820×120	50	55	All Weather		30×4·75	32	33			
No. T.1			30	37		55	60	Saloon			32	33			
25 " No. S.1		33×6·00	30	34	820×120	55	60								
No. T.1			31	38		55	60								
30 h.p. No. N.1		37×7·30 7½" for 23"	30	45	895×135	55	60								
		35×6·75	31	38		55	60								
No. R.1		6½" for 23"													
35 h.p. No. S.1		33×6·00	32	38	880×120	55	60								
No. T.1		33×6·75	30	32		55	60								
45 h.p. No. N.1		37×7·30 7½" for 23"	33	45	895×135	60	65								
		35×6·75													
No. R.1		6½" for 23"	33	42		60	65								
57 h.p. No. G.1		37×7·30 7½" for 23"	35	45											
		Beaded Edge													
DARRACQ—															
12/32 h.p. Open 4 Seater		775×145	22	31	765×105	45	50	8 h.p. Chummy 2/3 Seater		27×4·40	22	22	26×3	35	40
Saloon			22	32		45	55	8 h.p. Dickie 2/3 Seater			22	23		35	40
15/40 h.p. Open 4/5 Seater		775×145 Wired	22	32	820×120	45	50	8 h.p. Saloon 2/3 Seater			22	24		40	45
								9/20 h.p. Open 4 Seater		27×4·40	22	30			
								9/20 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater			22	29			
								9/20 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater			22	23			
								12/25 h.p. 2 Seater		31×5·25	24	24			
								12/25 h.p. Open 4 Seater		43" for 21"	34	34	765×105	40	50
								12/25 h.p. Coupé 2/4 Seater		31×5·25	21	26			
								12/15 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater		31×5·25	25	25		40	45
								15·9 h.p. 4/5 Seater		43" for 21"	32	45			
								15·9 h.p. Saloon and Landalette 4/5 Seater		31×5·25	21	30		40	50
										43" for 21"	36	45	820×120	40	55
										33×6·00	23	34			
										54" for 21"	38	45			
										33×6·00	26	34		45	60
										54" for 21"	38	45			
JOWETT—7/17 h.p.															
Open 2/3 Seater								12/24 h.p. Open 4 Seater		27×4·40	20	22	650×65	30	35
Open 4 Seater								12/24 h.p. Coupé 2/3 Seater			20	23	26×3	35	45
LAGONDA—															
12/24 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater		28×4·95	24	24	710×90	35	40	12/24 h.p. Open 4 Seater			24	24		40	45
12/24 h.p. Coupé 2/3 Seater								12/24 h.p. Coupé 2/3 Seater			24	24		35	40
12/24 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater								12/24 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater			24	26		40	50
14/60 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater		31×5·25	25	36				14/60 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater		43" for 21"	35	45			
LANCHESTER—															
21 h.p. Touring 4 Seater		33×6·00	26	34	820×120 or 32×4½ S.S.	55	60	21 h.p. Touring 4 Seater		54" for 21"	38	48			
Limousine and Landalette 4/6 Seater		33×6·00	26	38		55	60	Limousine and Landalette 4/6 Seater		54" for 21"	38	54		55	60
40 h.p. Open 5 Seater		33×6·75	45	45				40 h.p. Open 5 Seater		54" for 21"	45	45	395×135 or 33×5 S.S.	45	55
40 h.p. Closed 7 Seater			45	45				40 h.p. Closed 7 Seater						50	65
LEA FRANCIS—															
10 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater		27×4·40	22	25	710×90	40	40	10 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater			25	27		40	40
12/40 h.p. Sports 4 Seater								12/40 h.p. Sports 4 Seater						40	45
12/40 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater								12/40 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater							
											27	29			

THE DUNLOP BOOK

RECOMMENDED INFLATION PRESSURES

CAR	DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE			DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE			CAR	DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE			DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE		
	Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure			Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure	
		Front Axle	Rear Axle		Front Axle	Rear Axle			Front Axle	Rear Axle		Front Axle	Rear Axle
MINERVA—							ROVER—						
" 15 h.p. All Weather 4 Seater ..	33×6-00	26	30	820×120	45	50	" 8 h.p. Open 2 Seater ..	27×4-40	21	21	26×3	35	40
" 20 h.p. Open 4/5 Seater ..	"	26	32	895×135	45	50	" " Open 2/3 Seater ..	"	21	25	"	40	45
" 20 h.p. Landaulette 5 Seater ..	"	26	34	"	45	60	" 9 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	"	22	22	"	40	45
" 20 h.p. Limousine 5 Seater ..	"	26	36	"	45	60	" " Open 4 Seater ..	"	22	25	"	45	50
" 30 h.p. Open 5 Seater ..	33×6-75	30	30	"	45	50	" " Saloon 4 Seater ..	32×5-25 or 31×5-25	22	27	820×120	45	50
" 30 h.p. Landaulette 5 Seater ..	"	30	34	"	50	55	" 14 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	"	24	30	"	45	50
" 30 h.p. Limousine 5 Seater ..	"	30	32	"	45	50	" 14 h.p. Open 4/5 Seater ..	31×5-25	24	36	"	45	50
							" 14/45 h.p. Open 4/5 Seater ..	43" for 21"	34	50			
							" " Saloon 4 Seater ..	31×5-25	29	36			
							" 14/45 h.p. Saloon ..	43" for 21"	41	50			
MORRIS (COWLEY)—							SINGER—10/26 h.p.						
" 11-9 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	27×4-40	26	26	26×3	55	55	" Open 2/3 Seater ..	27×4-40	25	25	26×3	35	40
" 11-9 h.p. Open 4/5 Seater ..	"	26	28	"	55	60	" All Weather 4 Seater ..	"	25	30	"	45	60
" 11-9 h.p. Occasional 4 Seater ..	"	27	27	"			" Saloon 4 Seater ..	"	25	30	710×90	40	50
" 11-9 h.p. Three-quarter Coupé ..	"	25	27	"			" 14/34 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	28×4-95	24	25	"		
" 11-9 h.p. Saloon ..	"	26	30	"			" 14/34 h.p. Open 4 Seater ..	"	24	28	"		
							" " Saloon 4 Seater ..	"	24	30	"		
MORRIS (OXFORD)—							STANDARD—11 h.p.						
" 14/28 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	28×4-95	24	24	28×3½	40	40	" Canley 2/3 Seater ..	28×4-95	24	24	710×90	35	40
" 14/28 h.p. Open 5 Seater ..	"	24	28	"	40	50	" Kenilworth 4 Seater ..	"	24	24	"	40	45
" 14/28 h.p. Coupé 2/3 Seater ..	"	26	26	"	40	40	" Kineton 4 Seater ..	27×4-40	22	25	"	40	45
" 14/28 h.p. Saloon 4/5 Seater ..	30×5-25	23	28	"	45	50	" Colleshill 2 Seater ..	"	22	22	"	35	40
" 14/28 h.p. Landaulette ..	28×4-95	26	32	"			" Piccadilly Saloon 4 Seater ..	28×4-95	24	24	765×105	40	45
" " Cabriolet ..	30×5-25	23	28	"			" Coventry 2 Seater ..	27×4-40	24	27	710×90	40	45
							" Knowle 4 Seater ..	"	26	28	"	45	45
							" 14 h.p. Leamington 2/3 Seater ..	31×5-25	21	24	765×105	40	45
							" 14 h.p. Leamington Special 2/3 Seater ..	31×5-25	21	28	820×120	40	45
							" Warwick 5 Seater ..	"	21	26	765×105	45	50
							" Warwick Special 5 Seater ..	"	21	28	820×120	45	50
							" Portland Saloon 5 Seater ..	"	21	30	765×105	45	50
							" " Saloon 5 Seater ..	"	21	30	820×120	45	50
							" Stratford 5 Seater ..	"	24	27	765×105	45	50
							" " Charleote 2 Seater ..	"	22	27	"	45	50
OVERLAND—18-2 h.p.							STAR—						
" Open 2/3 Seater ..	31×4-40	22	22	30×3½	40	50	" 12/25 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	31×5-25	21	23	765×105	40	45
" Open 4 Seater ..	"	24	34	31×4	40	50	" " Seater ..	"	21	30	"	45	60
" All Weather 4/5 Seater ..	"			"	40	50	" 12/25 h.p. Open 4/5 Seater ..	"	21	30	"	45	60
" Landaulette 4/5 Seater ..	"			"	40	50	" " Seater ..	"	21	30	"	45	60
							" 12/25 h.p. Saloon 4/5 Seater ..	"	23	32	"	45	60
							" 14/30 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	"	25	25	"	40	45
							" 14/30 h.p. Touring 5 Seater ..	"	21	32	"	45	60
							" 14/30 h.p. Saloon 5 Seater ..	"	23	34	820×120	45	60
							" 20/50 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	33×6-00	26	28	"	40	45
							" " Seater ..	54" for 21"	38	38	"		
							" 20/50 h.p. Open 5 Seater ..	33×6-00	26	30	"	45	50
							" " Seater ..	54" for 21"	38	43	"		
							" 20/50 h.p. Saloon 5 Seater ..	33×6-00	30	36	"	45	50
							" " Seater ..	54" for 21"	38	46	"		
							" 20/60 h.p. Saloon ..	54" for 21"	38	42	"		
							" 12/40 h.p. Sports 4 Seater ..	"			765×105	45	50
RILEY—11 h.p.							SUNBEAM—						
" Open 2/3 Seater ..	29×4-95	24	24	760×90	40	45	" 14/40 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater ..	31×5-25	25	27	815×105	45	50
" Open 4/5 Seater ..	"	24	28	"	40	50	" " Seater ..	43" for 21"	37	38	"		
" Coupé 2/3 Seater ..	"	24	24	"	40	45	" 14/40 h.p. Touring 5 Seater ..	31×5-25	28	32	"	50	60
" Saloon and Landaulette 4/5 Seater ..	"	24	32	765×105	45	55	" " Seater ..	43" for 21"	40	45	"		
" Sports 4 Seater ..	"	24	28	760×90	40	50	" 14/40 h.p. Saloon 5 Seater ..	31×5-25	28	34	"	50	60
" 10-8 h.p. Sports 4 Seater ..	27×4-40	26	29	710×90	40	45	" " Seater ..	43" for 21"	40	46	"		
							" 20/60 h.p. Open 5 Seater ..	33×6-00	26	34	820×120	50	55
							" " Seater ..	54" for 21"	38	48	"		
							" 20/60 h.p. Saloon 5 Seater ..	33×6-00	30	36	835×135	45	50
							" " Seater ..	54" for 21"	40	53	"		
							" 30/90 h.p. Open 5 Seater S.W.B.	33×6-00	34	39	820×120	50	65
							" " Seater ..	54" for 21"	46	54	"		

Hints and Information for Motorists

RECOMMENDED INFLATION PRESSURES

CAR		DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE		DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE			CAR		DUNLOP CORD WIRED TYPE		DUNLOP CORD S.S. AND B.E. TYPE			
		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure		Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure			Tyre Size	Recom- mended Pressure				
			Front Axle	Rear Axle		Front Axle				Rear Axle	Front Axle	Rear Axle		
SUNBEAM—							VAUXHALL—							
“ 30/90 h.p. Limousin,							“ 30/98 h.p. Touring 4/5							
“ L.W.B.	35×6·75	32	38	895×135	55	68	“ Seater				820×120 or	45	50	
	6½" for 23"										32×4½ S.S.			
SWIFT—							“ 25/70 h.p. Open	{	33×6·75	30	31			
“ 10 h.p. Open 2/3 Seater.	27×4·40	22	27	700×80	35	50		6" for 1"	42	44				
“ Open 4 Seater		22	29	“	40	60	VULCAN—							
“ Coupé 2/3 Seater		23	25	“	45	50	“ 12 h.p. Touring 5 Seater	28×4·95	24	26	{	760×90 or	40	45
“ 12/35 h.p. Open 2/3	31×5·25	21	23	30×3½	40	50	“ 12 h.p. Touring 2/3				30×3½	“		
“ Seater	or 30×5·25	“	“	“	“	“	“ Seater				“	40	50	
“ 12/35 h.p. Open 4 Seater		21	27	“	45	55	“ 12 h.p. Saloon 4/5				“	45	55	
“ 12/35 h.p. Coupé 2/3		“	“	“	45	50	“ Seater				“	50	65	
“ Seater		23	23	“	“	“	“ 20 h.p. Touring 6 Seater	33×6·75	30	30	895×135	45	50	
“ 12/35 h.p. Saloon 4/5		“	“	“	45	60	“ Saloon 6 Seater	“	30	36	“	“	“	
“ Seater		23	30	“	“	“								
TALBOT—							WAVERLEY 16/50 h.p.							
“ 8/18 h.p. Open 2/3							“ Touring 5 Seater	31×5·25	21	31				
“ Seater	27×4·40	22	22	26×3	35	40	“ Coupé 3	“	24	26				
“ 10/23 h.p. Open 2/3							“ Saloon 5	“	26	38				
“ Seater	28×4·95	24	23	710×90	35	40								
“ 10/23 h.p. Open 4							WINDSOR—10/15 h.p.							
“ Seater		24	28	“	40	50	“ Open 2/3 Seater	28×4·95	24	24	710×90	35	40	
“ 10/23 h.p. Coupé 2/3		“	“	“	40	40	“ Open 4 Seater	“	24	24	“	40	45	
“ Seater		24	24	“	40	40	“ Coupé 2/3 Seater	“	24	24	“	35	40	
“ 10/23 h.p. Saloon 4/5		“	“	“	“	“								
“ Seater		24	30	“	40	48	WOLSELEY—							
“ 12/30 h.p. Open 2/3		“	“	“	“	“	“ 11/22 h.p. Open 2/3							
“ Seater		21	26	765×105	40	45	“ Seater	27×4·40	23	27	710×90	35	40	
“ 12/30 h.p. Touring 4	30×5·25	“	“	“	45	50	“ 11/22 h.p. Open 4 Seater	28×4·95	24	24	“	40	45	
“ Seater		21	28	“	45	50	“ 11/22 h.p. Saloon 4				“	40	50	
“ 12/30 h.p. Coupé 2/3		“	“	“	40	45	“ Seater	“	24	27	815×105	45	60	
“ Seater		21	23	“	40	45	“ 14 h.p. Open 4 Seater				“	45	50	
“ 12/30 h.p. Saloon 4/5		“	“	“	45	60	“ 15/40 h.p. Open 2/3				“	50	60	
“ Seater		23	32	“	45	60	“ Seater				“	“	“	
“ 18/55 h.p. Tourer 5/6		“	“	“	“	“	“ 15/40 h.p. Saloon 5				“	50	60	
“ Seater	33×6·00	24	32	820×120	45	55	“ Seater				“	“	“	
TRIUMPH—							“ 16/35 h.p. Open 2/3	31×5·25	25	27	820×120	40	45	
“ 10/20 h.p. Open 2/3							“ Seater	“	25	34	“	40	50	
“ Seater	28×4·95	22	26	28×3½	40	45	“ 16/35 h.p. Open 4/5	“			“	“	“	
“ 15 h.p. Saloon 4 Seater	31×5·25	21	29	“	“	“	“ Seater	“	26	32	820×120	45	55	
“ Saloon 5 Seater	“	21	31	“	“	“	“ 16/35 h.p. Saloon 4/5	33×6·00	“	“	“	“	“	
							“ Seater	“	26	30	“	40	50	
TROJAN—10 h.p. ..				710×90	40	40	“ 16/35 h.p. Light Saloon	“	“	32	“	45	55	
							“ 4/5 Seater	“	“	“	“	“	“	
VAUXHALL—							“ 16/35 h.p. Landaulette	“	“	“	“	“	“	
“ 14/40 h.p. All Weather							“ 4/5 Seater	33×6·75	30	36	895×135	45	55	
“ 4/5 Seater	31×5·25	23	33	815×105	45	50	“ Seater	“	30	38	“	45	55	
“ 14/40 h.p. Saloon 4/5							“ 24/55 h.p. Limousine	“	30	38	“	45	60	
“ Seater	31×5·25	22	31	“	50	55	“ 6 Seater	“	“	“	“	“	“	
“ 23/60 h.p. Open 4/5				880×120	45	50	“ 24/55 h.p. Saloon Land.	“	30	38	“	45	60	
“ Seater				895×135	45	51	“ 6 Seater	“	30	36	“	40	50	
“ 23/60 h.p. Closed 4/5				“	“	“	“ 24/55 h.p. Sports “ 4”	“	“	“	“	“	“	
“ Seater				“	“	“	“ 6 Seater	“	“	“	“	“	“	

ARE BALLOON TYRES WORTH WHILE?

PRACTICALLY every motorist has heard of "Balloon" tyres. Many have experience of their advantages, and many who have not yet used them are wondering whether they are "worth while." The varying views expressed in technical journals are often confusing, and a plain straightforward statement of facts, made by the founders of the pneumatic tyre industry, may be helpful.

A "Balloon" tyre is not something radically different from an ordinary tyre. It is merely a rather bigger tyre, which can be run at a lower inflation pressure and therefore gives better shock absorption or cushioning. As the enjoyment of motoring largely depends on comfort, balloon tyres are necessarily an advantage to the driver, the passengers, and the car.

**NO RADICAL
DIFFERENCE**

THE DUNLOP BOOK

THE "DUNLOP CORD BALLOON"

The popular difficulty seems to be as to whether this additional cushioning can be given without some counteracting disadvantages, of which increased petrol consumption, reduced acceleration, difficulty of steering, skidding, etc., are sometimes mentioned. This difficulty can be disposed of at once by saying that these alleged disadvantages are "bogies," and not inherent in the principle of balloon tyres at all.

Of course it is important to note, however, that the full realization of balloon tyre advantages, without some counteracting disadvantages, *depends upon the type of balloon tyre*. All makes of balloon tyre are not alike. Some of them are merely exaggerations of hitherto existing tyres—perpetuating their difficulties—and not obtaining the utmost advantages.

The scientific way of dealing with the problem is to provide a design in which the tyre, its rim, and its method of attachment are one coherent whole, devoted solely to a particular purpose. The only balloon tyre in which this has been done is the "Dunlop Cord Balloon" (wired type on well base rim), and efficiency is guaranteed by the fact that the Dunlop Company makes the tyres, the rims, and the wheels throughout, in its own factories.

SAFE IN ALL CIRCUM- STANCES

Consider two small but important points of design. The first is that of *safety*. If a tyre has beaded edges its safety of attachment to rim depends on the continued existence of inflation pressure. A puncture will render it unsafe, and an unsafe tyre may cause a serious accident. The Dunlop balloon tyre has the supreme merit that it does not depend on the air pressure to retain it on the rim, because it is of the wired type. The tyre cannot stretch over the edges of its "well base" rim, and it is safe in all circumstances.

EASILY FITTED OR DETACHED

The second point is the matter of ease of fitting and detaching. The design of the tyre, in conjunction with the "well base" rim, is such that a tyre can be removed or fitted in about two minutes, by hand alone, without levers. In fact, one side of the tyre can be removed, the punctured portion of the tube pulled out, repaired by a patch like a cycle tube, and refitted in no more time than it takes to change the wheel and fit the spare wheel. In this respect it is a true "ladies' tyre," and no lady driver need fear that the hitherto dreaded operation of tyre changing is beyond her powers.

These and other points of advantage can be demonstrated by your local motor trader. He knows all about the Dunlop balloon tyre, and will show you its great simplicity of handling if you ask him. He will tell you that practically every British car maker fits Dunlops exclusively, and will advise you that Dunlop tyres are worth while. He will do his best to help you as part of his Dunlop service.

In case of any difficulty or doubt write a letter to "Service Manager, Fort Dunlop, Birmingham," and it will receive prompt and careful attention.

Your car can be converted to take Dunlop balloon tyres quickly and without trouble to you.

EASILY CONVERTED

See that your tyres are British and buy them from your local garage.

THE EFFECT OF SUMMER ON TYRES.

IS PARTIAL DEFLATION ADVISABLE?

EVERY year, as the calendar indicates that summer should arrive, everybody who has a motor car commences to think about the joys of the open road. The daily papers argue about the first cuckoo, and the motoring journals commence to print letters from new and old motorists, asking whether they should partially deflate their tyres in hot weather to save them from bursting by excessive rise of pressure.

Some motorists say "yes," and some "no," and in the multitude of counsellors there is not always wisdom, but often much confusion.

Here is a straightforward statement of fact.

Modern pneumatic tyres of the best class (for example, the Dunlop) will easily withstand an inflation pressure of more than ten times that which the makers stipulate for

Hints and Information for Motorists

running purposes. That is, a tyre which normally runs at 40 lbs. pressure per square inch, would not burst if the pressure was raised to over 400 lbs.

Now, on a hot day, how much does the pressure in a tyre actually rise? It rises practically in proportion to the absolute temperature of the contained air. The "absolute temperature" is the temperature measured on a thermometer (Centigrade) plus 273 degrees, and knowing this we can do a little sum.

Let us start in the cool of the morning with our tyres at 40 lbs., with the temperature at 15° C. Assume it becomes a very hot day, say 120° F. or 48° C. in the sun. Although the temperature inside the tyres will not necessarily rise by this amount, for the sake of an extreme example we will imagine that it does. Then the pressure will rise in the same proportion that 273+15° is to 273+48°—that is, as 288 is to 321. Therefore, the original 40 lbs. pressure will now have risen to about 44 lbs.

This is quite an extreme case not at all likely to be met with, but as the tyre will stand at least ten times this, it does show that no tyre user need bother himself as to what will happen to his tyres on a hot day. As a matter of fact, reducing pressure on a hot day is more likely to produce damage than to avoid it, because in reducing the pressure the tyre is compelled to bend or flex to an excessive degree.

This excessive bending actually causes the tyre to heat by introducing increased internal friction, and an unduly hot tyre almost always indicates too low an inflation pressure and not too high. Reduced pressure has another important effect, which is that it fatigues the tyre material to a very marked extent. This fatigue reduces the strength of the tyre to such a degree that it will prevent even the finest tyre from giving that excellent service which is built into it, and may lead to the very burst which it was thought that the reduced pressure would avoid.

**A LITTLE SUM,
AND A MORAL**

**REDUCING
PRESSURE
INIMICAL TO
TYRES**

IS SKIDDING DANGEROUS?

ONE of the most uncomfortable experiences of a new motorist is brought about by a bad "skid" or sideslip. The unexpected feeling of helplessness is never forgotten, and even the most skilful drivers always drive with due regard to the road conditions.

It is true that with a little practice, coupled with judicious use of the brakes and clutch, some measure of control can be exercised when skidding commences, but unexpected emergencies arise in which it is necessary to stop as instantaneously and as safely as possible.

Naturally the tyres, which are the only parts of the car in contact with the road, exercise a vital influence upon the driver's ability to control his car under "greasy" conditions of road surface. It is quite a rare matter for a motorist when buying tyres to give any thought to this point, although it may be a life and death matter in certain circumstances.

Tyres differ from each other to a very marked extent in reference to their non-skidding qualities. They usually have some arrangement of protuberances or detached blocks forming various designs known as the "tread pattern." Their special function is to bite down through the film of mud or "grease" and make contact with the hard road lying underneath. On the other hand the tread as a whole has to serve other functions, such as resisting abrasive wear, which are no less important to the pocket and comfort of the user. It is obvious that many of the tread designs used in tyres to-day are merely pretty patterns, which look different but have no real basis of knowledge of how best to attain the results.

If a sideways slip is to be resisted then simple circumferential ribs would be all that is required. If fore and aft grip is to be provided then cross ribs would be the best way. In practice the actual skid is not so simple. The tyre slides on the road in a peculiar curved path, having a shape which varies with the relative value of the forward force and the sideways force, so that the pattern must take care of all the conditions in the greatest possible degree.

**THAT EERIE
SENSATION !**

**CHOOSING THE
RIGHT TYRES**

THE DUNLOP BOOK

SAFE WITH THE DUNLOP

The Dunlop Company—when evolving a tread design—pays particular attention to *all* the varying factors which have to be considered.

This ensures that the Dunlop tyre tread is as perfect as human ingenuity can devise : it provides maximum resistance to side slip ; it affords maximum safety in braking, good road adhesion, greater resistance to wear, and is the most all-round satisfactory tread available.

A WILLING SERVICE

Motorists having any tyre or wheel equipment problem are invited to write to Service Dept., Fort Dunlop, Birmingham, where an expert technical staff is always ready to assist and advise.

TYRE TROUBLES : THEIR AVOIDANCE AND REMEDIES.

TYRES, whatever their make or conditions of service, constitute one of the important items in car maintenance. No other justification is necessary for emphasising the need for reasonable care in their selection and treatment.

UNDER- INFLATION AND OVERLOADING

The whole principle of the pneumatic tyre is the employment of compressed air to form a cushion between the vehicle and the road. The inner tube is merely the “ container,” and the outer cover its protective covering.

A tyre is not complete unless the air pressure is sufficient to support the load and maintain the beads immovably in the bed of the rim *under any conditions*.

It follows, therefore, that the degree of inflation must be determined by the load to be carried in relation to the section of tyre employed and that “ overloading ” and “ under-inflation ” are but different terms for the one fault.

The importance of the whole question of incorrect inflation may be gauged by the statement that fully 90 per cent. of cases of premature tyre failure are attributable in some degree to the use of incorrect pressures.

The effects on the tyre are various and unmistakable :—

1. In respect of beaded-edge tyres the rocking motion of the beads causes them to become chafed, and will possibly result in the tyre being cut through immediately above the junction of bead and side-wall.

2. A severe “ hingeing ” action is developed on the shoulders of the tyre causing undue flexion or bending, which in turn produces excessive internal friction, inasmuch as there is a tendency for the plies of material to slide upon one another so that adhesion between them is destroyed. When this occurs the tyre is extremely susceptible to road shock, and in any event the casing will commence to break up and the tube is likely to be speedily destroyed.

3. The edges of the tyre tread, not designed to resist continuous wear, are forced into contact with the road, thereby increasing the risk of puncture.

4. The capacity of the tyre to resist other destructive influences is considerably reduced.

It should be borne in mind that *occasionally* running tyres wrongly inflated is proportionately as destructive as doing so *consistently*, inasmuch as the whole structure is weakened, and tyres so treated are rarely capable of effective repair.

To avoid such troubles is, however, a comparatively simple matter. It consists merely of ascertaining the proper pressure for the maximum load likely to be carried and constantly maintaining such pressure by means of an efficient inflator and a reliable gauge applied to the valve. Gauges on pumps cannot be relied upon.

To know the weight of the car, with load, is essential. Front and back axles should be weighed separately. The schedule of loads and pressure should be consulted and the proper pressure noted for future guidance. Tyres should be tested at least weekly and any deficiency in pressure at once remedied. Experience may determine whether or not any slight variation of pressure is necessary, but it should be remembered that whether in respect of high-pressure or balloon tyres, any material error in the degree

Hints and Information for Motorists

of inflation pressure must inevitably be paid for by the user in decreased tyre mileage, increased liability to tyre destruction, and a higher percentage of troubles on the road.

It is a practice with some motorists to reduce the inflation pressure when the tyres get hot through running, or in hot weather. This is wrong, and tends to create the very condition it is desired to avoid, since the lower the pressure the greater the internal friction, and consequently the greater the heat developed in the tyre itself. An extremely hot tyre is generally evidence of too little air pressure, and should be the signal for testing the inflation with a view to remedying the deficiency. *Atmospheric conditions are best disregarded entirely*, since their effect is negligible. (See article "The Effect of Summer on Tyres" on page 448.)

A tyre of the beaded-edge type ridden completely deflated, even for an extremely short distance, is inevitably destroyed. Deprived of all support, the flexible walls of the tyre are crushed flat, with the result that they are cut by the rim, the beads are chafed or broken, and the material is torn ply from ply. The tube also is cut, and more often than not the valve is torn out. The effects of this form of abuse are absolutely unmistakable.

It should be noted that the damage is much less marked in the case of straight side tyres, the outcurving flanges of the rim employed lending support to the tyre walls.

Any cut sufficiently deep to penetrate one or more plies of casing material is a menace to the whole structure, and if neglected will inevitably develop into a burst, the severity of which is out of all apparent proportion to the extent of the original damage.

The destructive processes are, however, easily explained. Practically any material manufactured from cotton—which is the basis of all tyre fabrics, however described—only retains its strength so long as it remains unbroken; if but two or three strands are severed the material can be torn through with little effort.

This is actually what occurs in the case of tyres which are subjected not only to the strains of running but to the pressure of the inflated inner tube. The actual burst, however, may be delayed, owing to the resistance of the unbroken plies of the material, and in all probability, if these are protected by repairing the exterior of the cover and reinforced by strengthening the inside, serious effects may be avoided. Unfortunately, however, in many cases water is allowed to penetrate through the cut to the casing, and rapid deterioration of the surrounding material, already weakened at this point, results in its eventually giving way.

Covers should be periodically examined, and all cuts, other than superficial ones, should be cleaned out and filled with Dunlop Low Temperature Vulcanising Compound. Severe rubber cuts, or any which penetrate the casing as well as the rubber, need to be specially dealt with, and the work should be placed in the hands of a competent repairer, in order that the repairs effected may be of such a nature that support will be offered to the casing fracture in the way which is necessary in order to ensure that it shall not extend.

INFLATION OF TYRES IN HOT WEATHER

RUNNING TYRE DEFLATED



Effects of running Tyre deflated

CUTS



No. 1. *The external evidence*



No. 2. *Tread entirely removed, revealing extent of the burst*

THE DUNLOP BOOK

TYRES BLOWING OFF

The foregoing illustrations show the serious internal damage arising from a comparatively small cut on the exterior of the tyre.

Trouble of this description is confined to the beaded-edge tyres, the construction of straight side or wired tyres being such that it is impossible for them to leave the rim accidentally, irrespective of whether well-base or the well-known straight side type of rim is employed. With beaded-edge tyres, however, circumstances occasionally arise in which the user experiences so-called "blowing-off," the first intimation of which quite often is a loud report from the bursting of an inner tube.

Examination shows that the inner tube is burst, perhaps over a considerable area, and the tyre has either partially or completely left the rim. This is commonly thought to be caused by the tyre "blowing off" through too much pressure, whereas the real cause is too little pressure.

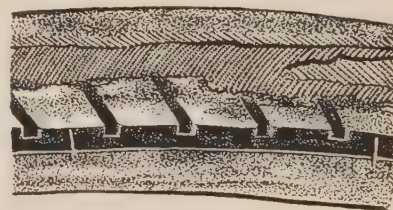
The explanation of this apparently mysterious occurrence is that owing to the use of too low an inflation pressure, or more often to a gradual reduction in pressure due to small punctures or a leaky valve, the time arrives when, probably unknown to the driver, the air pressure has been so reduced that the beads of the tyre are no longer held firmly in place, as, of course, a beaded-edge tyre depends solely upon the inflation pressure for its ability to hold on to the rim. The beads being thus insecurely held, the slightest swerve of the car is liable to disengage one of them from the clinch of the rim.

Immediately this occurs the inflated tube protrudes underneath the loose bead and lifts it over the rim. The air tube, being now unsupported, bursts with a loud report, generally ruining itself in the process.

When this occurs a new tube should be fitted and the cover carefully examined for any signs of the cause of puncture, as often a small nail will be found with its point projecting into the cover. The bead of the cover may have been damaged in coming off the rim, and consequently it should not be re-fitted unless any doubt as to its condition is first cleared up by submitting it to careful examination.

MIS-ALIGN- MENT AND WHEEL IRREGULARI- TIES

Many tyre troubles arise as the direct result of mechanical faults in the vehicle. Briefly, any condition which creates a tendency to move the wheels in any direction other than that of their rotation comes within the scope of this heading, and is detrimental to the tyres.



Examples of mis-alignment and kindred mechanical faults

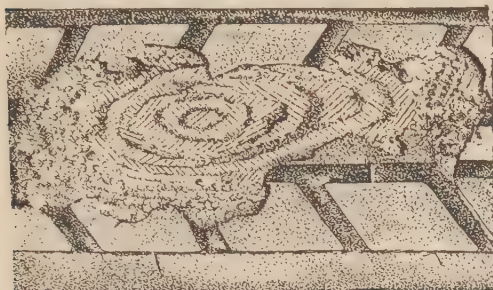
In a general way the fault first evidences itself in irregular or abnormally rapid tread wear, but many motorists of experience will be sensitive to some eccentricity in the steering. Prompt investigation may bring the fault to light before serious results ensue.

Defects of this nature usually demand the attention of a competent engineer, but will generally be found to be one or another of the following:—

- Bent axle.
- Bent steering tie-rod.
- Looseness or play in steering connection.
- Unequal set in springs resulting from maladjustment, or from a broken spring leaf.
- Bent torque rod.
- Wheel out of round, or loose at bearings.

Hints and Information for Motorists

Occasionally the front wheel tyres will be observed to have worn completely down on one side, the other being almost untouched. The explanation of this lies in the camber of the wheels, often adopted to promote easy steering, and where this condition exists the tyres should be changed from side to side periodically to ensure uniform wear.



This tyre has been practically worn through at one point owing to locking the wheels at speed

It will be obvious that unduly harsh application of the brakes tends to lock the wheels and skid the tyres along the ground. In this way it is quite possible to grind off a portion of the tread completely, the extent of the damage depending, of course, upon the momentum of the car in relation to the power of the brakes.

It is also necessary that the brakes should be adjusted so that each is equally operative and the entire braking does not occur upon one wheel only, and that there is no eccentricity in the brake drums

causing the brake action to be intermittent, and the tyres to move along the ground in a series of jerks, conditions which frequently exist totally unsuspected by the driver.

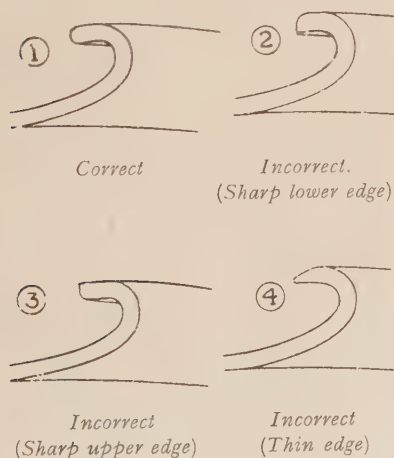
A too fierce clutch, or one that is carelessly operated, may produce effects similar to those of unduly harsh brake action by causing the rear wheels to accelerate more rapidly than the tyres can convey the impulse to the vehicle.

In this case, of course, the more effective the non-skid design of the tread the less damage it sustains, but additional strains are imposed upon the casing, and the tyre suffers accordingly.

Careful driving is essential to long tyre life, just as good tyre mileage is a proof of skilful driving. Admitted that emergencies will arise which demand the sacrifice of such considerations, it will be apparent that the chance of such emergencies is in inverse ratio to the care exercised by the driver.

MISUSE OF BRAKES AND CLUTCH

CAREFUL DRIVING



The ultimate effects of attachment to a faulty rim

Difficulties regarding sizes of rims are rarely encountered to-day owing to the adoption of the British standard sizes, but occasionally arise through the profile of the rim being wrong, especially at the clinch, which frequently presents a sharp edge.

The accompanying diagrams demonstrate the rim defects most usually encountered, and a comparison of Fig. 1 with Figs. 2, 3 and 4 will show at a glance that the abnormally narrow or sharp edges must

FAULTY RIMS (Beaded Edge Type)

inevitably damage the walls of the tyre at one or more points in its circumference. Like most other forms of misuse, this is aggravated very considerably by lack of due regard for correct inflation, and is rarely reparable.

THE DUNLOP BOOK

FAULTY RIMS (continued)

Should tyres exhibit damage similar to that illustrated, the rims should be carefully examined, and if defective replaced forthwith, unless the fault is capable of correction by the careful use of a file.

Rims indented at one or more points will cause damage, whilst rust—with its tendency to deteriorate the tyre materials—is an enemy which should be banished by cleaning, and kept at bay by the occasional application of rim paint.

It should be understood that difficulties of this nature are to some extent always inherent in a type of tyre involving an inturned rim, together with a hook upon the tyre to engage the inturned clinch.

One of the marked advantages of the straight-side type of tyre is that it is free from any possibility of difficulties of this nature, as it does not depend upon clinches in the rim, or a hooked bead in the tyre, to remain in place upon the periphery of the wheel.

DRIVING IN TRAMWAY LINES

Whilst it is obviously a matter of impossibility to avoid occasional running along the tram lines, the attendant dangers are sufficiently pronounced to discourage such a procedure as a regular habit. Very often the rails protrude above the level of the surrounding surface, frequently exhibiting a sharp edge quite capable of cutting the tyre, and in any event causing unequal distribution of the tyre load.

“Points,” or switch rails, particularly, should be avoided, as they are generally very sharp, and if the tyre comes into contact with them it is likely to be cut.



Diagram illustrating damage caused by tram lines

The danger of skidding upon wet or greasy rails is too well known to need emphasis; this risk is considerably greater in the case of tyres of the steel-studded variety.

OIL AND GREASE

Oil and grease should never be allowed to remain for any length of time on the tyres, as they produce softening of the rubber and eventually penetrate to the casing, causing a tendency to separate the material, ply from ply. Accordingly, care should be exercised to avoid over-lubrication generally, and especially of the back axle and differential, whilst any accumulation of oil or grease on the garage floor should be prevented.

Whilst continuous contact with petrol is detrimental to rubber, it so readily dissolves oil and grease that its moderate and careful use is recommended as the most convenient method of removing such substances from the tyre.

CONTACT WITH MUDGUARD



The unmistakable result of continued contact with the mudguard

A form of damage occasionally confused with that arising from running in tram lines, but nevertheless possessing certain characteristics peculiar to itself, sometimes results from the contact of the mudguard, or the nuts underneath, with the tyre whilst the latter is in motion. This constant abrasion has the effect of deeply scoring the tread. The presence of a scratch or abrasion round the circumference of the cover should be an indication that this fault exists, and it can, of course, be easily remedied. It should be noted, however, that frequently the mudguard will appear to be quite clear of the tyre until the car is fully loaded—or possibly over-loaded—and perhaps the contact will be only occasional, when travelling over rough roads.

Certain types of light delivery vans are very susceptible to this trouble, which arises very frequently from weak or broken leaf-springs.

Hints and Information for Motorists

Damage to inner tubes most frequently arises as the result of the penetration or failure of the cover, but there are one or two forms of misuse which are peculiar to tubes, and which are sometimes puzzling in their effects.

This is the result of friction between the beads of an under-inflated cover, and occurs owing to the rocking motion already described. The damage can generally be remedied by the application of a rubber strip round the entire circumference of the tube, and entirely prevented by the maintenance of a reasonable inflation pressure.

A local perished and wrinkled condition of the tube is almost invariably due to an accumulation, through over liberal use, of French chalk within the tyre. As a lubricant, to prevent the tube adhering to the inner side of the cover, chalk is essential, except where covers are painted inside, as is the case with the Dunlop.

The best method of avoiding damage of this description is not to put any chalk whatever inside the cover, but to dust the tube freely with it and gently shake off any surplus. It will be found that a sufficient quantity has adhered to serve the purpose for which it is intended.

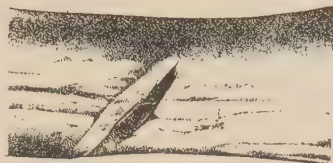
Tubes damaged in this way are rarely reparable, as the chalk, having accumulated in little lumps, will have deteriorated the rubber by purely physical action until it is quite easily torn by the fingers.

A third form of inner tube trouble arises through careless fitting, but it is rarely experienced in the case of Dunlop tubes of recent manufacture, which are moulded in circular form to the correct shape of the tyre. Briefly, if the tube is creased or twisted in fitting so badly that the subsequent inflation does not remove the kinks, these will become permanent, and the tube will eventually give way at such points.

SUCCESSFUL PUNCTURE MENDING.

Successful puncture mending is quite a simple matter if reliable materials in good condition are used, and if care is taken to ensure that the surfaces of adhesion are scrupulously clean. Reliable repairs cannot be effected if patches which have perished owing to age, or solution—when such is used—which has dried up as a result of evaporation of the solvent, are employed.

That part of the tube to which the patch is to be applied should first be washed with naphtha or petrol, and then given a rough surface by means of the use of sandpaper or a rasp. If patches are used which require solution, two applications of this should be given to both the tube and the patch, a sufficient interval elapsing between the application of each to enable the solution to become "tacky." The secret of successful adhesion is in allowing the solution to dry sufficiently before the patch is applied, otherwise curling of the patch edges is almost bound to occur. When it is seen that the patch is firmly adhering to the tube the surface should be lightly wiped over with French chalk, in order to prevent sticking of the repaired portion to the inside of the cover casing.



Crack resulting from a crease in fitting



Cracks caused through friction between the beads of an under-inflated cover



An example of careless fitting. This tube has been "nipped," or "trapped," between the bead and the rim



The effects of French chalk accumulation within the cover through too liberal use

TUBE DAMAGE

LONGITUDINAL CRACKING

FRENCH CHALK DAMAGE

BAD FITTING

THE DUNLOP BOOK

The Dunlop Company is now offering patches which, whilst they can be used with solution in the ordinary way, have the added advantage that they can be used *without* solution if necessary. These patches have a specially prepared surface, the application of petrol to which, together with the heat generated in running, ensure that they become vulcanised to the tube. In using such patches the protective covering should be removed and the prepared surface wiped over lightly with petrol. The tube having already been prepared, any excess of the special preparation should be smeared over that area to which the patch is to be applied. The patch being placed in position, the tube should be inserted in the cover when, as aforesaid, the heat generated in running will ensure vulcanisation.

Slits should always have their extremities rounded off before they are patched, otherwise there is a likelihood of the split extending in its length after the patch has been applied. Neglect of this precaution is a very common cause of recurring trouble.

In connection with vulcanised repairs, the attention of the motorist is directed to Dunlop Low Temperature Vulcanising Compound—which is obtainable from all dealers. This compound is suitable for both tube and cover repairs—and full instructions as to use are supplied with each box.

The Dunlop Company, ever anxious to promote the comfort and convenience of the motorist, provides a comprehensive range of Accessories, including Pumps, Jacks, and Outfits, and each item is designed to give the utmost efficiency in use.



Hursley Village, near Romsey.

Information regarding the Leading Automobile Clubs and Motor Cycle and Cycling Organisations

THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB



THE Royal Automobile Club is the premier association of motorists in the British Isles. With its associated and affiliated bodies, it is the most powerful automobile organisation in the world, and represents the United Kingdom on the International Association of Recognised Automobile Clubs.

R.A.C.

Membership of the R.A.C. affords motorists benefits of a tangible nature on the road, and, possessing the finest Club House in Europe, it offers social, residential, and recreative advantages in London.

The Club House is in Pall Mall, London, and in addition to the Dining Rooms, Smoking Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Card Room, Library, and a large number of bedrooms, there is a fine Swimming Bath, a Turkish Bath, Fencing Room, Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Courts, Physical Culture Room, Bowling Alley, and Photographic Studio, so that members are able to enjoy recreation and exercise in town.

The Great Gallery is used for tea, concerts, balls, and lectures. The Club has its own Dance Band and a small Orchestra.



*Club House. The Royal Automobile Club,
Pall Mall, London.*

CLUB HOUSE

While in the Club a member may consult the Solicitor, the Engineers, the Driving Instructor, the Motor Servants' Register, and obtain information about Insurance, Routes, Hotels, Repairers, and touring generally, either at home or in any part of the world.

CONSULTANTS

A Government Post Office is established in the building; also a District Messengers' Office. The Telephone Room (Regent 5000) is fitted with twenty-two lines.

POST OFFICE

Members have the advantages of a charming Country Club House at Epsom in Surrey, an old Manor House standing in a park of some 338 acres, with two excellent Golf Courses, hard and grass Lawn Tennis Courts, and all those sports and restful pleasures which are in keeping with a country retreat.

COUNTRY
HOUSE,
WOODCOTE
PARK

THE DUNLOP BOOK

R.A.C. TOURING GUIDES

A corps of R.A.C. Touring Road Guides is maintained throughout the year. These men, clad in light blue uniform, are stationed at dangerous corners, at road junctions, etc., to advise as to the choice of routes, in the principal touring centres to direct members to places of interest, and at certain ports to help them when entering or leaving the country with their cars.

Every Guide has an intimate knowledge of the district in which he is posted, is usually skilled in tyre manipulation, and capable of rendering intelligent assistance when roadside troubles occur.

TOURING

The full benefit of the car on tour is to be obtained only by the wise selection of routes, the careful co-ordination of the many incidental arrangements, and the Club will prepare complete itineraries, advising as to the choice of routes and supplying suitable Maps, with confidential notes upon Hotels.

TRAVEL LIBRARY

The Club's Travel Library provides interesting travel books on loan, while a complete range of Road Maps and Road Books is kept in stock for sale.

FOREIGN TOURS

If you are touring abroad, on the Continent or elsewhere, the Club makes all arrangements in advance, leaving a member free to enjoy the full pleasure of the tour.

PURCHASE, SALE, AND MAINTENANCE

Members buying a new car can obtain expert advice on the subject from the Club Engineer, who is a permanent official of the Club and an impartial authority. Any difficulty regarding the purchase of a second-hand car can be overcome by consulting him.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

Members and their wives, families and servants, may obtain instruction on the mechanism, driving and care of a car from the Club's Instructors.

CAR INSURANCE

The R.A.C. Motor-car Insurance Policy contains advantages not usually provided in the ordinary policies.

FREE LEGAL DEFENCE

If summoned for any offence connected with the ownership or driving of a private motor-car, the Club will defend a member in any police court in Great Britain and Ireland free of charge.

R.A.C. BADGE

A member carrying the R.A.C. Badge on his car is entitled to special facilities when he has the misfortune to be stranded on the roadside by accident or by a mechanical breakdown of his car.

RACE MEETINGS

The R.A.C. is able to offer members special facilities for themselves and their cars in connection with certain race meetings.

R.A.C. YEAR BOOK

The R.A.C. Year Book contains, in addition to a Gazetteer, with Hotels and Repairers, detailed and summarised particulars of the laws and regulations affecting motorists.

REGISTER OF DRIVERS

The Club keeps a register of motor servants available for employment. All the men on the Register either possess the R.A.C. Certificate for driving and mechanical proficiency or have been strongly recommended by previous employers.

ASSOCIATESHIP

Motorists not desirous of full Town or Country Membership are enabled to avail themselves of the many advantages which the Club offers to Associates for a moderate subscription of two guineas per annum.

The activity of the R.A.C. covers everything likely to affect or add to the comfort of motorists, and application for Town Membership, Country Membership, or Associateship should be addressed to *The Secretary, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.*

THE LEADING AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH AUTOMOBILE CLUB

THE Royal Scottish Automobile Club is the controlling body on all matters relating to the automobile movement in Scotland.

The Club provides a commodious and comfortable Club House in Blythswood Square, Glasgow, with the usual social and culinary accommodation and a motor house adjoining for the storage of members' cars.



Each member receives the R.S.A.C. and R.A.C. Year Books. The R.S.A.C. Year Book is the most complete and comprehensive handbook to motor touring in Scotland published. The Club affords all possible information and facilities for touring at home and abroad. Every member has free legal assistance in any Sheriff Court in Scotland, or in any Police Court in England, Wales, and Ireland, on the hearing of any summons arising under the Motor-car Act.

The Club supplies vouchers which entitle members to obtain a relief car free of charge in case of accident or breakdown for the conveyance of the member and his passengers to his home or destination within a distance of 20 miles of the place of breakdown.

Every member is, *ipso facto*, an associate of the R.A.C., and is afforded certain privileges with respect to use of the Club House premises in Pall Mall, London.

Annual Subscription.

Town, within 20 miles of Glasgow	£5	5	0
Country	2	2	0

For terms of membership and Application Form, send to the Club Secretary, 163, West George Street, Glasgow.

THE ROYAL IRISH AUTOMOBILE CLUB

THE Royal Irish Automobile Club was formed to maintain and conduct an organisation for the accommodation of members and for the encouragement and development in Ireland of the auto-motor vehicle. It is the National Club of the Irish Free State, and is the ruling body on all matters relating to automobilism in Ireland. It appoints Hotels and Repairers, and affords free legal defence to its members under the Motor-car Act and also where any principle is involved. It erects direction posts throughout the country, and special danger signs where such are required. It holds examinations for driving and mechanical proficiency. It organises and conducts in Ireland all kinds of competitions for motor vehicles. It provides a special enclosure for members at Punchestown and the Curragh, and makes arrangements for the convenience of members at other race meetings.



The entrance fee is £5 5s., and the annual subscription is £8 8s. for Town Members (within a radius of 25 miles of Dublin), and £3 3s. for Country Members. The Royal Irish Automobile Club is associated with the Royal Automobile Club, and its members are entitled to special privileges granted by that Club.

The Club House consists of General Members' Room, Smoking Room, Ladies' Rooms, Lounge, Bath Rooms and Drying Room, and is available to members of the Club from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight. Teas are provided for Members and their friends. The Motor House has accommodation for a large number of cars, and is open day and night.

Headquarters : 32, 33, 34, Dawson Street, Dublin.

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THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION



THE A.A.

MEMBERSHIP of the "A.A.", otherwise known as the Automobile Association and Motor Union, brings in its train many advantages, and the total membership in May, 1926, was in the neighbourhood of 270,000.

ROAD PATROLS

It was the first motoring organisation to offer road service to members, by initiating in 1905 a Road Patrol system which protected motorists from police prosecutions in regard to speed limits, etc. To-day Road Patrols, clad in khaki uniforms, are to be found on every main road in the kingdom. In addition to giving members ordinary road information, the Patrols help members in connection with the breakdown of their vehicles, obtain supplies of tyres, fuel, or other necessities.



*A.A. Road Patrol
outside a Telephone Box.*

ROADSIDE TELEPHONES

FIRST-AID SIDECARS

Roadside telephones, distributed all over the country, are at the service of members at any hour of the day or night; every member carries a key to the sentry boxes containing the instruments. The A.A. has instituted a unique service of motor-cycle combinations, driven by expert mechanics, and equipped with a very comprehensive selection of tools and spares with which the drivers can handle light repairs on the road. These first-aid machines are always in touch with the patrols by means of the roadside telephone system. A special service of these motor-cycle combinations is working on the roads up to midnight.

The roadside telephone service enables members to halt their cars en route, to ring up hotels for booking meals or accommodation in advance of their arrival, and instructions may be telephoned to repairers.

MOTOR FUEL SUPPLIES

Another service instituted is the provision of roadside motor spirit bulk storage stations, where members are able to fill their fuel tanks, have their tyres inflated, or their radiators filled.

REPAIRERS

A.A. repairers are appointed everywhere in the country, upon the strict understanding that members receive satisfactory service in regard to repairs and running supplies.

HOTELS

Similarly, hotels are granted official appointments after careful examination by travelling inspectors.

FREE LEGAL DEFENCE

The A.A. was the first organisation to provide a free legal defence scheme, which entitles all members to free defence by solicitors in connection with summonses for exceeding the speed limit, etc.

TOURING

Members undertaking tours in Great Britain or abroad are entitled to special assistance in regard to the planning and selection of routes. These routes are prepared to suit individual requirements. The Foreign Touring Department supplies members going abroad with routes, also triptyques to avoid the trouble, the delay, and expense consequent upon depositing duties at frontiers.

THE LEADING AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

The department arranges for the transport of members' vehicles from any point in the United Kingdom to any foreign port. A.A. Representatives are on duty at the principal ports of departure for the Continent, and other representatives await steamers at foreign ports. Similar arrangements are provided for motor-cyclists going abroad with their motor-cycles.

**TRANSPORT OF
VEHICLES**

Other matters covered by the A.A. in the interests of members include engineering assistance, whereby members are advised on the selection of vehicles and in connection with maintenance and repairs.

ADVICE

All legislative measures likely to prejudice the rights of motor users are vigorously opposed. Motorists who join the A.A. become members of an organisation which, in addition to securing their comfort on the road, is constantly fighting in their interests to retain the "freedom of the road," and ensure the prompt removal of all unnecessary restrictions.

**GENERAL
ACTIVITY**

The annual subscriptions, which run for twelve months from date of joining, are : Car Members—two guineas, plus entrance fee of one guinea ; Motor-cycle and Cycle-car Members—one guinea, plus entrance fee of half a guinea.

SUBSCRIPTION

Foreign or Colonial motorists are entitled to membership on payment of a special subscription of two guineas, covering four months in the year.

The Head Offices of the Automobile Association are at Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W.1.

ADDRESSES

A.A. Branch Offices are situated at the following cities and towns, where local members can always call in and obtain prompt attention to their requirements : Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich.

THE AUTO-CYCLE UNION

MOTOR Cycling when on one of the mounts made to Ruskin's specification, "Not how cheaply but how well," provides a road fascination and freedom that can be enjoyed in no other way.

MOTOR-CYCLING

The cost of car motoring has something to do with the rapid expansion of motor-cycling, but the out-and-out motor-cyclist claims that the *virtues* of the modern motor-cycle are daily gaining recruits for the pastime.

Recent designs make for comfort, ease of control, and inoffensiveness to the general public.

The wide development of motor-cycling necessitates the maintenance of a representative motor-cycling institution. Such a body is the Auto-Cycle Union, and it is to this organisation that motor-cyclists, new and old, look for protection of their interests and encouragement.



A.C.U.

The Union has a very creditable history. Much of the sustained improvement of motor-cycles may be attributed to the competitions the Auto-Cycle Union has consistently conducted, and it has given encouragement to every sound development of design.

The A.C.U. has also been active in advancing motor-cycling interests through Parliamentary and other channels, and in fighting test cases which were likely to affect the freedom of riders.

The Union is devoted solely to serving motor-cycling interests, and in matters immediately touching the development of sport and pastime is very progressive. The Union is directly responsible for the organisation of such events as the Tourist Trophy Races,

**SPORT AND
RACES**

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A.C.U.
(continued)

the Thousand Miles Standard Stock Motor-cycle Trial, the Arbuthnot Trial, etc., and, through its centres and clubs, all open motor-cycling meetings. The A.C.U. is governed by a council composed of representatives of its affiliated clubs and of the parent body, the R.A.C.

The rank and file of experienced motor-cyclists accord the Union their unstinted support, and in this way derive all the available benefits of motor-cycling themselves, and secure that a body of adequate power is maintained to safeguard and advance the full interests of the pleasurable pastime.

An annual subscription of ten shillings includes free advice and defence, the services of the R.A.C. Road Guides and local Consuls, touring and technical assistance, use of the "Get-you-home" scheme in case of breakdown, a reading-room at the R.A.C. headquarters in London, and special insurance facilities.

The Headquarters of the A.C.U. are at 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

THE CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB

C.T.C

The Cyclists' Touring Club is an Association of road users who are cyclists.

The objects of the C.T.C. are to provide for :

- (1) Special touring facilities all over the world.
- (2) Legal protection of members' rights as cyclists.
- (3) Improvement of roads.
- (4) The furnishing of accurate information to tourists.
- (5) The publication of standard cycling literature and reliable maps.
- (6) The reduction of touring expenses.



The following definite advantages are offered to members of the C.T.C., and are all covered by the one annual subscription of ten shillings: Insurance against third-party risks up to £500 per claim; legal assistance to cyclists; illustrated monthly *Gazette*; introduction of cycles and motor-cycles into foreign countries; help in planning tours; membership in the Club's district associations; assistance and guidance from the Club's Consuls; advertisements in the *Gazette* for touring companions; British and Continental handbooks; reciprocal membership in Continental touring clubs; standard British and Continental road books; expert information on every cycling subject at the cost of a stamped envelope; the best Maps and Guides at reduced rates.

Rates of Subscriptions :

Ordinary membership subscription	..	..	..	..	..	10s. per annum.
Family	..	..	..	..	..	6s. each per annum

There is a shilling entrance fee in each case.

Enquiries should be directed to : The Secretary, Cyclists' Touring Club, 280, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

THE NATIONAL CYCLISTS' UNION

N.C.U.

The National Cyclists' Union has the special purpose of conserving and protecting the interests of cyclists generally. It is the governing body of cycle racing in England and Wales. It has secured a reduction in railway rates for the carriage of cycles, and works generally for the benefit of cyclists and particularly for the good of the sport and pastime. It is composed of associated Cycling Clubs and of private members, the minimum subscription for whom is five shillings.

The Earl of Balfour, K.G., is President.

The Head Offices are at 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

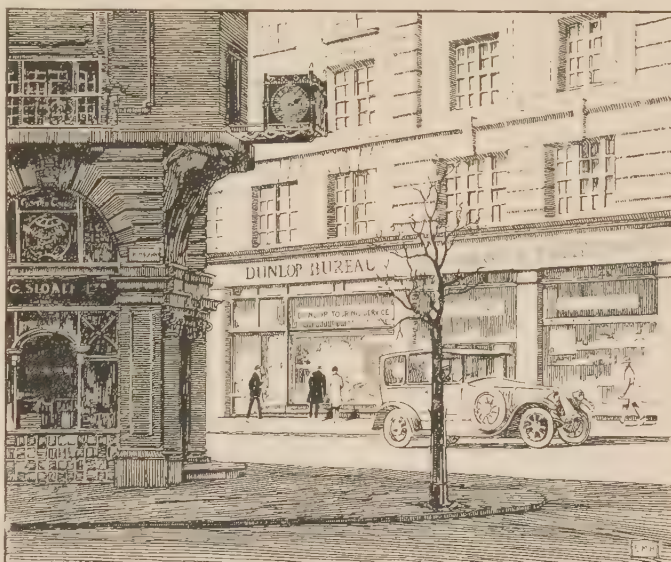


THE DUNLOP TOURING SERVICE BUREAU

WITH the phenomenal development of motoring has come the Dunlop Touring Service Bureau, which, at 43, Kingsway, London, W.C.2., has already become an established and popular institution. Some idea of the widespread and ever-increasing appreciation of the D.T.S. Bureau may be gathered from the fact that during the summer of 1925 more than 17,000 motorists availed themselves of the benefits of the Dunlop Touring Service, which is given without charge. During 1925, motorists were directed over and given details of no less than 10,481,500 miles of roads. Many hundred motorists have expressed their gratitude for the service rendered.

The Dunlop Touring Service has transformed road-travel from an affair of bare telegraph poles and bald mile-stones into an avenue of boundless interest and enjoyment. By that quaint little bridge a great battle, on which depended the destinies of England, was fought and won; the little church tower over the trees contains priceless Norman work; on that scarred hill-top are the remains of a British camp; and that rustic-looking wayside inn is associated with the exploits of Dick Turpin and other notorious characters.

The Dunlop Touring Service is free to all road users, whether users of Dunlop tyres or otherwise, and all that the motorist has to do is to fill up an Enquiry Form and post it to the Bureau, allowing a week or so for a reply. The applicant will duly receive (1) a complete itinerary and all details of interest on the road; (2) a road map on which the route is indicated by a blue line, and sections of bad roads, repairs, etc., in red; (3) a list of books to read, guide books published and anything that will help to make the journey more interesting. If the applicant is interested in any particular touring area, booklets by Chas. G. Harper, describing Circular Tours in these areas, are enclosed with the other information.



For motorists who desire to stay at the seaside, inland resorts or watering places spas, etc., the Bureau will gladly suggest trips of interest, etc., in the vicinity, or convenient Hotel or Boarding House accommodation.

Readers of the Dunlop Book are invited to send their enquiries either by letter, or, preferably, on a form which the Dunlop Touring Service will supply, to

THE DUNLOP TOURING SERVICE BUREAU,

43, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

For London callers there is ample parking accommodation close to 43, Kingsway.

THE AMERICAN MOTORIST IN BRITAIN

By THOS. D. MURPHY

Member of the Automobile Club of America, and Author of "British Highways and Byways from a Motor-car," "In Unfamiliar England," and "On Old World Highways."

MY motoring experience in Great Britain and Ireland was gained in three Summer vacation trips of about three months each. I was really a pioneer when the first was made, nearly sixteen years ago, for American cars in Europe were then few and far between. During the third trip, several years later, we met literally hundreds of our fellow-countrymen in all parts of the Kingdom—a fact which proves the increasing popularity of the motor-car as a means of seeing the Mother Country to best advantage.

After all our journeyings in the United Kingdom we do not feel that we have nearly exhausted the field. Indeed I would not undertake to say to what extent such explorations might be carried by one interested in historical and picturesque Britain. Her romantic charm is as limitless as the sea which encircles her. Should one delight in ivy-covered castles, ruined abbeys, rambling old manors, and romantic country seats, haunted houses, great cathedrals, and storied churches past numbering, I do not know where the limit might be set. The motor-car furnishes the ideal means of visiting all these, and of acquainting oneself with cities and villages, as well as the more retired countryside. Indeed for most people the latter will always have the greater charm, for I am sure that the English landscapes are the most beautiful in the world. Everywhere one sees trim, park-like neatness—vistas of well-tilled fields, interspersed with clean, flower-decked villages, storied ruins, and the ubiquitous church tower, so characteristic



*Sulgrave Manor (Northamptonshire).
The Home of Lawrence Washington.*

of Britain. It is a distinctive church tower, rising from green masses of foliage, such as one seldom sees elsewhere. And where else will one find such trees—splendid, beautifully proportioned trees, standing in solitary majesty in the fields, stretching in impressive ranks along the roadside, or clustering in towering groups about some country mansion or village church?

Not always on the most frequented highways or in easily accessible centres are to be found the quaintest, the most delightful, or the most characteristic bits of Britain. And such are the mutations of time that the spots where the mightiest events of English history transpired in olden days are not now the easiest to reach in the ordinary course of travel. It is not hard to cite a few concrete instances.

If you would bask in the "roselight of romance" which minstrel and poet alike have thrown around the life of the Blameless King, you must traverse the hilly and stone-strewn byways leading down to Tintagel, on the secluded Cornish coast, where wild, broken headlands frown over roaring inlets of the sea. If you would trace the present dynasty of English kings to its source you must seek Pevensey, where the conquering Norman

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landed, eight hundred summers since, a somnolent little village, whose vast, ruined castle now stands remote from the sea which once lashed its very walls. Or, would you trace the beginning of constitutional freedom in England, you will find the spot where William of Orange landed at Brixham, a half-forgotten fishing hamlet on the Devonshire coast. And would you visit the lonely little hamlet of St. David's, whose cathedral was a shrine of such fame that William the Conqueror made the long, tiresome journey necessary to see it in his day—you must go sixteen miles beyond the railway to where the extreme south-western point of Wales looks over the sunset ocean.



St. Mary's Church, Gt. Brington.

*Inscription on floor to Lawrence Washington—
ancestor of George Washington.*

Nor did the masters of English literature, whose lives and works have done so much to bring America and the Mother Country to a common ground of understanding and fellowship, always make their homes in the easily-reached centres. Charles Kingsley spent the best years of his life at Eversley—a quiet little village in the Hampshire hills, and Tennyson immured himself in a secluded Isle of Wight village. I might crowd pages with similar instances, but I have already proved my case—if it needs proving.

Those who have travelled exclusively on average American roads can have no conception of the delights of motoring on the British highways. I think there is as much bad road in many of our counties as could be found on all of the more travelled highways of England, and the number of defective bridges in almost any county outside of the immediate precincts of a few cities would probably be greater than in the whole of Great Britain.

The road maps are perfect to the smallest detail and drawn to a large scale, showing the relative importance of all the roads; and the "dangerous" roads are plainly marked. Many of these maps were originally prepared for cyclists, and some of the "dangerous" hills may prove insignificant to a powerful motor, it is true. However, the warning is none the less valuable, for often other conditions requiring caution prevail, such as a short turn on a hill or a sharp descent into a village street. Then there is a set of four books published by an Edinburgh house which illustrates by profile plans about thirty thousand miles of road in England, Wales and Scotland. These books show the approximate gradients and supply information at once so desirable and complete as to be a revelation to an American. (A useful set of Touring Maps for planning an itinerary will be found in Section Two in this Dunlop book.) Besides all this we found signboards at nearly every crossing; only in some of the retired districts were the crossings unmarked.

The average tourist, with the exercise of ordinary intelligence and a little patience, can get about any part of the country without difficulty. One of our greatest troubles was to strike the right road in leaving a town of considerable size, but this was generally overcome by the extreme willingness of any policeman or native to give complete information—often so much in detail as to be rather embarrassing. The hundreds of people from whom we sought assistance in regard to the roads were without exception most cheerful and willing compliants, and in many places people who appeared to be substantial citizens

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volunteered information when they saw us stop at the town crossing to consult our maps. In getting about the country little difficulty or confusion need be experienced.

I shall undertake roughly to outline two or three of the trips which we made and which may serve as a guide to inexperienced people planning a motor tour of Great Britain.

In this tour we first made what might be styled a round trip of the Island. From London we proceeded to the south-west, passing through the fine old towns of Guildford, Winchester, Southampton, and Exeter, arriving at Penzance in about a week, for we travelled leisurely as a rule, making many side excursions to points of interest. From Penzance we returned to Truro and followed the north coast highways through Launceston, Clovelly, and Ilfracombe to Gloucester.

From there we detoured into Wales as far as Tintern Abbey, and then ran northward to the fine old border town of Hereford, where we turned to the left, coursing through the heart of Wales to Aberystwyth on the coast. From here we proceeded northward, visiting the famous old castles of Harlech, Carnarvon and Conway on our way to Chester.

Avoiding Liverpool, we continued northward to Lancaster, and from there passed over the main highway of the famous Lake District. After a night at Carlisle, we crossed the Scottish border and pursued the footsteps of Burns from Dumfries to Alloway and Ayr. Beyond Glasgow we followed the beautiful highway running along the shores of Loch Lomond, and at the little village of Crianlarich we took the road through the barren hills past Kilchurn Castle and Loch Awe to the charming little resort town of Oban. Returning over the same road to Crianlarich we ran northward through the heart of the Highland Hills by way of Aberfeldy and Kingussie to Inverness. On a later trip we followed the famous Caledonian Canal through the Great Glen between Oban and Inverness, and I would now recommend it as the more picturesque of the two routes. From Inverness we proceeded through the delightful old towns of Nairn and Elgin to Aberdeen, and thence along the coast through Stonehaven, Montrose, and Arbroath to Dundee. Perth, Stirling, and Linlithgow have much of interest, as we discovered in a leisurely trip to Edinburgh, where we spent some days making several short excursions to historic spots outside the city.

Following the coast through Dunbar, we recrossed the Scottish border at Berwick-on-Tweed and proceeded through Newcastle and Durham to York by way of Richmond and Ripon. From York we continued our southward course, visiting Doncaster, Retford, Lincoln, the Tennyson country at Somersby, making a day's pause at Boston. Continuing slowly through East Anglia, we made a longer stop at Norwich, and on our return from this fine old town we pursued a winding course through Crowland, Peterborough, Fotheringhay, St. Ives and Ely, finally reaching Cambridge, the University town. From here we went by an indirect route to London, through Haverhill and Colchester.



"One delights in ivy-covered Castles."

AMERICAN MOTORIST IN BRITAIN

This entire round, with side trips, covered about three thousand miles. We still had plenty of time left to make a run through the Midlands, going to Manchester by way of Coventry, Lichfield, and Newcastle-under-Lyme. On our return we passed through Shrewsbury and Ludlow, and the latter, in our opinion, has the distinction of being the most delightful old country town in the Kingdom. The run from Ludlow to London took us through Worcester, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Banbury and Buckingham, coming into the City over the Edgware Road.

This trip, with detours made from several points, covered between five and six hundred miles. We still found time enough to make a round of the country south of London and to visit most of the historic points in Kent, Sussex and Surrey, going to Canterbury, proceeding along the coast via Winchelsea, Rye, and Brighton, to Chichester, and returning by an easy run from the latter place to the Metropolis. In this last-named excursion we covered about five hundred miles.

In this hurried résumé of our initial tour I have not mentioned hundreds of interesting castles, cathedrals, abbeys, and churches that are found every little while along the routes which I have outlined, and I have said nothing about the many points of interest in the towns and cities mentioned. Obviously, lack of space makes this impossible, but I take it for granted that anyone who is going to motor extensively in Great Britain will familiarise himself with the road maps and do a great deal of preliminary reading, without which it is impossible to get the best out of the tour.

I will not go into details concerning our two subsequent trips, which were devoted more to the by-ways and odd corners of the Kingdom. Before undertaking these we spent many evenings in studying road maps, assisted by a considerable library of English travel and guide books. Whenever we discovered anything that we thought of especial interest we jotted down a blue cross on the map opposite the location, and when we were through with our tours we had visited most of the localities indicated, several hundreds in all, but our route was too devious to outline even roughly. We devoted especial attention to the historic places of particular interest to Americans, such as Sulgrave, Brington, Eton and Jordans, where memorials of the ancestors of many of our most distinguished Americans are still to be found, but I forbear giving details.

On each of the three trips I took my own car, shipping it from New York to London by one of the slower steamship lines. Of course it had to be sent some time in advance of my sailing. In each case I shipped my car through a firm of forwarding agents who make a speciality of this business. They attended to all details of shipment, including boxing the car and delivery to a London garage.

London, I think, is the most satisfactory point from which to begin a tour, and certainly the best for gaining general information about touring, and for that reason the best port to which one can make shipment.



Somersby, Lincolnshire. Tennyson's Birthplace.

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In selecting a car for touring abroad, delays and annoyance may often be avoided by choosing one which is either sold or represented in Europe. Several well-known American makers have London branches, and two or three of the most popular high-priced cars are represented by European depots, with a complete supply of spare parts.

A great many American tourists now avoid the trouble of taking their machine abroad by leasing cars from the several companies now making a speciality of this service in London. After a pretty careful investigation I have concluded that as a rule this would be the best plan if the tour is not to exceed four thousand miles during a period of, say, two months. An inclusive charge is usually made for the car and driver, figured on a per mile basis (this charge was about thirty cents a mile for a four-passenger car and not less than two thousand miles per month in May, 1920). The driver supplied with a leased car is usually familiar with the country, and also acts in the capacity of a courier or guide—a great convenience to tourists not familiar with the country.

Parties who consider touring by this method will find it to their advantage to get into touch with some of the companies making a business of leasing cars, and complete definite arrangements *before sailing*. This will no doubt ensure a better class of service than could be hoped for if one hires a car on short notice.

Assuming that a tourist makes his start from London, the first thing I would recommend, after ascertaining that his car has arrived in good condition, is that he consult the Touring Department of the Royal Automobile Club, which is always ready to assist the American motorist, whether he belongs to any similar organisation at home or not.

One would miss much if he did not visit the old inns, such as the Feathers in Ludlow, the Lygon Arms in Broadway, the Great White Horse in Ipswich, the King's Head in Coventry—but I could fill pages with names alone; indeed I would as soon think of missing an historic castle or a cathedral as some of the inns.

As a result of our several sojourns in Britain and extensive journeyings in every part of the Kingdom, we came to have only the kindest regard for the people and greater appreciation of their apparent goodwill. As we became better informed we were only more interested in the history and traditions of the Motherland, and we almost came to feel something of the pride and satisfaction that must fill the breast of the patriotic Englishman himself. Nothing will serve more to impress on one the close connection between the two countries than the common literature which one finds everywhere in both; and you will pass scarce a town or village on all the highways and byways of the Old Country that has not its namesake in America.

Our impressions as to the fairness and honesty of the English people generally were most favourable. First of all, our dealings with hotels were, perhaps, the most numerous



*Plâs-yn-Yale. Manor House.
The home of the Yales, from whence came the founder
of Yale University.*

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of our business transactions. Never, to my recollection, did we enquire in advance the price of accommodation, and I recall scarcely a single instance where we had reason to believe this had been taken advantage of. This was, indeed, in striking contrast to our experience with innkeepers on the Continent. For an American in possession of a motor to take up quarters in the average French or German hotel without close bargaining and an exact understanding as to charges would soon mean financial ruin to the tourist of moderate means. We could give almost as good report of the many English shopkeepers with whom we dealt; there was no evidence of any attempt to overcharge us on account of our being tourists. Perhaps the credit for this state of affairs may be due not so much to the honesty of the individual in every instance as to a public sentiment which will not tolerate extortion. Nor should I fail to mention that in twenty thousand miles of touring, our car, containing much movable property, was left unguarded hundreds of times, and during our whole journey we never lost the value of a farthing through theft.

(Americans will be interested in the "List of Shrines" specially worth visiting on account of their association with the history of America, which immediately follows.)

Some American "Shrines" or Places of Special Interest to Americans in Great Britain

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON

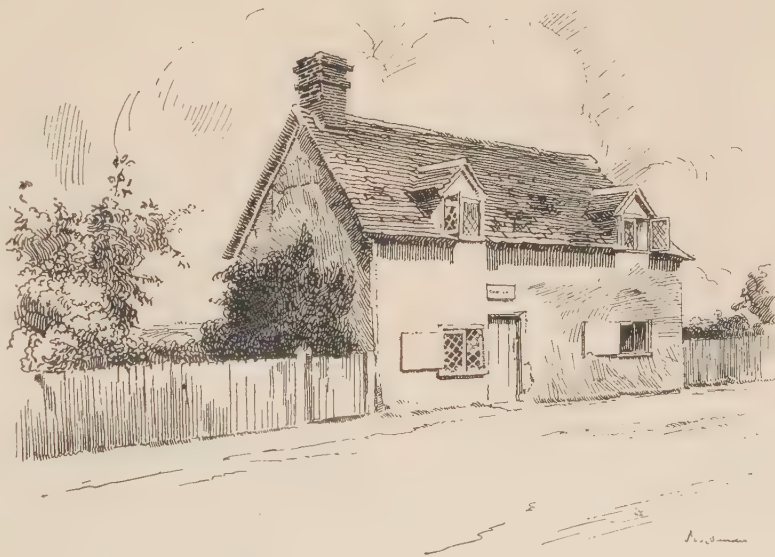
In the Poets' Corner the admirers of Longfellow placed a bust of the poet in 1884, two years after his death.

Tomb to Major John Andre, hanged as a spy by Washington. In 1821, on the petition of the Duke of York, the United States Government exhumed the soldier's remains from the foot of the gallows beside the Hudson River.

American citizens owe much to the researches of Colonel Chester, who died in London, 1882. His Westminster Abbey Register has rendered the study of Anglo-American genealogy comparatively easy. A tablet to his memory will be found beneath that of Dr. Isaac Watts.

In Poets' Corner, unmarked by any inscription, rests Richard Hakluyt, that quaint writer whose "Voyages" record the exploits of the early navigators to America.

In the North Transept is the impressive statue of the Earl of Chatham, the great statesman whose repeated warnings against taxing the American colonies were disregarded, thus bringing about the agitation against "taxation without



*John Bunyan's Cottage, Elstow, Bedfordshire.
Birthplace of the author of "Pilgrim's Progress."*

THE DUNLOP BOOK

LONDON (continued)

representation" and the historic scene in Boston Harbour which formed the prelude to the call to arms.

The Abbey has a memorial window to James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James, 1880-85, in those days when the United States legation had not risen to the status of an Embassy.

CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.

This church, which stands adjoining the Abbey, has now a window in memory of Sir Walter Raleigh. The window itself was installed in 1882 from subscriptions of American citizens.

LAMBETH PALACE.

Seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In the library here will be seen the original MSS. of Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation," originally deposited in the Old South Church at Boston, Mass.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

Here is the worn ledger stone that covers the grave of Captain John Smith, died 1631. His Indian Princess, Pocahontas, died 1617, and lies in Gravesend Church, where an inscription to her memory may be seen.

STATIONERS' HALL COURT.

In the courtyard is an old plane-tree marking the spot where seditious books used to be burned.

Maps 28, 29

AMPTHILL (Bedford)

In the ancient Parish Church is a monument to the memory of Richard Nicholls, born 1624, the man who gave New York its name. He sailed from Portsmouth in June, 1664, and landed at the town of New Amsterdam. He afterwards changed the name of that city to New York.

Map 8

AUSTERFIELD (Yorkshire)

Birthplace of Wm Bradford—"Governor Bradford," of the Plymouth Colony.

Map 13

BLENHEIM PALACE, WOODSTOCK (Oxford)

Seat of the Duke of Marlborough, Blenheim Palace was the gift of the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough. Two of its Duchesses in recent years have come from the United States of America.

Map 8

BOSTON (Lincoln)

The mother of the younger and greater Boston (Mass.). Here, at the house now known as the "Rum Puncheon Inn," was born John Foxe, author of the "Book of Martyrs."

Map 13

BRINGTON (Great and Little) (Northampton)

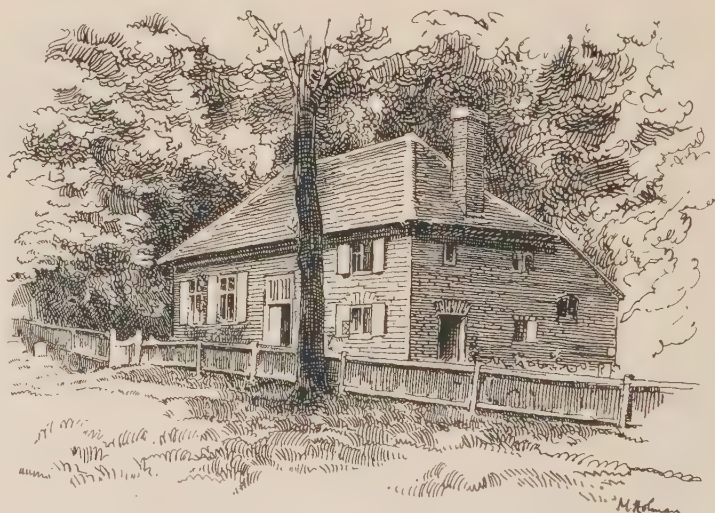
Village to which the Washingtons removed after the sale of Sulgrave Manor House. On the chancel floor of Great Brington Church is an inscription to Lawrence Washington, great-great-great-grandfather of George Washington. There is also the tomb of his brother Robert.

Map 8

The home for many years of John Cabot, and here his son Sebastian was born. In the belfry of St. Mary Redcliff Church is the bone of a whale brought by John Cabot from Labrador.

Maps 3 and 7

BRISTOL (Gloucester)



Chalfont St. Giles. Old Meeting House, Jordans.

AMERICAN "SHRINES" IN BRITAIN

In this parish, on the main road to Wrexham and amidst charming scenery, lies the Manor House of Plâs-yn-Yale, the home of the Yales, whose notable descendant, Elihu Yale, gave his name and many beneficent gifts to the famous Connecticut College, from which sprang Yale University. Yale is buried in Wrexham Churchyard, where his tomb with its strange epitaph is still to be seen.

Map 11

The birthplace of Miles Standish, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who sailed in the "Mayflower."

Map 11

Contains the old Rectory House of Holy Trinity, in which lived the Rev. John White, who in 1606 helped forward the colonisation of Massachusetts. In the porch of St. Peter's is his epitaph stating that he died in 1648, and concluding with the words "He greatly set forward the emigration to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where his name lives in unfading remembrance." This was erected recently by Americans of the sister town of Dorchester, Mass.

Map 3

The home of Benjamin Franklin's ancestors, who for many centuries carried on the trade of blacksmiths and bell-founders in the village. It is a beautiful old-world place only about 10 miles from Brington, the home of the Washingtons. In a garden near the Rectory still remains the "Franklin Well," although the old home is generally supposed to have been destroyed by fire many years ago. Dr. Benjamin Franklin's father emigrated to America in 1685.

Map 8

Birthplace of John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Born 1587.

Map 9

Birthplace and home of John Bunyan.

Map 8

At the Rectory here John Wesley, the founder of Wesleyan Methodism, was born.

Map 13

Cottage of Thos. Adams, ancestor of John Adams, first American Vice-President.

Map 8

George Whitfield, the eminent Revival preacher, was born at "The Bell" inn. He was christened at St. Mary de Crypt Church. In this church also is the tomb of Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday Schools, who was a native of Gloucester.

Map 8

Birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh, who founded the State of Virginia, and who also introduced into Great Britain both the tobacco leaf and the potato.

Map 3

The birthplace of William Wilberforce, who introduced and finally had passed the Anti-Slavery Bill for the abolition of slavery in America. Wilberforce is buried in Westminster Abbey, London.

Map 13



Scrooby. Old Manor House.
Home of William Brewster, Elder of the Pilgrim Fathers.

BRYN EGLWYS
(North Wales)

CHORLEY
(Lancashire)

DORCHESTER
(Dorset)

ECTON
(Northampton)

EDWARDSTONE
(Suffolk)

ELSTOW
(Bedford)

EPWORTH
(Lincoln)

FLOORE
(Northampton)

GLOUCESTER
(Gloucestershire)

HAYES BARTON
(Nr. Sidmouth,
Devonshire)

HULL
(Yorkshire)

THE DUNLOP BOOK

ISLE OF PORTLAND (Hampshire)

Here is "Pennsylvania Castle," built in the reign of George III by John Penn, lineal descendant of William Penn. In the old mansion are still collected the Penn family relics and portraits. *Map 4*

JORDANS (Nr. Chalfont St. Giles, Buckingham)

Burial place of Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. This district was closely associated with Penn. At Chalfont St. Peters, near, lived Isaac Pennington, a Quaker whose house was always open to those who were of the Society of Friends. Here Penn spent a good deal of his early life, and here he met his first wife, Gulielma, a step-daughter of Pennington. She also is buried at Jordans, near to William Penn, as is his second wife Hannah. (See illustration, p. 470.) *Map 8*

PLYMOUTH (Devonshire)

The mother town of many Plymouths, and the last port from which the Pilgrim Fathers set sail in the "Mayflower." On the Quay are two memorials to the Pilgrim Fathers—one deeply-cut simple inscription on the pavement, "Mayflower, 1620," and the other a bronze tablet with long inscription let into the wall, placed there in 1891.

RYDAL WATER (Westmorland)

A charming spot about 1½ miles from Ambleside, the home of the poet Wordsworth. *Map 2*

SCROOBY (Nottingham)

A typical English village close to the Yorkshire border. Here is the Manor House where lived William Brewster, the ruling elder of the Pilgrim Fathers. At the Manor House the Puritans met in secret prayer and devotions, and it was from Scrooby they departed to embark in the "Mayflower" in 1620. It is also said that Cardinal Wolsey, while under censure, actually resided at the Manor House. (See illustration, p. 471.) *Map 13*

SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY (Warwickshire)

The central point of interest in the Shakespeare Country is, of course, Stratford-on-Avon, famous the world over as the birthplace of William Shakespeare. The house in which he was born now contains an interesting museum. There are many other points of interest, notably Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the home of Shakespeare's wife; Harvard's House, the home of Katharine Rogers, who afterwards married Robert Harvard and became the mother of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University; the Washington Irving room in the "Red Horse" hotel.

American visitors will find the towns and villages and castles in the vicinity full of interest, Shakespearean and otherwise.

For descriptive account of the "Shakespeare Country" see Concise Guide, under this heading; and for special map of the district see Touring Maps, Section Two, Sub-Section 31.



Stratford-on-Avon. Harvard's House.

AMERICAN "SHRINES" IN BRITAIN

The birthplace of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. It was here that he discovered the stream described in his poem "The Brook." (See illustration, p. 467.) *Map 13*

The home of Lawrence Washington. (See illustration, p. 464.) *Map 8*

Home of John Smith, one of the first founders of Virginia. *Map 13*

SOMERSBY
(Lincoln)
SULGRAVE
MANOR HOUSE
(Northampton)
WILLOUGHBY
(Lincoln)

"SHRINES" IN SCOTLAND

About 1½ miles from Melrose was the home of Sir Walter Scott for the last twenty years of his life, and several of his best books were here produced. Here he died in 1832. The house is still in the possession of his descendants, and various relics are shown to visitors to-day. *Map 15*

ABBOTSFORD
(Nr. Melrose)

BURNS
COUNTRY

The visitor to Scotland must not return to his own country without visiting the "Burns Country," where Scotland's national poet lived, wrote, and died.

The town of Ayr is a very different place from the Ayr of Burns' experience, but the little old house in which he was born in 1759 remains much the same.

It lies about 2 miles out of the town to the south, and is a very humble place. It is now preserved as a museum, and holds relics of the poet very dear to Scottish hearts.

Alloway Kirk close by and the Auld Brig o' Doon should be visited.

Dumfries has even more interest to show in connection with Burns than Ayr has. It was in and near Dumfries that he spent the last few years of his life. The house in which he lived for three years, and in which he died, is in Burns Street, and is open to visitors.

The Burns Statue stands at the top of High Street, and a Mausoleum, a national memorial, dominates St. Michael's Churchyard. (See also Concise Guide for Ayr, page 13, and for Dumfries, page 90.) For Burns Country, see *Map 14*

BRITISH MONEY

BRITISH MONEY

Americans and others used to a decimal system of coinage frequently experience a difficulty in accustoming themselves on their initial visit to this country to the use of British money. The following remarks may therefore prove helpful and prepare the way for a ready understanding of the values of the various coins:

GOLD COINS

SILVER COINS

COPPER COINS

PAPER CURRENCY

£1 and 10/- NOTES were introduced as a war-time expedient, and at the date of publication of this book were still in general use.

SOVEREIGN, or Pound, equalling in value 20 shillings.

HALF-SOVEREIGN, equalling in value 10 shillings.

THE GUINEA, a gold coin of the value of 21 shillings, was in use until the beginning of the Victorian period, but is now obsolete. Although not in currency, it is still used as a basis for calculation; professional men always reckon their fees in "Guineas," and high-class shops make frequent use of the term in pricing expensive articles.

CROWN, or Five-shilling piece.

HALF-CROWN, equalling 2 shillings and 6 pence.

FLORIN, or Two-shilling piece.

SIXPENCE.

SHILLING, equalling 12 pence.

THREEPENNY "bit," or piece.

PENNY, equalling in value 4 farthings.

HALF-PENNY.

FARTHING.

The farthing is seldom employed except by thrifty housewives in purchasing small household commodities, and in the purchase of drapery goods.

English banknotes for the value of £5 and upwards may be tendered for large amounts; and, as noted above, One Pound notes and Ten-shilling Treasury notes, issued to meet the gold shortage at the beginning of the war, will continue to be legal currency until recalled by the Treasury.

NOTES FOR AMERICAN VISITORS

USEFUL ADDRESSES

AMERICAN CONSULATE : 18, Cavendish Square, London, W.1. Address all communications "The American Consul-General." (Telephone : Langham 1602.)

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Telephone : Victoria 7912.)

MONEY

American money may be exchanged for English at Cooks' Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., or at any of their branch offices, and at big Stores such as Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's, etc.

DRESS

Latitude in this matter prevails at hotels and high-class restaurants, but evening dress is customary. Black coats for gentlemen and a little special "dressiness" on the part of ladies is usually expected at less prominent establishments. Although not insisted upon by the management, evening dress is almost invariably worn in the boxes and stalls at the opera and theatres ; the same convention also applies generally to the dress circle.

GRATUITIES OR "TIPS"

While regarded by many visitors as an imposition, the principle of recognising services by a "tip," "To Ensure Promptness," is firmly established here. The following will meet all reasonable expectations : Hotel Waiter, for a stay of about two days, 2s. ; Chambermaids, about 2s. ; Hall Porter, 1s. ; Restaurant Waiters, 2d. in the shilling on the bill.

TAXI CABS

Fares are computed by both time and distance, and are automatically registered. For two persons (inclusive), up to one mile, or a journey of not more than 10 minutes, 1/- ; each additional quarter-mile or under, or each additional 2½ minutes or less, 3d. ; each additional person, 9d. for the whole journey ; two children under 10 years of age count as one person ; parcels carried outside 3d.

OMNIBUSES

Fares are reckoned by twopenny stages generally, and work out at about 2d. per mile.

LOST PROPERTY

Should the visitor lose any property upon the London railways, information of the loss should at once be given to the Stationmaster or at the Lost Property Office in the case of the larger stations ; in all other instances the loss should be reported to the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, London.

PICKPOCKETS

These should be particularly guarded against in getting into trams and omnibuses ; a tightly-buttoned coat is the best security, and it is advisable to carry as small an amount of money upon one's person as will suffice for one's more immediate requirements.

GUIDE BOOKS

Don't buy those offered outside Museums and Art Galleries ; they are generally valueless. The best comprehensive Guide Book to London is Muirhead's Blue Guide, price 14s. net. A cheaper Guide to London is Ward, Lock's, price 2s. net ; also Burrow's London Guide, 1s. 6d. net ; Official Guide to the City of London, 1s.

For the Provinces, an excellent set of small pocket "Borough" Guides to most towns in Great Britain, costing but a few pence per copy, and also a useful series, the "R.A.C." Motoring Guides for Touring, may be obtained from the publishers, Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., Kingsway Information Bureau, Kingsway, London, or The Publishing Offices, Cheltenham.

INFORMATION

Don't ask for information at places of interest in London except from officials ; to do otherwise is to invite victimisation.

RULE OF THE ROAD

In Great Britain the Rule of the Road when driving is that all traffic must keep to the left and overtake on the right. The rear (or tail) light must be carried on the *right* side—clearly illuminating the rear number plate, and showing a backward red light, easily visible to overtaking traffic.

NOTES FOR FRENCH MOTORISTS VISITING GREAT BRITAIN

FRENCH AMBASSADOR : Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.2. (Telephone : Sloane 5261.)

USEFUL ADDRESSES

FRENCH CONSULATE-GENERAL : 51, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Telephone : Museum 0048.)

ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB OFFICES IN PARIS : 35, Boulevard des Capucines. Telephone : Richlieu 96-32. Telegraphic Address : Raclubian, Paris.)

French motorists contemplating a visit to Great Britain could not do better than communicate in the first instance with the Secretary of the Automobile Club de France, 6-8, Place de la Concorde, Paris, and obtain dependable advice from him as to the best course to pursue in making plans for their journey.

BEFORE STARTING

Comprehensive and exhaustive information as to desirable routes throughout England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—such as interesting and historic places to see; good roads and delightful scenery, best stopping places and hotels—can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club, Touring Department, Pall Mall, London, S.W., upon application, provided the enquirer is a member of the Automobile Club de France or the Touring Club de France.

ON ARRIVAL IN LONDON

It is also advantageous to advise the Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club of the proposed arrival in this country, specifying port of disembarkation, time the boat is due, and the date, full name of member, the make of car and registered number, so that arrangements may be made for a representative of the Royal Automobile Club to meet the boat and render every possible assistance.

ASSISTANCE AT PORT OF ARRIVAL

The Touring Department possesses a large stock of road maps, road books, guides, plans, etc., and a list will be sent on enquiry, from which the member or members can select anything needful for guidance or assistance on the tour. A visit should also be paid to the Dunlop Touring Service Bureau.

MAPS AND GUIDE BOOKS

The Touring Department of the Royal Automobile Club would also be pleased to make arrangements for the shipment of cars, and could also issue the necessary steamship (and railway) tickets and reserve any accommodation on the boat (and train) if desired.

TRANSPORT OF CARS

It must be remembered that the rule of the road throughout Great Britain is exactly opposite to that which obtains in France. Here in this country all traffic keeps to the left and overtakes on the right. The rear (or tail) light must be carried on the *right* side—clearly illuminating the rear number plate and showing a backward red light, easily visible to overtaking traffic.

RULE OF ROAD

The legal maximum speed is 20 miles an hour, but there are restricted areas where 10 or 15 miles an hour only is the legally permitted speed. This restricted speed is enforced in certain towns and villages and difficult roads, where frequently it would be dangerous to drive faster, and such places are always distinguished by a circular sign mounted on a post denoting in red letters on a white base the speed permitted when driving through the town, village, or section of road. The end of the speed limit is denoted by a similar circular sign on a post.

SPEED LIMIT

Protection against accidents by a complete and secure insurance is a matter of supreme importance, and expert advice can be given, and comprehensive indemnity effected, by the Touring Department of the Royal Automobile Club (telephone, Regent 5000), who have formulated a special "Model" policy for the benefit of Members and Associates of the Royal Automobile Club and associated Clubs, such as the Automobile Club de France and the Touring Club de France.

INSURANCE DURING TOUR

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS, AND CONSULATES-GENERAL IN LONDON

EMBASSIES.

American	.. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1	.. .. 18, Cavendish Square, W.1.
French	.. Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.2	.. 51, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Italian ..	.. 20, Grosvenor Square, W.1	.. 144, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Japanese	.. 37, Portman Square, W.1	.. 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2.
Russian	.. Chesham House, S.W.1	.. ..
Spanish	.. 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1	.. 47, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.2.

CONSULATES-GENERAL.

LEGATIONS.

Argentine	.. 30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1	.. .. 7, Gower Street, W.C.1.
Belgian ..	.. 20, Belgrave Square, S.W.2	.. 37, Bedford Square, W.C.1
Bolivian	.. 19, Gloucester Place, W.1	.. 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.
Brazilian	.. 19, Upper Brook Street, W.1	.. 20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.2.
Chilean	.. 22, Grosvenor Square, W.1	.. 2, York Gate, Regent's Park, S.W.1.
Chinese ..	.. 49, Portland Place, W.1	.. 31, Eton Square, S.W.1.
Columbian	.. 10, De Vere Gardens, W.8	.. 7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
Costa Rican	.. .. ..	.. 7, Crosby Square, E.C.3.
Cuban ..	.. 30, York Terrace, N.W.1	.. 46, Kingsway, W.C.2.
Czechoslovak	.. 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	.. 18, Bedford Square, W.1.
Danish	.. 29, Pont Street, S.W.1	.. 7, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.2.
Dominican	.. .. ..	.. 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.3.
Ecuadorian	.. .. ..	.. 23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4.
Greek	.. 51, Upper Brook Street, W.1	.. 36, Gordon Square, W.C.2.
Guatemalan	.. .. ..	.. 11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Honduras	.. .. ..	.. Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
Liberian	.. 9, Gloucester Square, W.2	.. 10, Idol Lane, E.C.3.
Mexican	.. (Offices) 48, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1	.. ..
Monaco ..	.. 39, Ennismore Gardens	.. 37, Conduit Street, W.
Netherlands	.. 32, Green Street, W.1	.. 28, Langham Place, W.1.
Nicaraguan	.. 90, Holland Park, W.11	.. 16, Wormwood St., E.C.2.
Norwegian	.. Norway House, Cockspur St., S.W.1	.. 36, King Street, E.C.2.
Panama	.. .. ..	.. 232, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.
Paraguayan	.. .. ..	.. 14, Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2
Persian	.. 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W.5	.. 4, Broad St. Place, E.C.2.
Peruvian	.. 28, Holland Park, W.11	.. 36-37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.4.
Portuguese	.. 12, Gloucester Place, W.1	.. 12, Taviton St., Gordon Sq., W.C.1.
Rumanian	.. 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.7	.. 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.7.
Salvadorian	.. .. ..	.. 7, Union Court, E.C.2.
Serbian ..	.. 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7	.. 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7
Siamese	.. 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.7	.. 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.7.
Swedish	.. 27, Portland Place, W.1	.. 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Swiss ..	.. 32, Queen Anne St., W.1	.. 32, Queen Anne Street, W.1.
Uruguayan	.. 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W.7	.. Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
Venezuelan	.. Waldorf Hotel	.. 104, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Yugo-Slavian	.. 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7	.. 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

THE GAME OF GOLF

(BY AN ARDENT AMATEUR).



THE game of golf is a perpetual paradox. So simple, yet so difficult; so alluring, yet so elusive; so tantalising, yet so fascinating. "Nothing in golf," yet tens of thousands play the game and declare there is nothing like it. The national game of Scotland, golf during the last decade of the nineteenth century rapidly spread through England, and to-day is winning its way in the United States to such an extent as to eclipse the hitherto national pastime of baseball. In one year alone no fewer than four hundred new golf courses were opened in America.

**A PERPETUAL
PARADOX**

Now the phenomenal and perennial popularity of golf has not been founded upon a negation. To account for the astounding progress of the game there must exist solid foundations, and these are evident in the fact that golf meets some of the elemental needs of mankind—viz., Exercise, fresh air, beautiful surroundings, and sociability. The history of the origin and development of golf

**PHENOMENAL
POPULARITY**

constitutes one of the most remarkable records in the realm of recreation.

The most hoary tradition relating to the origin of golf ascribes the honour to a shepherd of ancient days who, to while away the tedium of the hours, used his crook to knock a rounded stone towards a mark or hole.

Others believe that the word *golf* and its varied renderings—*gowff*, *goff*, and *gouff*—are derived from the Dutch "*kolf*," and contend that the game had its origin in Holland. In support of this theory we are referred to certain Dutch pictorial representations, and also to the royal letter of James VI of Scotland forbidding the importation of golf balls and clubs from Holland.

**STORY OF
GOLF'S
DEVELOPMENT**

Again, there are those who claim that Scotland was the cradle of golf. Certain it is that the game must have been introduced into Scotland before the fifteenth century, since in 1457 the Scottish Parliament came to the conclusion that the game was seriously interfering with the defences of the country, and ordained that "*Golf be utterly cryit down and nocht usit.*" Despite this and subsequent enactments golf continued to command increasing popularity amongst the commonalty, and even the sovereigns of the realm became ardent devotees.

The inevitable sequel followed, and golf was introduced by the ubiquitous Scot into England, and the Royal Blackheath Club was established in 1608. The game, however, did not "catch on" at once, and it was not until 1864 that the first great English club was founded at Westward Ho.

From the year 1888 the popularity of golf spread with amazing rapidity, and to-day one can hardly visit any part of the country without finding "*links*" have preceded him. It is computed that in the British Isles alone there are at least 3,000 golf clubs, and taking the very modest estimate of 200 members per club, we arrive at the tremendous total of 600,000 golfers. From England golf has been carried into practically every part of the habitable globe.

It is interesting to consider some of the reasons which account for the phenomenal popularity of golf. First and foremost, the game is worth playing for its own sake. Some

**REASONS FOR
GOLF'S
POPULARITY**

THE DUNLOP BOOK

REASONS FOR GOLF'S POPULARITY (continued)

there may be who affect to patronise golf because of its health-promoting qualities ; others because of the beautiful surroundings of the links ; and a third class, because of the social side of golf ; but though all these reasons are justifiable, sooner or later the inherent fascination of the game overcomes every other consideration. *People play golf because they like it.* Who is the golfer who does not know the joy of a fine drive or brassey shot when the ball flies straight and swift as a swallow for a couple of hundred yards towards the green ? What golfer has not experienced the glow of satisfaction following a good stroke in the fairway from cleek or iron, and who has ever found a true mashie shot fail to give a due sense of gratification ? Who is the golfer who does not know the delight of holing a three-yard putt at the critical moment which makes him "one up" in a keen match ? These experiences cannot be interpreted in cold print, but they are very real and stimulating to the golfer.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF GOLF

From the game itself it is a natural transition to refer to the beneficial effects of golf both on body and mind. Golf brings into play all the organs of the body, and it speaks volumes for the game that it is quite a common occurrence for doctors to prescribe "golf and nothing else" for their patients. For the normal man there is no diversion so calculated to keep him fit physically and mentally as a round of golf, and this particularly applies to those whose work is mental and sedentary. The explanation is simple. Golf is so fascinating and exacting that the player must concentrate all his attention on the game to the total exclusion of all else, and the mind is thus diverted from business worries and other cares that man is heir to.

Golf likewise solves the problem of exercise, which is so essential in preserving physical and mental fitness. The golfer in the course of "the round" uses every muscle in his body and walks miles *without conscious exertion*. He becomes so absorbed in the game that in walking between his shots he is either congratulating or castigating himself for the last stroke ; contemplating the possibilities of the next shot ; or resolving on the best means of winning the match or averting defeat. The same man, to whom a mere walk would be monotonous and boring in the extreme, will cheerfully tramp miles on a golf course—and is not aware that he is doing it.

GOLF'S UNIQUE ADAPTABILITY

An attractive feature of golf is its adaptability to both sexes and to all conditions of age, health and vigour. The game is just as popular with ladies as with men, and is equally the sport of the octogenarian, the man in the prime of life, and the "kiddie" of ten or twelve summers. A further recommendation is that golf can be taken gently or strenuously. In former days it used to be scoffingly observed that golf was "an old man's game." It may be, and with wonderful benefit to the elderly gentleman concerned ; *but*, an 18-hole match with a doughty opponent will tax the strength and energy of the most robust man alive.

The concomitants of golf are important factors in the enjoyment and benefit derived from the game. Who can express the exhilaration induced by the pure, bracing breezes as they come sweeping o'er the Course from sea or moor, hill or plain ? Who can interpret the delight of a round of golf in the freshness of spring, the cool of a summer's evening, or the sharp, nippy air of a winter's day ?

A unique feature of golf is that it can be played all the year round. No other game can claim this distinction. At every season of the year, morning, noon and night, golf is possible from dawn to dusk. The writer has played as early as 5-30 a.m., and as late as 10-30 p.m., when the exigencies of business life rendered normal hours impossible. In blazing sunlight, buffeting wind, pelting rain, and even in a snowfall, golf can be played with keen delight.

Yet another superior claim peculiar to golf is the fact that one can play solo, and relish the game as keenly as if he were playing a match, for "Colonel Bogey" is always ready to oblige, and an occasional round with him is one of the best methods of improving one's

THE GAME OF GOLF

game. On the other hand there is nothing to beat a good "single" with a player of equal or superior skill, and the thrill of the game, to the accompaniment of social fellowship, is one of the finest pleasures in the world.

In the matter of convenience and accessibility, golf has much to commend it. The links are ever at your service, and preliminaries are reduced to a minimum, thanks to an energetic committee, an efficient "pro," and a capable groundsman. Everything is in order and awaits your pleasure. Your golfing jacket and brogues await you at the club house; your clubs are ready in the locker; and in a few moments from your arrival at the Course you are on the tee taking your first drive.

**GOLF'S UNIQUE
ADAPTABILITY**
(continued)

**GOLF LINKS
ALWAYS AT
YOUR SERVICE**



A Typical Golf Glimpse

The social side of golf has its own peculiar charm. The fact that the game draws both sexes together in delightful association conduces to the air of refinement and good taste pervading the golf club, but there are other amenities which appeal strongly. No other game provides such excellent club premises where everything necessary for the well-being and enjoyment of the members is at hand. Here one usually finds not only dressing rooms and lockers, but meals and refreshments, and in an increasing number of instances even accommodation for baths and sleeping. Then there is the nicely-furnished club room with luxurious chairs, where the golfer may take his ease and enjoy a smoke and a chat, or peruse the news of the day. These are very delightful extras in the golfer's programme, and certainly conduce to the popularity of the game.

**THE SOCIAL
SIDE OF GOLF**

Finally, golf is not merely a rich man's game. Of course there are golf clubs whose terms of admission make considerable inroads in one's banking account; but these are the super clubs, which are more or less exclusive, simply because there are more candidates for admission than can be accommodated. But the average club presents no such formidable barriers to membership, and the entrance fee and subscription is not only within the capacity of the average golfer, but offers a most excellent investment ensuring high dividends of invigorated health, recuperated energies, and mental clarity. Any normal man would rather pay his golf subscription and enjoy a happier and prolonged existence, than pay a doctor for doubtful bed-fast bliss and nauseating medicine, and probably at the convalescent stage be ordered a sea voyage or a month in the country. *Golf is a great game!*—and the Dunlop Maxfli is a great ball!

**GOLF THE
GAME FOR ALL**

GOLF AND HEALTH

By Dr. A. MACKENZIE,
The Celebrated Golf-Course Architect.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY

One of the reasons which induced me to give up the practice of medicine and take up golf architecture instead was my firm conviction, based upon years of professional experience and observation, of the extraordinarily beneficial influence on health of pleasurable excitement, particularly when combined with fresh air and exercise.

How frequently had I with great difficulty persuaded patients who were seldom off my doorstep, to take up golf; and how rarely, if ever, when they had taken my advice, had I seen them in my consulting rooms again.

The small minority of people who speak slightly of golf surely forget that many of the greatest politicians, thinkers and business men of our time attribute the conservation of their health and mental powers to this vitalising game.

AN AMERICAN CRITIC

During recent years, however, there has been some unfavourable criticism of golf by a small number of medical men. Dr. G. W. Lieb, in particular, contributed an article to the *New York Journal*—"Golf Hazards over Fifty"—which aroused much discussion in America and this country.

Dr. Lieb began his article by saying that he had evidence of twenty-seven cases of sudden death which had occurred in recent years while playing golf. Such a statement was one calculated to be very alarming to a lay mind, but when it is pointed out that probably a hundred times as many people died suddenly in their beds during that period, the statement becomes shorn of some of its terrors.

Dr. Lieb also commented on the alleged excessive exertion entailed by golf, and finally painted a pitiful, but wholly imaginary picture, of the woes of the golfer who, from the first tee to the last green is beset with trials and tribulations and filled with disgust, self-censure, envy, malice, and all manner of uncharitableness. He then enlarged on the effect that such a stress of emotions must have on the harassed professional or business man or jaded player from any other walk of life.

WHERE THE CRITIC ERRED

Dr. Lieb clearly did not understand that such ill-effects as he imagined are not experienced on a good golf course. It is true the player may have at times moments of irritation, but these are no greater than the trivial annoyances of everyday social or business life, such, for instance, as the exasperation we are all tempted to feel when given a wrong telephone number.

Furthermore, he failed to recognise that a game of golf on a well-designed course entails for a practised player practically no strain at all, and but very little exertion. One rarely walks two hundred yards on a golf course without a rest, and the consequent strain on the heart is nothing like so great as that involved in walking up two flights of stairs, or in a continuous walk of a mile. A golf ball, moreover, is a very small and light object requiring but a small effort to propel it, and it is an admitted fact, well known to all players, that the smoother and more effortless the stroke the better the resulting drive.

HOW GOLF PROMOTES HEALTH

I, for one, firmly refuse to believe—and my belief has been amply confirmed by observation—that enjoyable, healthy excitement, fresh air and mild exercise, have ever done harm to anybody, whatever the state of his or her health may have been. One of the most important things in the treatment of the heart and circulatory diseases is to keep up the tone of the heart muscles by regular, but not too strenuous exercise. The men who die quickly of heart trouble are those who get alarmed about their heart and sit in an

GOLF AND HEALTH

armchair doing nothing. Those who live long and enjoy much health and happiness are those who take their golf in small and frequent doses but avoid hilly courses.

The less the average man thinks about his heart and blood pressure the better for his peace of mind, happiness, health and longevity. Playing on a bad course may give rise to some of the annoyances Dr. Lieb suggested, but all his objections would vanish on a good course.

This naturally prompts the question: "What constitutes a good course?" The essentials are these. A good course should be free from hill climbing and from long grass with its concomitant searching for lost balls; and the hazards should be few and only placed (as on the Old Course at St. Andrews) with the object of influencing the line of play to the hole. Both in America and in this country, unfortunately, there are many people who think a good golf course can be made by simply plastering it with bunkers, but this method merely results in the creation of courses which are a prolific source of those annoyances Dr. Lieb condemned.

In a well-designed course, also, there should be a complete absence of harsh, straight lines and regular curves, and all the artificial features should be so constructed that they are indistinguishable from natural ones. In this way they become a delight to the eye and add greatly to the pleasure of the game.

Health and happiness are the only things worth having. Those who complain against land being diverted from agriculture and used for golf have little sense of proportion. If we compare the small amount of land utilised for golf with that devoted to agriculture we shall find that we get proportionately infinitely more value out of the former than out of the latter. We all eat too much. During the Great War the majority of us were all the fitter for being rationed and compelled to eat a smaller amount of food, but few of us get as much fresh air and pleasurable excitement and exercise as we should.

I hope to live to see the day when there are crowds of municipal golf courses, as in Scotland, dotted all over England. It would help enormously to increase the health and virility of the nation and, if it can be brought about, would do much to counteract discontent and a leaning towards Bolshevism.

Many people still look upon golf as a rich man's game, and we cannot do too much to disabuse them of this idea and to promote measures for the game to be brought within reach of all classes.

It is a matter for regret that so many of our legislators confine their attention to politics to the exclusion of healthy games, otherwise they would remove the obstacles that prevent the laying out of municipal golf courses, for, notwithstanding the fact that such golf courses invariably pay and are not a burden on the rates, Parliament continues to put difficulties in the way of golf being brought within the reach of the million.

In conclusion, may I say that if open-air games, and particularly golf, are of such vital importance to the national health and can contribute so much to social contentment, then we should all strive to hasten the day when a game capable of such beneficial effects can be enjoyed by all classes of the community.

**HOW GOLF
PROMOTES
HEALTH**
(continued)

**ESSENTIALS
OF A GOOD
COURSE**

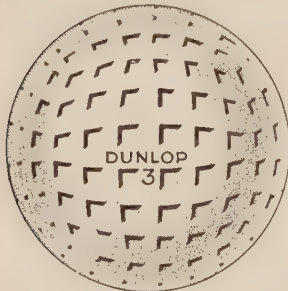
**RECREATION
A PRIME
NECESSITY**

**GOLF FOR
EVERYONE**

GOLF AND DUNLOP GOLF BALLS

IT has frequently been claimed that the Dunlop Tyre made Motoring possible. It can be said with equal truth that Dunlop contributed very largely to the growth of the Royal and Ancient Game of Golf.

The car, the motor cycle—even the unpretentious bicycle!—are all forms of mechanical road transport which owe their development to the Dunlop invention. By their use the golfer enjoys opportunities of devoting to the game many happy healthful hours which otherwise would be less profitably spent within the city's confines. More important still, the name of Dunlop will be for ever associated with the development of the modern golf ball which has so revolutionised the game by virtue of its capacity for long driving.



**THE BLUE DUNLOP
"MAXFLI"**

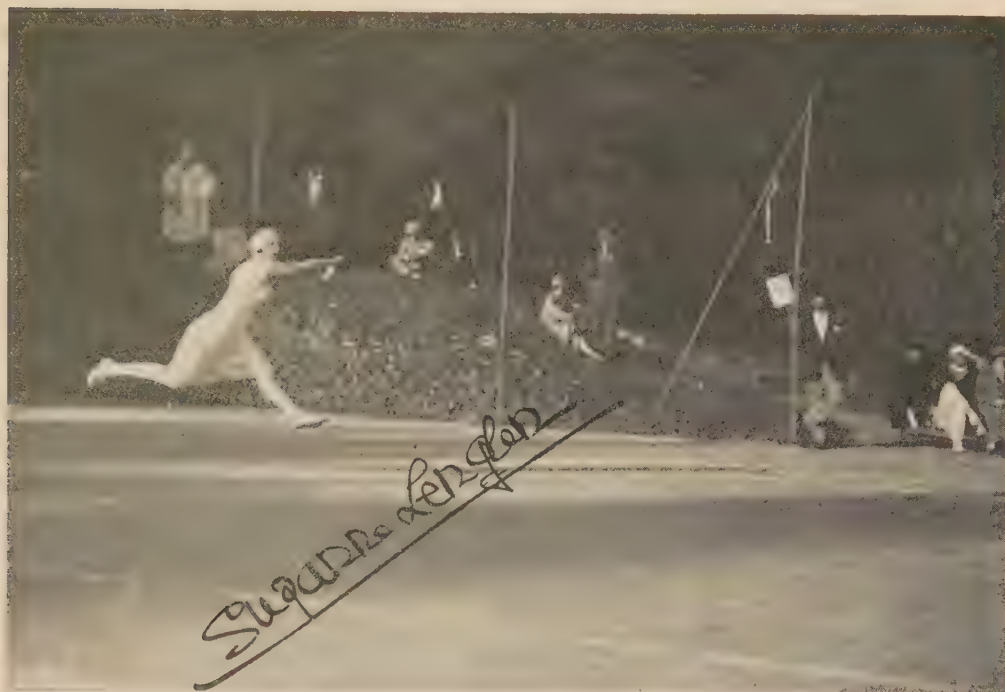
*The ball used by the Winners
of almost countless Cham-
pionships during recent years*

The House of Dunlop manufactures a range of golf balls calculated to meet all requirements—"a ball for every player, country, climate, and course." It comprises balls of varying weight and size, "Floaters" and "Non-Floaters," and it says much for the choice offered that, throughout the world, champions of both sexes, amateur and professional, playing under all conditions, have pinned their faith to a Dunlop golf ball and found it, indeed, "true in flight and trusty on the green."

The same care and attention to detail, the same systematic striving after perfection characterises the manufacture of Dunlop golf balls as it does that of Dunlop tyres, and the golfer who uses his Dunlop Book, travels to the links on a Dunlop-tyred vehicle, and plays a Dunlop golf ball will always have the satisfaction of knowing that he is giving himself and his game the best chance in every direction.

MILLE. LENGLEN ON TENNIS

INCISIVE ARTICLE BY THE LADY CHAMPION
OF THE WORLD



The Lady Champion on her Game

I FIND it is not easy to write an article on lawn tennis. It is with lawn tennis as with the stage. Some people are good critics, but cannot play well. Others play well, but are not so good with pen as with the racket.

I think that if we are to improve the standard of lawn tennis we must pay more and more attention to the young players, for it is to them we must look for the champions of the future. The ability to play lawn tennis well is largely a natural gift, and combines a great many factors. One must necessarily have a good eye and possess considerable activity. This means that you must be fit and well if you are to give of your best. If you are out of condition you find you cannot sustain pace and accuracy. You find the best players are those whose accuracy is unimpaired by their exertions, those who can go through a long, hard match and maintain their standard of pace and accuracy to the end.

So often in some of my important matches have I found the vigour of the attack gradually but surely diminishing as the game wore on. It is then that I realise the value of the self-denial I have had to exercise in order to keep fit and equal to any emergency.

**HOW TO
IMPROVE THE
STANDARD OF
PLAY.**

**THE VALUE OF
TRAINING**



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MILLE. LENGLEN ON TENNIS.

Sometimes when I was not so fit as usual I, too, have felt the strain of playing under unfavourable conditions, and it is very unpleasant, because your physical condition renders it impossible for you to reach that standard of which you know you are capable. I have had to work very hard in order to overcome the defects which hampered me as a child.

**THE VALUE OF
TRAINING**
(continued)

Although there are no doubt many people who suppose that to me tennis is a natural gift, I may say that it is not so, and that I had to spend many, many tiresome hours in my endeavours to obviate natural defects and build up my game on sound lines. Young players should always bear in mind that accuracy and precision in their strokes can only come as the result of patient hard work and careful study.

**BUILDING UP
A SOUND
GAME**

But in order to play good lawn tennis the conditions must be favourable. A court with a good surface is one essential. You must have a reasonably good racket that is responsive to the touch and will enable you to exercise control over your shots. The balls you play with should be uniform in bound, in size, and compression. All these things are most important if you would secure satisfactory results.

**INDISPENSABLE
CONDITIONS**

Then to the young players I would say, "Do not play too much." I know of nothing that can be more harmful than continuing to play when your muscles are tired and need rest. To play tennis really well you must be fresh and keen and eager. You should be "up on your toes," so to speak. When you are tired you are apt to become careless, to hit the ball indifferently, and, what is worse, to endeavour to make strokes from incorrect positions because you are too tired to attain a proper poise of the body. This not infrequently causes strains and "tennis elbow" and similar troubles. Young players should remember, too, that the whole tendency of the modern game is towards more and more speed, and this implies even greater demands upon one's physical condition, for the game becomes faster and more brilliant.

**THE STRAIN
OF MATCH
PLAY.**

This change is largely due to the improvements effected in the modern lawn tennis ball. When I started tennis there was no such thing as a standard ball that was scientifically tested by machines that are capable of hair-breadth measurements. To-day the ball is standardised and has reached a very high degree of perfection. Thus the old-time errors, so often attributable to the balls, no longer exist, and the burden of accuracy is being more and more forced on to the player. It is all to the good that this should be so, but it is even more important that our on-coming players should realise that the standard of play is now more dependent upon the player than the accessories which he uses.

**THE PERFECT
STANDARDISED
BALL.**

In order to ensure accuracy I am a great believer in *stroke play*. Nothing can be better than to practise incessantly hitting the ball to certain points in the opposing court. It may and does become monotonous at first, but gradually you will find that your patience and persistence are being rewarded, and you will begin to acquire a control not easily learned in any other way. I owe so much of my success as a player to the insistence by my father on my constantly practising on these lines.

**THE
IMPORTANCE
OF "STROKE"
PLAY**

It was irksome and sometimes boring, and often when it was over I felt like a child freed from school. But the seeds which were then planted have borne good fruit, and I have had the pleasure of reaping where I was once so reluctant to sow.

**THE REWARD
OF PRACTICE**

I am very much obliged to the Dunlop Company for asking me to write these few words. It has been a great pleasure to do so. I can only hope that what I have written may be of some little interest and value to those who read it.

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AND
GRATEFUL**

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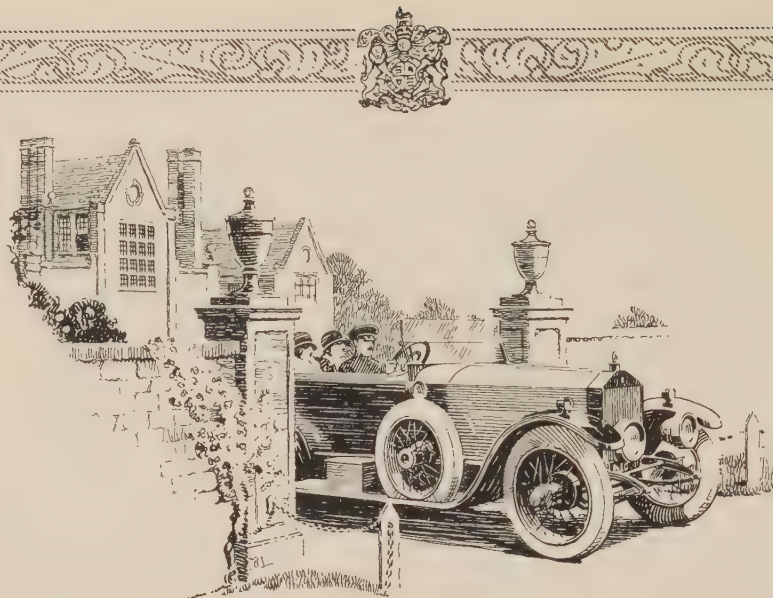
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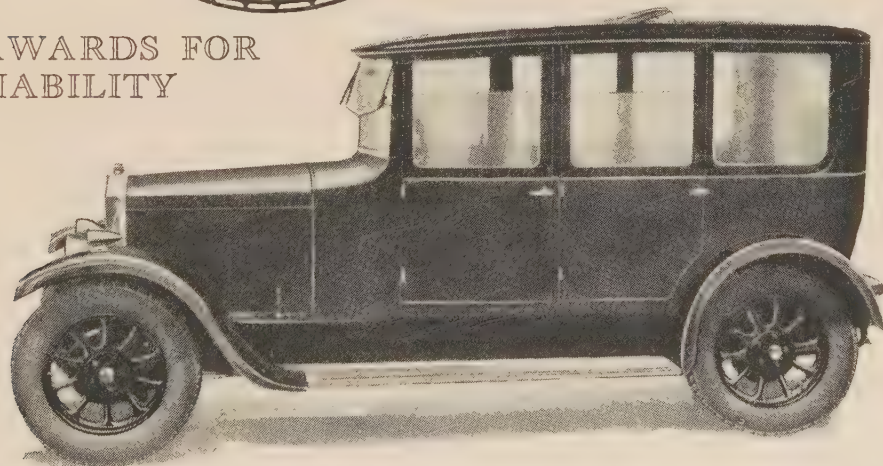


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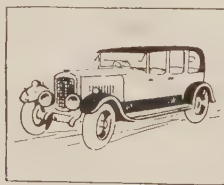
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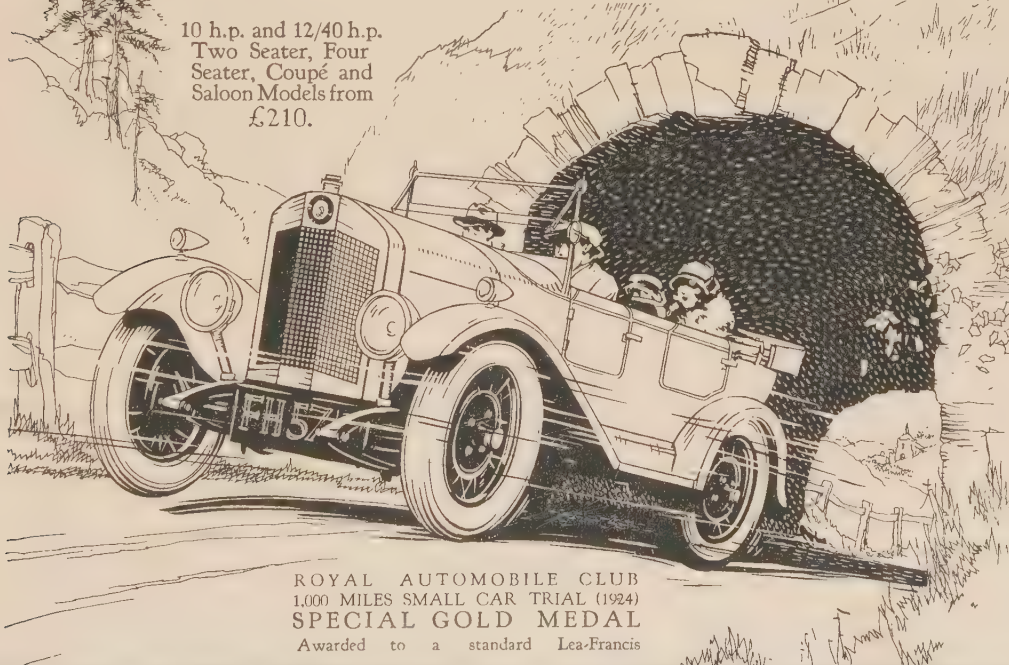
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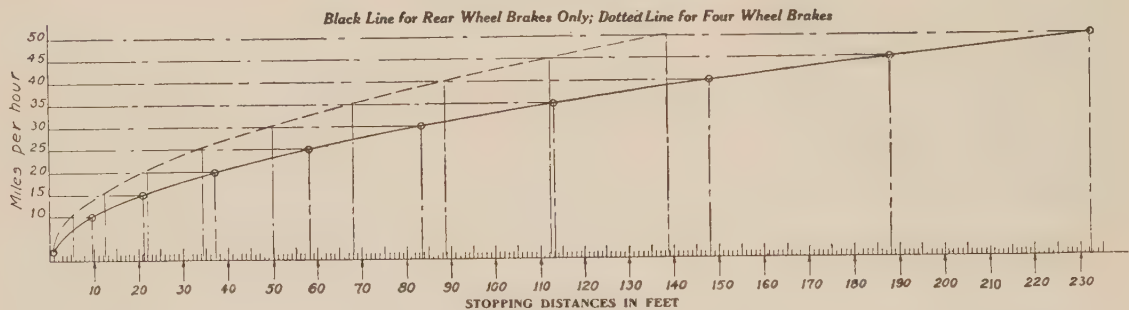
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AT EVERY CORNER—ONLY THE
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HOW WILL THEY ACT

STOPPING DISTANCES AT DIFFERENT SPEEDS

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Speed, Miles per hour	Stopping Distance
10 miles	9.3 feet
15 "	20.8 "
20 "	37 "
25 "	58 "
30 "	83.3 "
35 "	113 "
40 "	148 "
45 "	188 "
50 "	232 "

To check one of these stopping distances:
Paint two white lines, about 3 inches broad, 37 feet apart, on the pavement.
Approach first line at 20 miles per hour.
Apply brakes as front wheels cross line
If car stops before second line is passed, brakes are efficient.
If not, they need attention.

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STOPPING DISTANCE WITH FOUR WHEEL BRAKES	
Speed, Miles per hour	Stopping Distance
10 miles	12.0 feet
15 "	27.0 "
20 "	48.0 "
25 "	75.0 "
30 "	108.0 "
35 "	148.0 "
40 "	195.0 "
45 "	248.0 "
50 "	308.0 "

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TO ensure absolute dependability of your brakes,
attend frequently to their adjustment, follow carefully
the manufacturer's instructions for the lubrication
of the moving parts and RELINE WITH

Raybestos

MADE IN ENGLAND OF BELL'S ASBESTOS

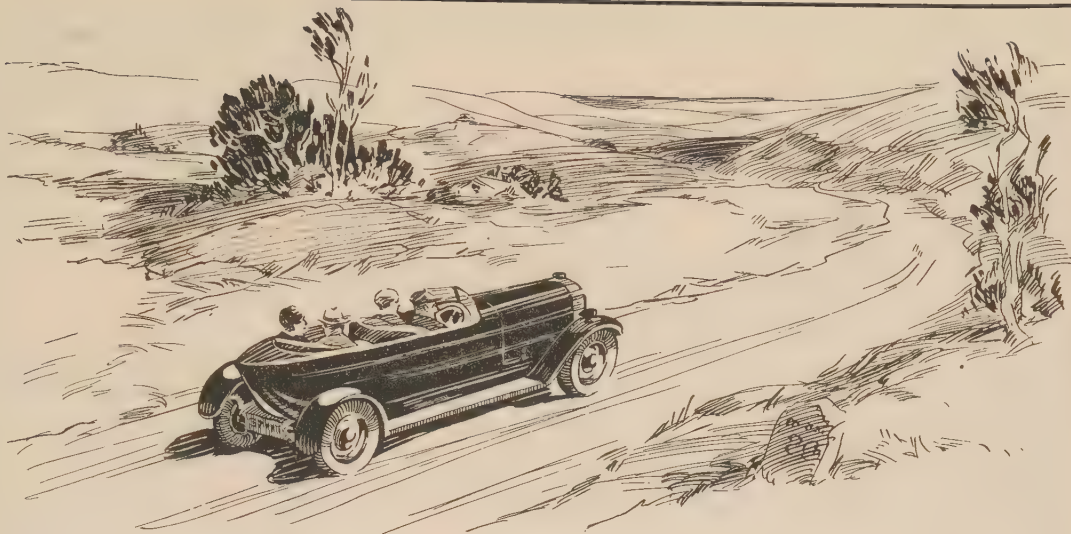
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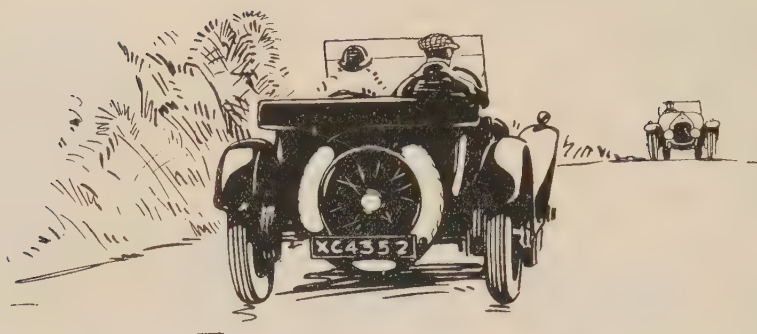
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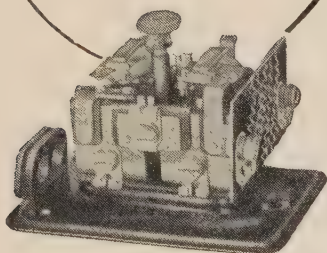
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CONTROLLER which prevents
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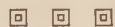
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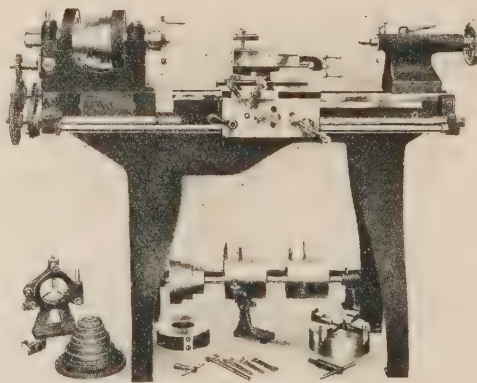
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**REMEMBER—
LIFE DEPENDS
ON YOUR BRAKES**

SMOOTH
AND
PROGRESSIVE
IN
ACTION

Chekko
Brake and Clutch Linings

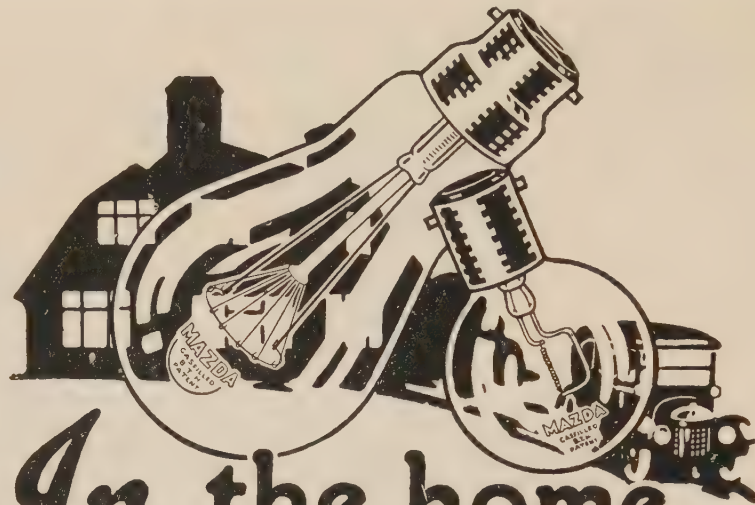
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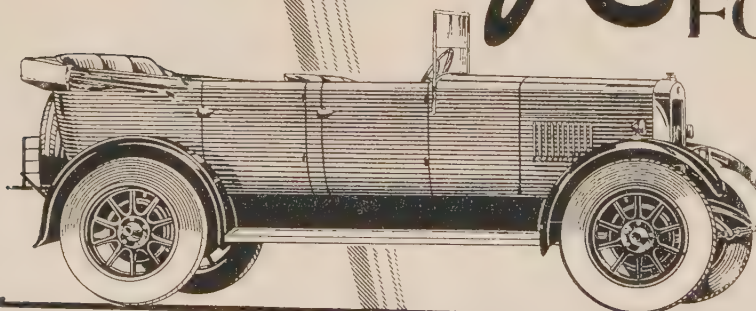
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11	11 5 0	12 0 0	12 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	12 10 0	12 15 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	14 17 6	15 12 6	16 7 6	—	—
15	15 5 0	15 10 0	15 15 0	16 0 0	16 15 0	17 10 0	18 5 0	19 0 0	19 15 0
17	15 12 6	15 17 6	16 2 6	16 7 6	17 10 0	18 12 6	19 7 6	20 2 6	20 17 6
20	16 15 0	17 0 0	17 5 0	17 10 0	18 12 6	19 15 0	20 17 6	21 12 6	22 7 6
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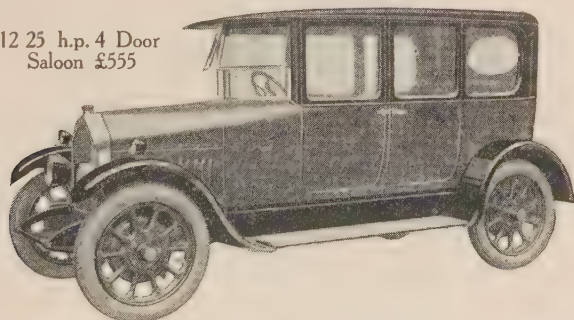
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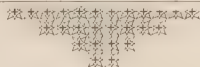
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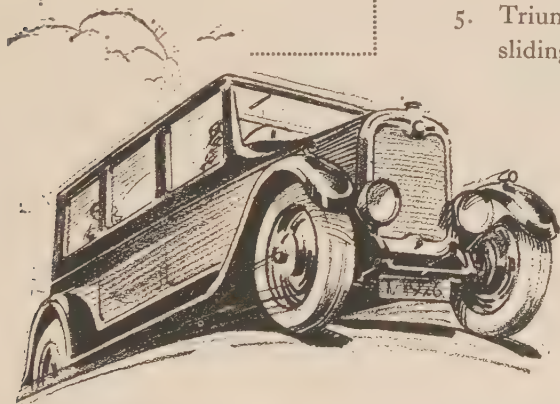
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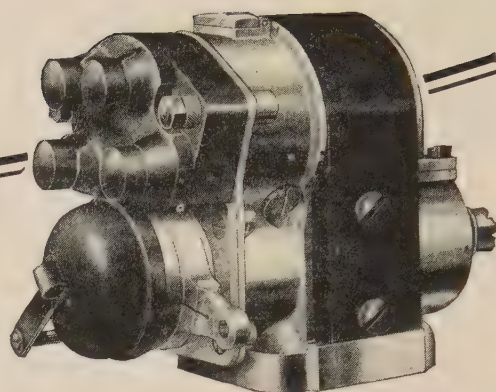


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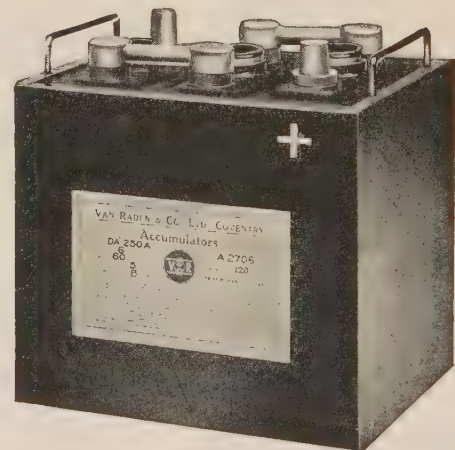
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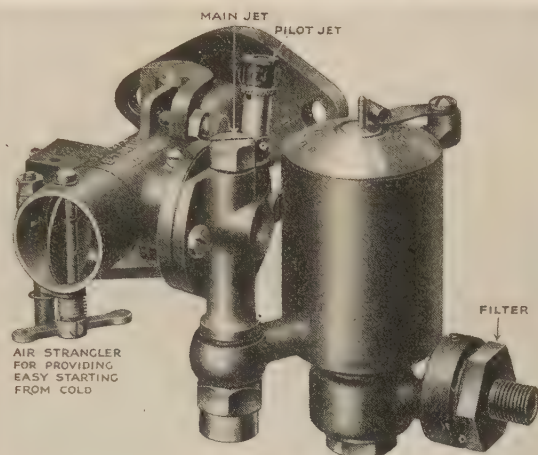
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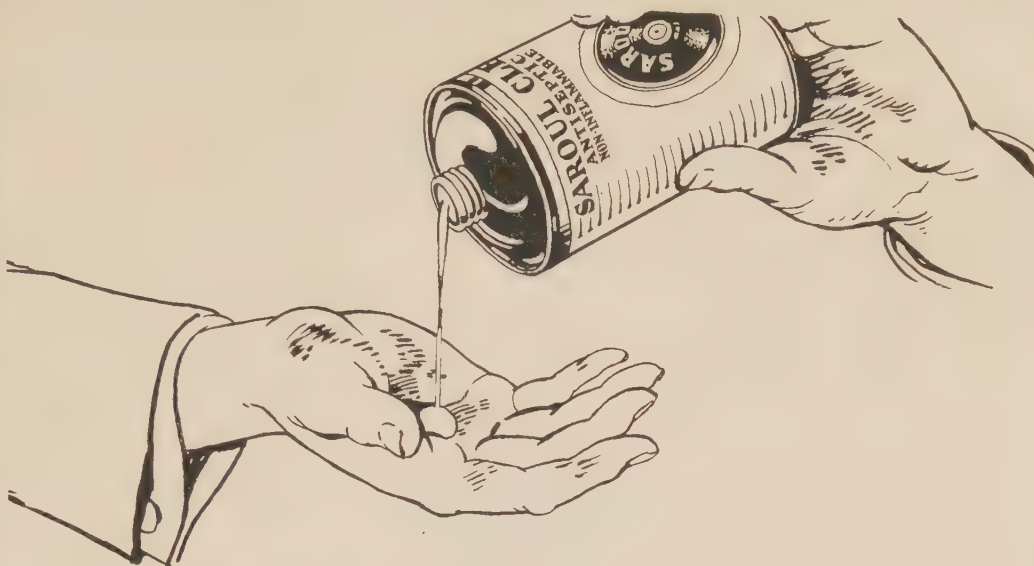
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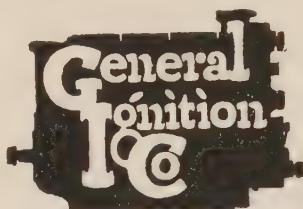
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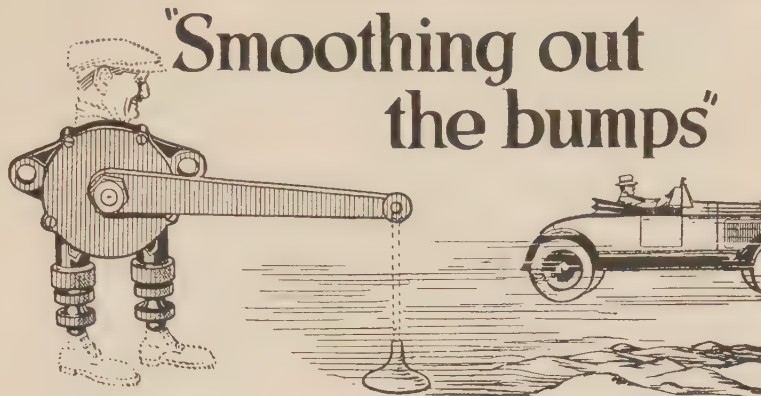
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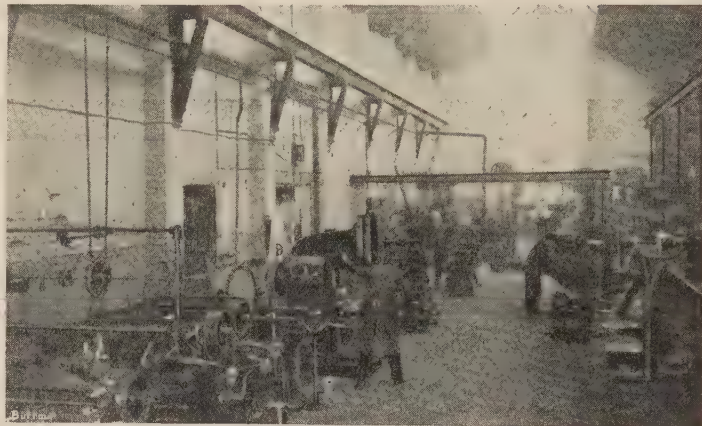
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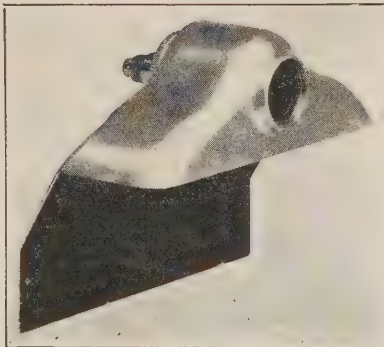
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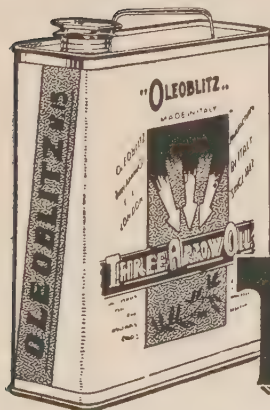


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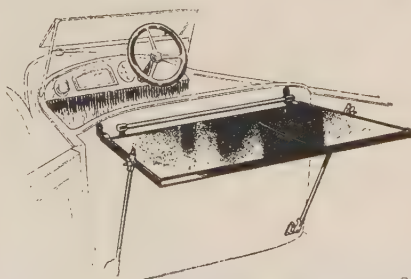
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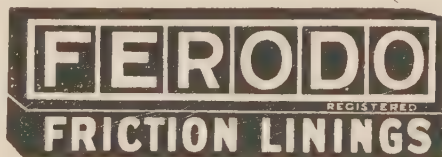
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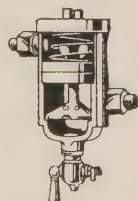
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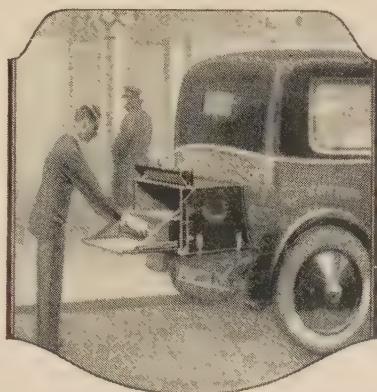
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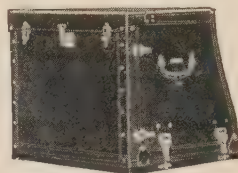
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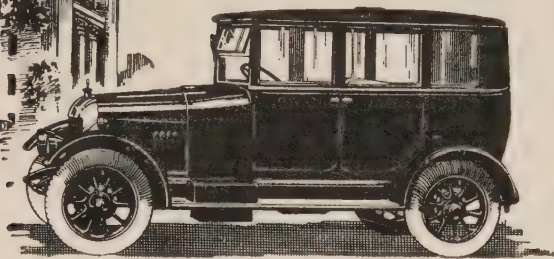
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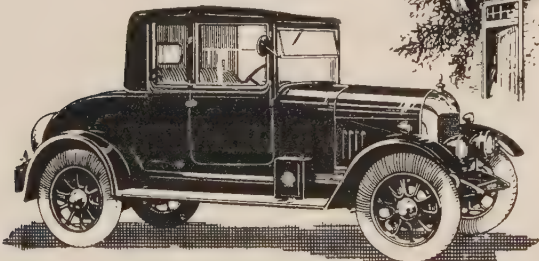
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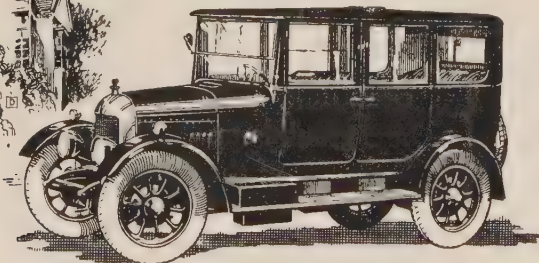
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